Wolf WEF & Powerline

ECO Reports

2025

December 2024 – January 2025

ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf Wind Energy Facility, Main Access Road, 90km Overhead Powerline and 13.4km Overhead Powerline, Eastern Cape Province

December 2024 – January 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

January 2025

PREPARED BY:

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisations and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

30 January 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf Wind Energy Facility, Main Access Road, 90km Overhead Powerline and 13.4km Overhead Powerline
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	01
DATE	06/02/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	05/02/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	06/02/2025	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	05 February 2025	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	05 February 2025	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	05 February 2025	Electronic
Queen Mothiba	DFFE (Environment Impact & Pollution Directorate)	06 February 2025	Electronic

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**) and associated infrastructure (hereafter referred collectively to as "**the project**"), all of which is collectively located between the towns of Jansenville, Wolwefontein, Kirkwood and Kariega in the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa.

The independent ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EAs"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

Upon completion of construction, the WEF will consist of 17 wind turbines, 132kV overhead and underground powerline cabling, a 33/132kV substation, an operational and maintenance building and internal access roads.

In addition to the construction of the wind turbines is the construction of connecting overhead powerlines ("**OHPLs**") and extension of substations. The combined authorised project footprint includes material laydown areas, a construction site camp and a concrete batch plant (the latter having been demobilised in August 2024).

This report provides insight into the overall compliance performance and a summary of any environmental challenges or opportunities, along with potential environmental risks through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) Environmental Authorisations
    i. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 (Wolf WEF and Substation)
    ii. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515 (Wolf-Grassridge 90km OHPL)
    iii. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516 (Wolf Main Access Road)
    iv. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2 (13.4km OHPL)

a) Environmental Management Programmes

b) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework

c) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the overall project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the overall project

Components of overall project	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPr (Compiled by, date)	Date
Wolf WEF and Substation	~~14/12/16/3/3/2/599~~ ~~14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM1~~ ~~14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM3~~ 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM4 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1	14 Sep 2015 17 Nov 2015 1 Sep 2017 26 Nov 2018 22 Sep 2020 02 Feb 2022 25 May 2022	Zutari, 2022	25 Mar 2022
13.4km OHPL and switching station	14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2	02 Feb 2020	Generic OHPL EMPr & Generic Substation Infrastructure EMPr	Mar 2022
90km Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge OHPL	14/12/16/3/3/1/2515	02 Sep 2022	Generic OHPL EMPr & Generic Substation Infrastructure EMPr	Jun 2022
Wolf Main Access Road	14/12/16/3/3/1/2516	24 Aug 2022	Savannah, 2022	May 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake daily inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.

- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and

b) Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in November 2024. In terms of this monitoring report, a combined audit report has been done for December 2024 and January 2025 to accommodate the annual construction shut-down period between December and January. An audit site inspection was undertaken between the 22nd and 23rd January 2024 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~17 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO

14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat.*
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	Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa (EAPASA)
Affiliation	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa (IAIAsa)
Qualifications	MSc, BSc Hons, BSc
Expertise	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

The ESCO provides weekly updates of the progress of activities on site.

Construction work activities underway during December 2024 included the following:

- Re seeding of rehabilitated areas
- Grouting of turbine foundations
- Installation of gabion baskets at Lupo/IPP station
- Installation of gates and cameras
- V- drains installation at substation
- Rehabilitation around access road verge and around turbine hardstands
- Civil and building construction at the WEF (Lupo/IPP) substation
- Stringing of the overhead power line ("**OHPL**")
- Erection of OHPL monopoles
- Laying of Medium Voltage ("**MV**") cables
- Delivering and assembly of turbine components

Construction work activities underway during January 2025 included the following:

- Re-seeding of rehabilitated areas
- Grouting of turbine foundations

- Installation of gabion baskets at Lupo/IPP station
- Installation of gates and cameras
- V- drains installation at substation
- Rehabilitation around access road verge and around turbine hardstands
- Civil and building construction at substation
- Stringing of the OHPL
- Erection of OHPL monopoles
- Housekeeping and rehabilitation on the OHPL
- Correcting snags on the OHPL
- Installation of line crossing cables
- Dismantling of the existing 132kv wooden poles along the OHPL
- Laying of MV cables
- Delivering and assembly of turbine components

3.1 General Outstanding matters

Any major outstanding matters are to be recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself and under report section 18.1. The register makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external audits. One site visit and a combined audit report was done for the months of December 2024 and January 2025.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in January 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas have been designated at the contractors' main site offices/laydown areas for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to the licensed waste facilities. There is a

dedicated waste storage area at the Concor site office consisting of one (1) general waste skip and a recycling area. There are also two (2) general waste skips and one (1) steel off-cut skip available at Wolwefonein and two (2) general waste skips and one (1) hazardous waste skip available at the Vestas laydown area (**Photos' 3c, 5c** and **6c**). The OHPL contractor also has waste facilities (wheelie bins) available at Mayogi laydown area.

A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. **12m³** and **50m³** general waste was disposed of in the months of December 2024 and January 2025 respectively. No materials from the site were recycled in both months. Any cleared alien vegetation currently stockpiled on parts of the servitude/site must be treated as waste and disposed of at a registered licensed landfill (See **Photo 12d**). The Contractor commenced transporting stockpiled alien vegetation to a landfill site in November 2024.

4.2 Hazardous waste

Hazardous waste skips are available at the dedicated waste storage area at each of the contractors' main site offices/lay down areas. **12m³** hazardous waste was disposed of in December 2024 and none (**0m³**) was disposed of in January 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

Mobile chemical ablution facilities are available on site. The service provider, Liyavuyisa Logistics, services Concor's facilities twice per week and disposes sewage waste at the Jansenville Wastewater Treatment Plant ("**WTP**"). Another service provider, East Cape Toilet Hire, services the mobile ablution facilities for the OHPL construction areas once per week and disposes the waste at the Fishwater Flats disposal site. An additional service provider (Elam Iphupha) has been appointed to collect and dispose of greywater from the on-site flow-bin at the Vestas site offices.

Ablution facilities at the main site camp are connected to a 12m^3 (12 000L) conservancy tank which is emptied and disposed of at the Jansenville WTP, as and when required. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in December 2024 and January 2025 amounted to **50 004L** and **24 468L** respectively. **1000L** of greywater was disposed of in January 2025. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of document review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the entrance to the WEF to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits are available at each site where work activities are underway. An arrestor bed has been constructed at the start of the main access road to the WEF turbines as another protective measure which has the intended function of

slowing down and/or halting a runaway vehicle that may fail mechanically and come down the steep gradient of the WEF access road (**Photo 1b**). Various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring such as spill kits, dust suppression and barricading were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspection.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR. Alien invasive plant ("**AIP**") species cleared from the servitude and working areas are currently piled at various locations on site to die and desiccate/dry out. As per the EMPr AIPs (mostly *Opuntia* spp.) must be manually removed and destroyed by being discarded as waste at a recognised, licensed landfill. The contractor is not permitted to mulch or compost AIPs or to bury or dump such anywhere on site. Burning of cleared AIPs on site is also not permitted, any burning is required to be undertaken at a landfill site. The Contractor commenced transporting cleared, stockpiled alien vegetation to a landfill site in November 2024 and has so far removed an estimated 65 000kg. Removal of some remaining stockpiled alien vegetation (see **Photo 12d**) is still required.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no: 27/2/2/L570/1/1 is available for the WEF for the abstraction of groundwater from an existing borehole (GA JA02400) located at the main site office (location 33°28'04.73"S, 24°99'36.75"E). Temporary water storage facilities are available at the site office and at the WEF construction site. Records of all water use activities are noted in a centralised water use register. Water abstracted from the borehole is currently being utilised for smaller scale concrete grouting and dust suppression. The concrete batch plant has been demobilised and water abstraction is no longer required for this particular activity.

A separate GA with ref no. 27/2/2/N240/3/3 is available for the OHPL for operating the 132kV OHPL within the regulated area of a watercourse as per section 21(i) of the NWA i.e. "*altering the bed, banks, course, or characteristics of a watercourse*". This GA has relevance and applies primarily to stringing activity along the OHPLs where pilot cables will either be pulled manually on foot across drainage lines / watercourses and also allows for vehicles to traverse across existing roads through ephemeral/episodic watercourses.

6.3 Soil Management

When required, dust suppression via water spraying on exposed surfaces and soil stockpiles is implemented on site. Topsoil and subsoil (which is also comprised largely of rocks and boulders) is separately stockpiled and when required, is shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography

as construction is completed in areas. There are a few sections of the MVA cable trenches which still require soil to be backfilled and levelled (See **Photo 6a**). The original topsoil and rock material which was previously stripped and stockpiled at the WEF during earthworks activities has been re-distributed over several previously disturbed footprint areas as part of rehabilitation (**Photos' 6b** and **7b**). Erosion prevention and stormwater measures have been put in place (e.g. **Photo 2b**) and should continue to be maintained to minimise erosion and loss of soil due to rainfall and wind. Some small-scale soil erosion was observed around several wind turbine generator ("**WTG**") hardstand edges in November 2024 due to recent heavy rainfall however the same areas visited on 22 January 2025 do not show any signs of further erosion (See **Photo 4a**).

Due to strength test failures for several of the OHPL tower foundations due to the nature of the *in-situ* original soil material, suitable G5 material was imported and used for backfilling purposes leaving behind a soil excess. Any excess of the original subsoil material (e.g. **Photos' 1d** and **3d**) can be appropriately spread over and around the tower stay anchors and/or used for the repair/rehabilitation of damaged access roads traversing the farm properties. Any excess imported G5 material (e.g. **Photo 8d**) should be removed as part of rehabilitation. During the rehabilitation phase and as part of the handover, written agreements between the parties (landowner, EA holder and contractor) should be obtained and signed detailing, *inter alia*, what is to be done with any of the original and remnant soil or rock material at the tower positions on the servitude. Spreading and levelling subsoil, topsoil and small rocks around the stay anchors is the likely best option however same may not necessarily be ideal for large boulders.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 WEF, Substation and Main Access Road

Bulk civil earthworks (levelling and compacting) of the hardstand wind turbine platforms has largely been completed including the delivery of turbine components to site. Turbine assembly is still underway (**Photo 3a**) with most turbines now fully assembled (**Photo 1a**). The backfilling of sections of open MV cable trenches is also largely complete (**Photos' 4b** and **5b**) and is only still required in a few areas (**Photos' 6a** and **6b**). The re-placement of rock, subsoil and topsoil onto the sloped edges of the WTG hardstands and batters first commenced around July 2024 and was progressively undertaken during the remainder of 2024, including for the access road verges. The gravel section of the main access road remains in good condition with no major signs of damage or erosion observed in January 2025 (**Photos' 3b**, **4b**, and **5b**).

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates during stringing activities are being implemented. Gates are opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit and communicated via a project-specific WhatsApp Group to keep track of persons opening and closing gates correctly. Barricading was observed on site at the substation (**Photo**

9a) and such should continue to be maintained around all open excavations along the OHPL servitudes to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and landowner conflict and damage claims. Daily inspections and weekly reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

An existing farm building and yard area (**Photo 7c**) is being utilised by the civils Contractor (Concor) as their main site office facility. The ablution facilities for both male and females is located at the site camp which are connected to a 12m^3 conservancy tank which formed part of the original (existing) farm buildings. The other construction contractor (Optipower) is also utilising existing buildings as their site office in Kleinpoort as well as a previously disturbed area in Wolwefontein (**Photo 8c**) and near the Daniell Cheetah Project the adjacent to the main R75 tar road. Vestas have established a temporary office area temporary laydown area near the intersection of the R75 and the WEF entrance road.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the contractors during December 2024 included topics on snakes located within the project area and the safety measures to action during a snake encounter, HIV/AIDS awareness, waste segregation and housekeeping on site, littering on site, heat stress on site and portable toilets hygiene and waste management. Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the contractors during January 2025 included waste management on site, particularly identification of different waste types and safe waste disposal mechanisms.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting upon any heritage sites were reported during this reporting period.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

A copy of the project's environmental NCR register is included in the report as **Annexure B**. No warnings, deviations or NCRs were raised or issued by the ECO in December 2024 or January 2025 (See **Table 3**).

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date

Open NCRs	Closed NCRs
0	0

12 REHABILITATION

Earthworks rehabilitation first commenced in July 2024 along the road verges and the sloped edges of the turbine hardstands. This included the filling and levelling of sub-soil followed by the re-placement, grading and shaping of topsoil. A rehabilitation register and rehabilitation handover documents were compiled and as rehabilitation was undertaken around the turbine positions and various disturbed areas, reports for each section were compiled and submitted for review and approval. Rehabilitation efforts have also included the re-seeding of sloped areas by hand. Although natural re-growth of vegetation is predicted to be faster and more robust during the summer rainfall months, visual monitoring should continue and appropriate rehabilitation measures may need to be undertaken as and when required, such as erosion repairs and re-seeding. Germination of grasses and forbs was observed in some areas this month (**Photos' 4a, 5a** and **3b**) however percentage cover remains quite sparse/minimal. Ongoing monitoring is recommended until project completion.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related events, incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and kept on a central register and included in the monthly report. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team.

No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period. A template of the ECO incident register is attached as **Annexure C**.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDANCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit between the 22nd and 23rd January 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EAs and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management
    viii. Environmental awareness
    ix. Rehabilitation
    x. Record-keeping and document control

- Documentation review. This included:
    i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements
    ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings
    iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented
    iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification

- Audit Report compilation. This included:
    i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
    ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;
ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and
iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and

EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' E** and **F**).

15.4 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not Auditable/Audited** (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable. No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;

ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;

iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;

iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;

v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of one thousand and seventy-seven (**1077**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, nine hundred and seven (**910**) were **compliant,** one (**1**) was **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) were **partially-compliant**, one hundred and thirty four (**134**) were **not audited/applicable** and thirty two (**32**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' D**, **E** and **F** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

18.1 Major improvements required

An NC audit finding was raised by the ECO in November 2024 in terms of condition 5 of the 90km OHPL EA related to three (3) deviated sections of the OHPL beyond the 100m approved corridor. To close this finding out resolution must be reached on the deviated sections of powerline and remedial action taken in terms of section 28 of NEMA (Duty of Care). The ECO supports remedial action being taken by relocating all the OHPL tower deviations back to within the approved 100m corridor and the rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage.

18.2 Minor improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **99.9%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs.

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the December 2024/January 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EAs and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf WEF, Access Road & OHPLs, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**Wolf WEF and Substation EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	81	0	0	7	11	(100%)
2	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
3	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
4	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
5	**Wolf WEF Main Access Road EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	30	0	0	17	3	(100%)
6	**90km OHPL EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	28	0	**1**	17	5	(96.6%)
7	**13.4km OHPL EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	56	0	0	17	4	(100%)
8	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 - Zutari)	71	0	0	4	6	(100%)
9	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 - Savannah)	283	0	0	16	0	(100%)
10	**Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs and Substations - 13.4km and 90km** (dated March & June 2022)	355	0	0	56	0	(100%)
	Overall total no. conditions	910	0	1	134	32	**1077**
	Audited conditions	**910**	0	**1**	-	-	**1822** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	**x**	-	-	
	Total score	1820	0	0	-	-	**1820** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[(1820+0+0)] / 1822} x100					**99.9%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	84.49%	0%	0.1%	12.44%	2.97%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Relocate the OHPL tower deviations back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage.
- Install bird flappers and perches on the OPGW/earth wires of the strung 13.4km OHPL from the WEF substation to the R75 and to the full length of the 90km OHPL, as recommended by the avifauna specialist.
- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue to manage dust by suppression with water-spraying, as and when required.
- Continue to monitor, remove and dispose of invasive vegetation from the construction footprints.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Consider appointing a qualified botanist to undertake an annual audit of the development footprint and immediate surroundings in terms of section 6.2 of the WEF Access Road EMPr.
- Continue with the implementation of appropriate rehabilitation measures as and when required.

21 CONCLUSION

Based on the outcome of this audit it remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts continue to be made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently with minimal impact to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. Whilst the EAs and EMPrs are considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance, the significant NC audit finding raised in November 2024 in terms of the 90km OPHL EA remains as a finding this month and will be an ongoing repeat finding until closed out. To close this finding out it is recommended to take remedial action in terms of section 28 of NEMA (Duty of Care) and relocate the deviated tower positions back within the approved corridor. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase (construction) of the WEF development, it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The objectives of the EAs and EMPrs are still being achieved in terms of sufficiently providing for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity on an on-going basis and ensuring compliance with the provisions of environmental authorisations and EMPrs.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	*Suggested Due Date by ECO	Proposed Corrective Action	Action Status	Closure status
003	20 Nov 2024	OHPL tower deviations beyond the approved 100m corridor	Within ~3 months (end Feb 2025)	Relocate the OHPL tower deviations back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage	TBC / Pending	TBC / Open

**The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site*

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
001	25 Apr 2023	Discovery of marked and unmarked graves along the 90km OHPL route.	17 May 2023	Contact made with heritage specialist. Portion of OHPL which was traversing the grave site area were relocated withing the assessed corridor to avoid any potential conflict.	Discovered graves will not be traversed during construction and any disturbance will potentially be avoided.	End Jun 2023
002	12 May 2023	Excessive dust and failure to implement dust suppression measures.	Immediate (12 May 2023)	An additional water source was identified to assist with dust suppression measures. An ADT truck is located permanently on the mountain and conducts dust mitigation on the turbine sites, the access road and internal roads. The second water truck moves on the R75 to the greywater site in Jansenville.	An increase in dust suppression operations and resources have been implemented however due to rains during the period effectiveness was unable to be determined.	14 Jun 2023

ANNEXURE B - NCR REGISTER

No.	Originator	Dated Issued	Rectification Date[1]	Description / summary of NCR	Proposed Corrective Action(s)[1]	Closure Status	Closure Date	Further Action Required
001	ESCO	12 May 2023	Immediately	Failure to implement dust suppression measures	An increase in dust suppression operations and resources were implemented.	Closed	14 Jun 2023	None
002	ESCO	26 Jul 2023	None provided	Compaction of soil stockpiles	Subsoil was removed from the topsoil preventing further contamination. A toolbox talk was held on the importance of topsoil.	Closed	22 Aug 2023	None
003	H&S and ESCO	12 Jun 2024	None provided	Deviation from Transportation Plan	TMP was updated, accommodation arrangements put in place for any overnight drivers.	Closed	24 Oct 2024	None
004	ESCO	Oct 2024	None provided	Trimming of vegetation beyond footprint at laydown area	Contractor to assess all environmental impacts of fencing once it is removed and provide an action plan to rehabilitate area where necessary.	Closed	22 Oct 2024	Rehabilitate area when fence is taken down.
005	ESCO	Nov 2024	None provided	Unnecessary vegetation clearance in Oct 2024 on the	A Toolbox Talk about Vegetation Clearing with reference to the Optipower	Closed	27 Nov 2024	None

[1]Corrective / preventive actions and suggested due dates to be discussed and agreed to between the EA holder, Contractor and ECO.

				90km OHPL servitude	Vegetation Management Method statement and the OHPL EMPr was communicated to all employees.			
006	ESCO	Nov 2024	None provided	Dumping of concrete on road towards CR119	Concrete has been cleaned up and a toolbox talk will be distributed to all employees.	Closed	27 Nov 2024	None

ANNEXURE C - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures
16 June 2024	Release of water	Potential soil erosion	A water meter was driven over by an excavator and caused the release of an unknown amount of water. No water entered a watercourse and the water was clean. The incident occurred due to a lack of identifying infrastructure present within the footprint.	unknown	The water was stopped and meter fixed by the farmer. The cost of the repairs was handled by the contractor and paid to the farmer. The area was investigated by the EO and no erosion or contamination was caused.	Awareness training and induction
17 June 2024	Animal casualty	Social	A cow was found stuck one of the MV cable trenches. The cow was lifted out of the trench, found to have a dislocated hip and was transported to the farmer's abattoir on his request.	n/a	The trenches in the area were barricaded to prevent livestock from moving over the trenches.	Awareness training and induction

ANNEXURE D - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Audit observations at the Wolf WEF and Substation

Photo 1a: Twelve (12) of the assembled WTGs.

Photo 2a: Storage of WTG components prior to assembly.

Photo 3a: Assembly of blades on one of the WTGs underway.

Photo 4a: Minimal erosion observed around several WTG hardstand edges. Some vegetation re-growth is taking place.

Photo 5a: Some germination of grass and forbs observed on the road edges, minimal invasive vegetation observed.

Photo 6a: Section of MVA cable trench still to be backfilled with the original subsoil and topsoil.

Photo 7a: Transformers installed at the Lupo substation.

Photo 8a: Conservancy tank installation at the substation.

Photo 9a: Excavation for the oil dam at Lupo substation.

Photo 10a: Building sand covered to prevent dust.

Photo 11a: Interior of one of the substation control rooms.

Photo 12a: Interior of one of the substation control rooms.

Photo Series B: Audit observations at the WEF Access Road

Photo 1b: View of paved road section including arrestor bed.

Photo 2b: Rock gabions along the road for attenuation of stormwater run-off.

Photo 3b: Vegetation re-growth on a section of a rehabilitated road edge.

Photo 4b: Rehabilitated MVA cable trench along road edge.

Photo 5b: Backfilled section of MVA cable trench along road edge.

Photo 6b: Open section of MVA cable trench along the road edge.

Photo Series C: Audit observations at the site offices / laydown areas

Photo 1c: Concor's temporary site office containers have been removed from site.

Photo 2c: Hazardous chemical storage facility at the Concor site offices.

Photo 3c: Waste skips available at the Concor laydown area.

Photo 4c: Awareness information displayed at the Concor site offices.

Photo 5c & **Photo 6c:** Waste skips available at the Vestas and Optipower (Wolwefontein) laydown areas.

Photo 7c: State of housekeeping conditions at the Concor site office and material storage / laydown area.

Photo 8c: State of housekeeping conditions observed at the Wolwefontein material storage / laydown area.

Photo Series D: Audit observations along the 90km (CR and SW) and 13.4km (WK) OHPLs'

Photo 1d: State of rehabilitation at WK45.

Photo 2d: State of rehabilitation along the WK OPHL. Fitment of bird diverters still required along the entire length.

Photo 3d: Soil levelling incomplete at WK60 and several other towers on the WK OPHL.

Photo 4d: View of WK60A and WK61 which feed into the WEF (Lupo) substation on top of the ridge.

Photo 5d: Soil levelling complete around CR128 guy ancohor.

Photo 6d: Rehabilitation incomplete around CR126 guy ancohor.

Photo 7d & **Photo 8d**: Backfiling, soil levelling and rehabilitation still required at CR131 and numerous tower positions.

Photo 9d & **10d**: Section of the OHPL between CR131 and CR119 where stringing is still to be undertaken between erected towers. Servitude access roads are generally in good condition with no signs of major erosion.

Photo 11d: View of CR130 tower anchor in relation to the 132kV existing Grassridge-Skilpad timber OHPL (still to be dismantled).

Photo 12d: Cleared prickly pears at CR131 still to be removed to a landfill site.

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLISTS BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Feb 2022 (Split from and replaces the original EA dated 14 Sep 2015)							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The development of the 90MW Wolf Wind Energy Facility, associated facilities and substation near Wolwefontein, within the Dr Beyers Naude and Sundays River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved, at the geographic coordinates and property details cited in the table in the EA.					-	
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.	✓✓					
6	The holder of an Environmental Authorisation must apply for an amendment of the Environmental Authorisation with the Competent Authority for any alienation, transfer or change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.	✓✓					
7	This activity must commence within a period of five (5) years from the date of first issue of the Environmental authorisation issued on 14 September 2015. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken. The Environmental Authorisation will not be extended further.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (twelve) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	A copy of the final site layout plan must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout plan.	✓✓					
13	The site layout plan must include the following:						
13.1	Turbine positions;	✓✓					
13.2	Foundation footprint;	✓✓					
13.3	Permanent lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.4	Construction lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.5	Internal roads indicating width (construction period width and operation period width) and with numbered sections between the other site elements which they serve (to make commenting on sections possible);	✓✓					
13.6	Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;	✓✓					
13.7	The location of heritage sites;	✓✓					
13.8	Sub-station(s) and/or transformer(s) sites including their entire footprint;	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
13.9	Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads);	✓✓					
13.10	Cut and fill areas at turbine sites along roads and at sub-station/transformer sites indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill;	✓✓					
13.11	Borrow pits;	✓✓					
13.12	Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material);	✓✓					
13.13	All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;	✓✓					
13.14	Buildings including accommodation;	✓✓					
13.15	All "no-go" areas	✓✓					
13.16	A map combining the final layout plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the proposed location of turbines as described in the Final EA Amendment report (Part 2) dated 22 July 2020.	✓✓					
14	The applicant must appoint a qualified botanical and fauna specialist to ground-truth every footprint and their recommendation must inform the final layout of the wind energy facility and EMPr to be submitted to be submitted to the department for approval.	✓✓					
15	The revised Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) submitted as part of the application for environmental authorisation is not approved and must be amended and submitted with the abovementioned layout plan to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity.					-	The then Wolf EMP dated Feb 2015 (Aurecon, 2015) which is referred to in this condition is/was not implemented but rather a revised EMPr in June 2022 by Zutari was approved
16	The EMPr amendments must include the following:						
16.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the amended EIR dated 26 June 2015 and EIR dated 11 February 2015	✓✓					
16.2	The requirements and conditions of this authorisation.	✓✓					
16.3	A plant rescue and protection plan which allows for the maximum transplant of conservation important species from areas to be transformed. This plan must be compiled by a vegetation specialist familiar with the site in consultation with the ECO and be implemented prior to commencement of the construction phase.	✓✓					
16.4	An open space management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility.	✓✓					
16.5	A re-vegetation and rehabilitation plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility including timeframes for restoration which must indicate rehabilitation within the shortest possible time after completion of construction activities to reduce the amount of habitat converted at any one time and to speed up the recovery to natural habitats.				-		Operation phase not yet applicable. Rehabilitation of the WEF hardstands with replacement of topsoil has commenced and will need be monitored and continue throughout the construction to ensure sufficient vegetation growth. Re-seeding may be an option if considered necessary
16.6	An alien invasive management plan to be implemented during construction and operation of the facility. The plan must include mitigation measures to reduce the invasion of alien species and ensure that the continuous monitoring and removal of alien species is undertaken.	✓✓					Operation phase not yet applicable. The control of alien vegetation is an ongoing process observed to be underway
16.7	A storm water management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility. The plan must ensure compliance with applicable regulations and prevent off-site migration of contaminated storm water or increased soil erosion. The plan must include the construction of appropriate design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	✓✓					Operation phase not yet applicable. Drainage measures to dissipate stormwater run-off are in the process of being constructed along the WEF footprint and access road
16.8	An effective monitoring system to detect any leakage or spillage of all hazardous substances during their transportation, handling, use and storage. This must include precautionary measures to limit the possibility of oil and other toxic liquids from entering the soil or storm water systems.	✓✓					
16.9	An erosion management plan for monitoring and rehabilitating erosion events associated with the facility. Appropriate erosion mitigation must form part of this plan to prevent and reduce the risk of any potential erosion.	✓✓					
16.10	A transport plan for the transport of turbine components, main assembly cranes and other large pieces of equipment.	✓✓					
16.11	A traffic management plan for the site access roads to ensure that no hazards would results from the increase truck traffic and that traffic flow would not be adversely impacted. This plan must include measures to minimize impacts on local commuters e.g. limiting construction vehicles travelling on public roadways during the morning and late afternoon commute time and avoid using roads through densely populated built-up areas so as not to disturb existing retail and commercial operations.	✓✓					
16.12	An avifauna and bat monitoring programme to document the effect of the operation of the wind energy facility on avifauna and bats. This must be compiled by a qualified specialist.	✓✓					
16.13	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
16.14	Measures to protect hydrological features such as streams, rivers, pans, wetlands, and their catchments, and other environmental sensitive areas from construction impacts including the direct and indirect spillage of pollutants.	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*Info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
17	The Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site substation, submitted as part of the Application for Amendment of the Environmental Authorisation dated November 2021, must be amended to include measures as dictated by the final site lay-out map and micro-siting; and the provisions of this environmental authorisation. Once amended, the final generic EMPr must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. Once approved the EMPrs must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
18	The generic EMPr for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site Substation Infrastructure must be properly completed and must include the following amendments;	✓✓					
18.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr for the substation.	✓✓					
18.2	All mitigation measures as listed in the specialist reports for the powerline and substation must be included in the EMPr;	✓✓					
18.3	The requirements and conditions of this environmental authorisation.	✓✓					
18.4	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
18.5	A final site layout map for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site Substation, superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the location of the IPP portion of the on-site substation as stated in the EIAr and this Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
19	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
20	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
21	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the EIAr be discovered.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
22	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 29 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
23	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
24	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
25	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
26	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
MONITORING							
27	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
27.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
27.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
27.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
27.4	A detailed incident (including spillage of bitumen, fuels, chemicals, or any other material) and complaint register must be kept on site indicating how these issues were addressed, what rehabilitation measures were taken and what preventative measures were implemented to avoid re-occurrence of incidents/complaints.	✓✓					
27.5	In addition the ECO must maintain the following on site: a weekly site diary, copies of all reports submitted to the Department; and a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities.	✓✓					Summarised in each monthly report and facilitated by the on-site ESCO

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
27.6	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
28	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
29	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
30	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
31	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.	✓✓					
32	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
33	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
34	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
35	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, to be done. Operational phase not yet underway
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
36	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, to be done when applicable. The activity has not ceased or become redundant yet
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
37	Should any historical, cultural palaeontological resources and graves being found during the construction of the project, all construction activities must be suspended and Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority together with the heritage specialists who surveyed and compiled HIA reports must be alerted so that the find can be investigated and mitigation measures proposed.	✓✓					No new historical, cultural or palaeontological resources discovered this month
38	A bird and bat monitoring programme must be implemented to document the effect of the operation of the wind energy facility on avifauna and bats. This must commence prior to construction and continue during operation of the wind energy facility.	✓✓					
39	Reports regarding bird monitoring must be submitted to the relevant provincial environmental department, BirdLife South Africa, The Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) and this Department on a quarterly basis. The report will assist all stakeholders in identifying potential and additional mitigation measures and to establish protocols for a bird monitoring programme for wind energy development in the country.	✓✓					
40	The baseline data collected and documented during the survey must be shared with the EWT and Birdlife South Africa for a better understanding of the distribution of breeding behaviour of any of the priority species.	✓✓					
41	The applicant must ensure that all the "No-go" areas are clearly demarcated (using fencing and appropriate signage) before construction commences.	✓✓					
42	The applicant must ensure that the National Noise Control Regulations and SANS10103:2008 are adhered to and reasonable measures to limit noise from the work site are implemented.	✓✓					
43	A health and safety programme must be developed to protect both workers and the general public during construction, operation and decommissioning of the energy facility. The programme must establish a safety zone for wind turbines from residences and occupied buildings, roads, right of ways and other public access areas that is sufficient to prevent accidents resulting from the operation of the wind turbines.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
44	The applicant must obtain a written permit or approval from the South Africa Civil Aviation Authority that the wind facility will not interfere with the performance of aerodrome radio Communication, Navigation and Surveillance (CNS) equipment especially the radar prior to commencement of the activity. The approval/permit must be submitted to the Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations.	✓✓					
45	Areas around fuel tanks must be bunded or contained in an appropriate manner as per the requirements of SABS 089:1999 Part 1.	✓✓					
46	Leakage of fuel must be avoided at all times and if spillage occurs, it must be remedied immediately.	✓✓					
47	Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses.	✓✓					
48	The applicant must ensure that poaching, hunting and killing of animals on site during the construction phase of the project is strictly not allowed under any circumstances. In addition, firearms or any other hunting weapons must not be permitted on site.	✓✓					
49	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
50	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
51	Liaison with land owners/farm managers must be done prior to construction in order to provide sufficient time for them to plan their activities.	✓✓					
52	Should the applicant opt to use a turbine model with a sound power emissions level higher than 110dBA; the applicant must appoint a qualified noise specialist to revise the facility's noise model, advise on the turbines' micro-siting and purpose additional mitigation measures for inclusion into the EMPr, if any.				-		
53	The layout to be submitted to the Department for approval as per Condition 12 of the EA issued on 14 September 2015 must comply with the latest requirements for work in or near Eskom servitudes and Eskom Guidelines for Renewable Energy Generation Plant Setbacks to Eskom Infrastructure.	✓✓					
GENERAL							
54	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
54.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
54.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
54.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
55	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.					-	Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
81	0	0	(7)	(11)	**99** (total no. of conditions)
✓✓	✓	X	-	-	**81** (audited) **18** (NA)
81	0	0			Audit Score (%) = [(81x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (81x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Auditable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
Amended EA dated 26 Nov 2018							
1	This letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 14 September 2015 as amended.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					
		Summary calculation					
		2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
		2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = 2/2 x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Auditable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
Amended EA dated 22 Sep 2020							
1	This proposed amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 14 September 2015 as amended.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					
		Summary calculation					
		2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
		2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = 2/2 x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Auditable / Not Audited	*info*	Findings & Recommendations
	Amended EA dated 25 May 2022						
1	This proposed amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 02 February 2022.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					

	Summary calculation					
2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)	
2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)	
✓✓	✓	X	-	-	**Audit Score (%)** = 2/2 x100	
EA Compliance					**100%**	

No.	Environmental Authorisation for 13.4km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Feb 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The preferred Alternative 1 (transmission line) for the Wolf 132kV Overhead Powerline and switching station to be located within the Dr Beyers Naude and Sundays River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved as per the geographic coordinates cited in the table in the EA.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
6	The holder of the authorisation must notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.				-		Noted
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of the first issue of this Environmental Authorisation issued on 14 September 2015 (i.e. the authorisation lapses on 14 September 2025). If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken. The Environmental Authorisation will not be extended further.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (twelve) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	A copy of the final site layout plan must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout plan.	✓✓					
13	The site layout plan must include the following:						
13.1	Connection routes (including pylon positions) to the distribution /transmission network;	✓✓					
13.2	Service track and existing and upgraded roads and tracks indicating width (construction period width and operation period width);	✓✓					
13.3	Permanent lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.4	Construction period lay down footprint;	✓✓					
13.5	Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;	✓✓					
13.6	The location of heritage sites;	✓✓					
13.7	Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation including its entire footprint;	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
13.8	Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads);	✓✓					
13.9	Cut and fill areas at Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site sub-station indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill;	✓✓					
13.10	Borrow pits;	✓✓					
13.11	Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material);	✓✓					
13.12	All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;	✓✓					
13.13	Buildings;	✓✓					
13.14	All "no-go" areas;	✓✓					
13.15	A map combining the final layout plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map.	✓✓					
14	The applicant must appoint a qualified botanical and fauna specialist to ground-truth every footprint and their recommendation must inform the final layout of the wind energy facility and EMPr to be submitted to be submitted to the department for approval.	✓✓					
15	The Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) for the 132kV powerline infrastructure and the Generic EMPr for the Substation infrastructure (Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation), submitted as part of the Application for Amendment of the Environmental Authorisation dated November 2021, must be amended to include measures as dictated by the final site lay-out map and micro-siting; and the provisions of this environmental authorisation. Once amended, the final EMPr must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. Once approved the EMPrs must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
16	The generic EMPr for the powerline infrastructure and the generic EMPr for Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site Substation Infrastructure must be properly completed and must include the following amendments;	✓✓					
16.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr for the powerline and substation;	✓✓					
16.2	All mitigation measures as listed in the specialist reports for the powerline and substation must be included in the EMPrs and implemented;	✓✓					
16.3	The requirements and conditions of this environmental authorisation.	✓✓					
16.4	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
16.5	A final site layout map for the powerline and Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation, superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the location of the powerline and Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation as stated in the EIAr and this Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
17	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
18	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		NA at this stage
19	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the EIAr be discovered.				-		NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
20	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 27 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		NA at this stage
21	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		NA at this stage
22	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		NA at this stage
23	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		NA at this stage
24	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		NA at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	Findings & Recommendations
MONITORING							
25	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
25.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
25.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
25.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
25.4	A detailed incident (including spillage of bitumen, fuels, chemicals, or any other material) and complaint register must be kept on site indicating how these issues were addressed, what rehabilitation measures were taken and what preventative measures were implemented to avoid re-occurrence of incidents/complaints.	✓✓					Managed daily on site between ESCO and Contractor
25.5	In addition the ECO must maintain the following on site: a weekly site diary, copies of all reports submitted to the Department; and a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities.	✓✓					Updates provided in this monthly report assisted and facilitated by the full-time ESCO
25.6	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		NA at this stage
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
26	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
27	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
28	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
29	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
30	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
31	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
32	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
32	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
34	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
35	Should any historical, cultural, palaeontological resources and graves being found during the construction of the project, all construction activities must be suspended and Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority together with the heritage specialists who surveyed and compiled HIA reports must be alerted so that the find can be investigated and mitigation measures proposed.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological resources or graves discovered at this stage

No.	Environmental Authorisation for 13.4km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors. The input of an avifaunal specialist must be obtained for the fitting of the anti-collision devices onto specific sections of the line once the exact positions of the towers have been surveyed and pegged. Flappers must be fitted in place so that they do not drift along the line and be readily and cost effectively installed on or removed from the existing lines.				-		Noted, NA at this stage. The ECO has communicated the requirement for the fitment of bird flappers during stringing activity which is now underway
37	The applicant must ensure that all the "No-go" areas are clearly demarcated (using fencing and appropriate signage) before construction commences.	✓✓					
38	The applicant must ensure that the National Noise Control Regulations and SANS10103:2008 are adhered to and reasonable measures to limit noise from the work site are implemented.				-		
39	Areas around fuel tanks must be bunded or contained in an appropriate manner as per the requirements of SABS 089:1999 Part 1.	✓✓					
40	Leakage of fuel must be avoided at all times and if spillage occurs, it must be remedied immediately.	✓✓					
41	Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses.	✓✓					
42	The applicant must ensure that poaching, hunting and killing of animals on site during the construction phase of the project is strictly not allowed under any circumstances. In addition, firearms or any other hunting weapons must not be permitted on site.	✓✓					
43	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
44	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
45	Liaison with land owners/farm managers must be done prior to construction in order to provide sufficient time for them to plan their activities.	✓✓					
GENERAL							
46	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
46.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
46.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
46.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
47	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.					-	Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
56	0	0	17	4	**77** (total no. of conditions)
56	0	0	-	-	**56** (audited) **21** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(56x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (56x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Sep 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV transmission power line and associated infrastructure within Ward 53 of the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality and Ward 7 and 8 of the Sundays River Valley Municipality near Kariega and Kirkwood, Eastern Cape Province, is approved as per the geographic coordinates cited in the table in the EA.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this Environmental Authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further Environmental Authorisation in terms of the regulations.			x	-		Three (3) deviated sections of the OHPL beyond the 100m approved corridor was identified for eleven (11) towers; namely SW164A, SW165, SW154A, SW154B, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R. It is recommended to relocate the deviated towers back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage.
6	The holder of the authorisation must notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place				-		Noted, NA at this stage
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of issue of this Authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
9	Commencement with one activity listed in terms of this authorisation constitutes commencement of all authorised activities.					-	Noted
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
10	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
11.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
11.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
11.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
11.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
13	The layout map attached as Appendix 7 of the final BAR dated 14 June 2022 is hereby approved.					-	Noted
14	The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) submitted as part of the BAR dated 14 June 2022 is approved and must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
15	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
16	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
17	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the basic assessment be discovered.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
18	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 25 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
19	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
20	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
21	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
22	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
MONITORING							
23	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
23.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
23.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
23.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
23.4	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.	✓✓					
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
24	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
25	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
26	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
27	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
28	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
29	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
30	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
31	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
32	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
33	The footprint of the development must be limited to the areas required for actual construction works and operational activities.	✓✓					
34	Should any archaeological sites, artefacts, palaeontological fossils or grave be exposed during construction work, work in the immediate vicinity of the find must be stopped, the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) must be informed and the services of an accredited heritage professional obtained for an assessment of the heritage resources.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological resources or graves discovered at this stage
35	All declared aliens must be identified and managed in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983).	✓✓					The clearing of alien vegetation is observed to have been undertaken within the construction footprints during bush-clearing. The removal and disposal of this cleared vegetation off site is yet to take place. The ECO has communicated and requested when disposal to a landfill will be undertaken
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors, as recommended by the ecological specialist.				-		NA at this stage. The ECO has communicated the requirement of fitment of bird flappers during stringing activity which is underway
37	No exotic plants must be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area must be utilised.				-		Noted, no exotic plants are being used for rehabilitation
38	Construction must include design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	✓✓					No signs of major erosion due to stormwater run-off along the access road and around tower footprints observed at this stage
39	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
40	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
GENERAL							
41	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
41.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
41.2	to anyone on request; and				-		
41.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					EA holder website does makes provision
42	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
28	0	1	17	5	**51** (total no. of conditions)
28	-	1	-	-	**29** (audited) **22** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(28x2)+(0x1)+(1x1)] / (29x2) x100
EA Compliance					**97%**

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 24 Aug 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The development of a main access road for the authorised Wolf Wind Farm near Jansenville, within Wards 7 and 12 of the Bayers Naude and Sunday's River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved as per the geographic cited in the table above.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation, which form part of the Environmental Authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this Environmental Authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
6	The holder of an Environmental Authorisation must apply for an amendment of the Environmental Authorisation with the Competent Authority for any alienation, transfer or change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of issue of this authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for environmental authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) and the final layout plan submitted as part of the BAR dated May 2022 are approved and the EMPr must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
13	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
14	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
15	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the BAR be discovered.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
16	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 23 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
17	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
18	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
19	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
20	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
MONITORING							
21	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
21.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
21.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
21.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
21.4	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		Noted, interim rehabilitation is underway at this stage
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
22	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
23	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
24	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
25	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
26	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					This report
27	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
28	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
29	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
30	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
31	No activities will be allowed to encroach into a watercourse without a water use authorisation being in place from the Department of Water and Sanitation.	✓✓					A GA has been issued to the EA holder
32	Vegetation clearing must be limited to the required footprint for construction works. Mitigation measures must be implemented to reduce the risk of erosion and the invasion of alien species.	✓✓					
33	The footprint of the development must be limited to the areas required for actual construction works and operational activities.	✓✓					
34	A permit must be obtained from the relevant nature conservation agency for the removal or destruction of protected or endangered plant or animal species.	✓✓					Permits are in place, search and rescue was undertaken
35	No exotic plants may be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area may be utilised.				-		Noted, NA at this stage. Planning for rehabilitation will need to be prioritised towards the end of construction
36	Dust suppression measures must be implemented during the construction phase to limit the impacts of dust.	✓✓					
37	Foundations and trenches must be backfilled with originally excavated materials as much as possible. Excess excavation materials must be disposed of only in approved areas or, if suitable, stockpiled for use in reclamation activities.	✓✓					
38	Should any further evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g. remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, marine shell and charcoal/ash concentrations), unmarked human burials, fossils or other categories of heritage resources are found during construction, the South African Heritage Resource Heritage Agency (SAHRA) must be alerted immediately, and a professional archaeologist or palaeontologist, must be contacted as soon as possible to inspect the findings.				-		Noted, no new archaeological sites or remains have been discovered at this stage
39	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal. Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licensed in terms of Section 20 (b) of the National Environment Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
GENERAL							
40	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
40.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
40.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website makes provision
40.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
41	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
30	0	0	17	3	**50** (total no. of conditions)
30	0	0	-	-	**30** (audited) **20** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(30x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (30x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

ANNEXURE F - AUDIT CHECKLISTS BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	EMPr for Wolf WEF (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
-	**NO LONGER APPLICABLE**				-		The pre-construction phase is over and this section of the EMPr is no longer applicable
5. CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	The Contractor must be provided with the opportunity to cost for implementation of the EMPr in their tender submission. The Developer shall ensure that items pertaining to the environmental protection measures should be reflected in the Bill of Quantities and are adequately priced. Where provisions for he the implementation of environmental specifications is deemed inadequate, the Contractor shall be instructed to amend this or face tender disqualification.	✓✓					
	Where the Project specifications conflict with the General Environmental Specifications, the project specifications or relevant specialists' management plans shall take precedence.					-	Noted
5.3	The developer refers to the holder of the Environmental Authorisation who will be responsible for the following tasks, but not limited to: - Ensure that the requirements as set out in this EMPr are adhered to and implemented; - Allocate the responsibilities assigned to the ECO to an independent suitably qualified individual prior to the start of construction activities on site; and - Provide all principal contractors working on the project with a copy of this EMPr as part of tender contract documentation to allow the contractors to cost for its requirements within their respective construction contracts.	✓✓					
	Principal Contractors shall each appoint their own compliance management structure, including Environmental Officers, Health and Safety Management, and Community Liaison Officers, who shall report to the Project Permit Holder, who in turn provides compliance oversight and assurance.	✓✓					
	Environmental Control Officer (ECO): The Developer shall appoint a suitably qualified independent ECO to monitor the compliance of all parties in terms of this EMPr and the conditions contained in the Environmental Authorisation, as well as address environmental site issues. The ECO shall work with the Owners teams and Contractor's appointed EO. The designation is reserved for a suitably qualified (National Diploma / Degree in Natural Science or an equivalent qualification), independent, environmental manager, with adequate environmental knowledge to understand and verify implementation of the EMPr. The duties of the ECO during construction phase will include but are not limited to:	✓✓					
	i) Liaison with the Owner, Project Manager, ESCO or Construction Manager and DFFE.	✓✓					
	ii) Monitoring of all the Contractor's activities for compliance with the various environmental requirements contained in the construction Specification.	✓✓					
	iii) Monitoring of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation related to the construction phase as issued by DFFE as well as other relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	iv) Reviewing of the Contractor's environmental Method Statements for compliance with the EMPr and environmental best practice.	✓✓					
	v) Monitor and report on requisite remedial action taken in the event of non-compliance.	✓✓					
	vi) Monitor and report on the proactive and effective implementation and management of environmental protection measures.	✓✓					
	vii) Monitor and report on the register of public complaints, confirming that itis maintained by the Contractor and that all public comments or issues are appropriately reported and addressed.	✓✓					
5.3	viii) Routine recording and reporting of environmental activities and general progress monthly.	✓✓					
	ix) Recording and reporting of environmental incidents and remediation; and	✓✓					
	x) Monitor compliance with and implementation of the construction phase EMPr, Operational Phase EMPr and Rehabilitation Plan, including compliance with the relevant conditions contained in the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	The Developer shall appoint a suitably qualified independent ESCO to oversee on-site compliance management and EMPr implementation on a day-to-day basis.	✓✓					
	An independent Environmental Auditor must be appointed by the Owner to undertake an Environmental Audit every five years to verify compliance with the Conditions of EA and the EMPr and submit the results to the DFFE Director: Compliance Monitoring. Audit reports must comply with Appendix 78 of the NEMA. In addition to the five yearly audits, the Owner must ensure an Audit is completed and submitted to the DFFE within 30 days of the completion of the construction phase (Refer to condition 31 of the EA).				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Contractor must ensure that all its sub-contractors, employees, etc., are made fully aware of the environmental issues detailed in this EMPr. The Contractor shall liaise closely with the Construction Manager / Construction Manager, Environmental Site Compliance Officer (ESCO) and the ECO and must ensure that all activities on site are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner and in compliance with the requirements of the EMPr and conditions of EA. The Contractor shall appoint a suitably senior member or staff or qualified professional to the position of EO. The EO's duties will include the following:	✓✓					
	Liaise with all parties on matters relating to the environment;	✓✓					
	Assist with the compilation of environmental components of method statements;	✓✓					
	Undertake daily site compliance inspections of the various works areas;	✓✓					
	Compile a weekly report detailing the key findings and environmental matters observed and dealt with during the week and submit this to the ECO, ESCO and Construction Manager;	✓✓					
	Ensure Contractor is implementing the EMPr and conditions of Authorisation;	✓✓					
	Ensure that any environmental monitoring requirements are being fulfilled and include results in the weekly submissions;	✓✓					
	Report environmental accidents and incidents and oversee all remediated works;	✓✓					
	Make recommendations for disciplinary actions where and if required; and	✓✓					
	Undertake environmental awareness training and routine toolbox talks with contractor staff on matters relating to environmental management.	✓✓					
5.4.1	**Baseline photography** Following official handover of the site to the Contractor and prior to the commencement of mobilisation activities, the Contractor shall take photographs of all areas that will be impacted by construction activity and their immediate surrounds. Photographs shall include, inter alia, all works areas, site establishment and laydown areas, access roads, gates, no go and natural areas, debris, boundary fences, existing structures and infrastructure on the site and any defects or issues to any of the foregoing. These photographs shall be provided to the ESCO and Construction Manager for reference purposes.	✓✓					
5.4.2	**Method statements** Method statements shall be produced and submitted for approval by the ESCO and Construction Manager at least five working days prior to the commencement of the activities. The Contractor shall not commence the activity until the Method Statement has been approved. Approval of method statements shall not unreasonably be withheld. The ESCO and Construction Manager may approve, reject, or approve with conditions any method statement. Refer to detailed list under Subclause 2.2.1-2.2.3 with specific reference to environmental awareness training, toolbox talks and construction information posters.	✓✓					
5.4.3.1	**Site establishment** The ESCO and Construction Manager shall be advised of the area that the Contractor intends using for his site establishment by way of the Mobilisation plan discussed under item 1) of Clause 2.2. The Contractor's camp shall occupy as small an area as possible, and no site establishment shall be allowed within 50 m of any watercourse unless otherwise approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall inform the ESCO and Construction Manager of the intended actions and programme for site establishment. The site layout shall be planned to facilitate ready access for deliveries, facilitate future works and to curtail any disturbance or security implications for neighbours.	✓✓					
5.4.3.2	**Site fencing and demarcations** As may be required, the Contractor shall erect and maintain permanent and/or temporary fences of the type and in the locations directed by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Such fences shall, if so specified, be erected before undertaking designated activities. The Contractor shall not damage or remove any boundary fences without the agreement of the affected landowners. Where property fences are replaced, these shall, at the minimum, meet specification of the fencing it replaces, in terms of top height, sturdiness and rigidity (pole foundations and supports and strength and wire gauge), security (barbed or razor wire) and size of the largest openings (i.e., distances between horizontal wires or mesh dimensions.	✓✓					
5.4.3.3	**No Go Areas** If required, certain areas shall be considered "no go" areas and these may be detailed in the Environmental Management Plan or as conditions attached to an Environmental Authorisation or specified by the ECO. The Contractor shall ensure that, insofar as he has the authority, no unauthorised entry, stockpiling, dumping or storage of equipment or materials shall be allowed within the demarcated "no go" areas. "No go" area demarcation fencing shall be established prior to the commencement of construction in the vicinity.	✓✓					

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	"No go" areas shall be demarcated with fencing consisting of wooden or metal posts at 3 m centres with 1 plain wire strand tensioned horizontally at 900 mm from ground level. Commercially available danger tape shall be wrapped around the wire strand. The Contractor shall maintain the fence for the duration of construction and ensure that the danger tape does not become dislodged.						
5.4.4.1	**Protection of natural features** The Contractor shall not deface, paint, damage or mark any natural features (e.g., rock formations) situated in or around the Site for survey or other purposes unless agreed beforehand with the ESCO and Construction Manager. Any features affected by the Contractor in contravention of this clause shall be restored/ rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that plant, equipment, materials, and staff are not permitted to enter any designated "no go" area. The Contractor shall not permit his employees to make use of any natural water sources (e.g., springs, streams, and open water bodies) for the purposes of swimming, personal washing and the washing of machinery or clothes.	✓✓					
5.4.4.2	**Protection of fauna and flora** It is important that ecological functioning of the site should not be negatively impacted e.g., by excluding fire. The fire-management programme should be adhered to. Except to the extent necessary for the carrying out of the Works (as per an approved method statement), flora shall not be removed, damaged or disturbed. Firewood may not be collected from the site. Trapping, poisoning and/ or shooting of animals is strictly forbidden. No domestic pets or livestock belonging to the project staff are permitted on site. The use of biocides is subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager unless provided for in the project specification. Where the use of biocides and other poisonous substances has been specified, they shall be stored, handled and applied with due regard to their potential harmful effects. Persons using any biocide or poisonous substances shall have received training in the appropriate handling, use and storage of such materials. Care will be taken to ensure no movement or drift occurs into non-target areas. Dyes shall be mixed into sprayed biocide so that the treatment areas may be inspected and the risk of over spray / re-spraying is avoided. Before vegetation clearance commences areas must be walked and slow moving animals removed out of the impact area; and Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm.	✓✓					
5.4.4.3	**Protection of archaeological and palaeontological remains** During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil remains by the responsible Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and ESCO. In particular, the ECO should be alerted to the (slight) possibility that fossil-rich lenses or horizons of dark, organic-rich lagoonal mudrocks may be exposed during excavations into the Witpoort Formation along the Klein-Winterhoek ridge. Other possibilities include dark grey phosphatic carbonate nodules containing fossil plants and / or fish in the Waaipoort Formation as well as well-preserved fish and reptile remains within the Whitehill Formation. Should substantial fossil remain (such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages) be exposed during construction, the Environmental Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e., The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, the cost of which is at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g., stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy). The palaeontologist concerned with mitigation work will need a valid fossil collection permit from ECPHRA and any material collected would have to be curated in an approved depository (e.g., museum or university collection). All palaeontological specialist work would have to conform to international best practice for palaeontological fieldwork and the study (e.g., data recording fossil collection and curation, final report) should adhere as far as possible to the minimum standards for Phase 2 palaeontological studies recently developed by SAHRA (2013). The Contractor shall take reasonable precautions to prevent any person from removing or damaging any fossils, coins, articles of value or antiquity and structures and other remains of archaeological interest discovered on the Site, immediately upon discovery thereof and before removal. The Contractor shall inform the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately of such a discovery and carry out the ESCO and Construction Managers instructions for dealing therewith. All construction within the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and the area shall be cordoned off until such time as the Construction Manager authorises resumption of construction in writing.	✓✓					

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5.4.4.4	**Noise control** The applicable regulations framed under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), and the provisions of SANS 1200 A Subclause 4.1 regarding "built-up areas" shall apply to all areas within audible distance of residents whether in urban, peri-urban, or rural areas. Appropriate directional and intensity settings are to be maintained on all hooters and sirens, and the Contractor shall provide and use suitable and effective silencing devices for pneumatic tools and other plant such that the noise level in inhabited areas and dwellings adjacent to the work areas will not increase by more than 7 dB(A)Leq 60 above residual background sound levels. Similarly in habituated areas adjacent to access roads maximum noise levels shall not exceed 60 dB(A)Leq 60 and maximum sound pressure level of 70 dB(A). Where excess noise generation is unavoidable, the Contractor shall, by means of barriers, isolate the source of any such noise to comply with the said regulations. The Contractor shall restrict any of his operations that may result in excessive noise disturbance to those communities and dwellings abutting the Site to the hours of 08:00 to 22:00 on weekdays and Saturdays. No work will be permitted on Sundays unless otherwise agreed to with the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where loud construction operations or plant are required, that cannot be practically barricaded (i.e., Pile driving, hydraulic breakers, or rock crushing), nearby residents that may be disturbed by the operation will be notified and provided with a program for the works prior to commencement. The Contractor shall be reasonable in accommodating the needs of neighbours and take reasonable measures to minimise the impact of noise on neighbouring communities. Apart from warning and emergency sirens and public address systems used during an emergency, no sound is to be broadcast across the site without approval from the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					The site is within a rural area with no residential or built-up areas in close proximity
5.4.4.5	**Lighting** The Contractor shall ensure that any lighting installed on the site for his activities does not interfere with road traffic or cause a reasonably avoidable disturbance to the surrounding community or other users of the area. Subject to meeting the minimum requirements of the OHSA and general security, lighting shall be kept to the minimum. Care will be taken to ensure lighting is task specific and does not spill into the surrounding environment through appropriate placement and shielding. Floodlighting of expansive work areas or up- or down lighting of vertical structures or natural features shall only be permitted if approved by ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.6	**Fuel and oil** Unless otherwise specified, fuel may be stored on site in an area approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that all liquid fuels (petrol and diesel) are stored in tanks with lids, which are kept firmly shut or in bowsers. The tanks/bowsers shall be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250µm plastic) with an earth bund (plastic must have a 5 cm layer of sand on top to prevent damage and perishing). The impermeable lining shall extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund shall be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers. The bunded area shall be covered to protect it from rain. Provision shall be made for refuelling at the fuel storage area, by protecting the soil with 250µm plastic covered with a minimum of a 5 cm layer of sand. If fuel is dispensed from 200 litre drums, only empty externally clean drums may be stored on the bare ground. All empty externally dirty drums shall be stored on an area where the ground has been protected. The proper dispensing equipment shall be used, and the drum shall not be tipped to dispense fuel. The dispensing mechanism of the fuel storage drum shall be stored in a waterproof container when not in use. The Contractor shall prevent unauthorised access into the fuel storage area. No smoking shall be allowed within the vicinity of the fuel storage area. The Contractor shall ensure that there is adequate fire-fighting equipment at the fuel stores. Where reasonably practical, plant shall be refuelled at the fuel storage area or at the workshop as applicable. If it is not reasonably practical, then the surface under the refuelling area shall be protected against pollution to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager prior to any refuelling activities. The Contractor shall employ the use of appropriate non-spill dispensing equipment and drip trays to prevent spills during refuelling. The Contractor shall ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible be designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials shall be able to handle a minimum of 200 litre of hydrocarbon liquid spill. The Contractor shall ensure that staff responsible for refuelling of plant is trained to clean up any fuel of oil spills as they occur. The Contractor shall obtain the ESCO's and Construction Manager's prior approval for any refuelling or maintenance activities. The fuel bowsers and stores must be inspected daily by the Contractor and any contaminated soil shall be collected and disposed of via the	✓✓					

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	hazardous waste system. Care will be taken to ensure that oil contaminated soil, rags or other materials are not disposed of as part of domestic waste system due to the fire risk.						
5.4.4.7	**Contaminated water** Contaminated runoff from the various construction and decommission activities on the site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction as well as the decommissioning activities in work areas prone to stormwater disturbances / damages, i.e., the ascending portion of main access road and any channel crossings, should preferably be scheduled and undertaken in the low rainfall months when storm water runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features. The Contractor shall take reasonable measure to prevent the contamination of water and where this is not possible will set up a contaminated water management system, which shall include collection facilities to be used to prevent pollution, as well as suitable methods of disposal of contaminated water. The Contractor shall prevent the discharge of water contaminated with any pollutants, such as soaps, detergent, cements, concrete, lime, chemicals, glues, solvents, paints, and fuels, into the environment. The Contractor shall notify the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately of any pollution incidents on Site. The ESCO's and Construction Manager's approval is required prior to the discharge of contaminated water to the Municipal sewer system.	✓✓					
5.4.4.8	**Stormwater and drainage** Any increase in storm water runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed with the drainage lines. Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels; these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. The Contractor shall ensure that storm water is managed in such a way that prevents erosion. The Contractor shall install temporary stormwater control measures which may include cut off drains, berms, side drains, retention ponds or similar needed to divert stormwater away from earthworks areas, or as directed by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Apart from identified road crossings, all delineated river systems are to be regarded as no-go areas. According to the Stormwater management plan (Annexure H.6) the following mitigations must be adhered to: ■ Avoid any construction activities within the 1:100-year flood-line or 100 meters from the edge any watercourse, except for linear infrastructure such as transmission lines and other flood compatible infrastructure such as electrical pylons. ■ Clearing of vegetation and associated excavation areas should be kept to a minimum. ■ Construction of new access roads should be kept to what is necessary. Stick to existing roads as far as possible. ■ Vegetation clearance and commencement of construction activities can be scheduled to coincide with low rainfall conditions when the erosive stormwater and wind are anticipated to be low. ■ No vegetation clearance should be undertaken prior to periods of inactivity. ■ A berm/channel combination should be constructed around each of the construction sites using the excavated soil material. ■ Bare soils can be regularly dampened with water to suppress dust during the construction phase, especially when strong wind conditions are predicted according to the local weather forecast. Thus, a water tanker should be available onsite. ■ Soil/topsoil should be placed onto the concrete slab once it has dried up and the turbine fixed, with natural vegetation re-established to mimic the previous undisturbed environment as far as practically possible. ■ All excavation/construction vehicles should be in good condition and inspected regularly to ensure there are no chemical spills (diesel/oil) which will negatively impact the receiving environment. ■ Excavated soils should be stockpiled and separated into separate material types. ■ The disconnection flow paths should be located on gradual slopes (≤5%) to maintain sheet flow. ■ The construction of the proposed roads will create large areas prone to erosion due to soils being exposed as well as sloping terrain. Roads should therefore be constructed in a manner to rapidly stabilise soils, while roadside drainage should be included where necessary. Additional information in this regard can be obtained on the SANRAL (2013) 6th Edition Drainage Manual. ■ All disturbed areas must be rehabilitated (as soon as possible) to represent the previous undisturbed environment (soil, land use, slope) as closely as possible so as to limit the impact on receiving water resources through improve infiltration and limited soil erosion. ■ A water tanker should be available to be used for dust suppression should the need arise	✓✓					

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	■ Regular inspection of the berms/channels and sediment control areas should be undertaken to assess erosion which may result from a loss in vegetation or cavitation from soil slumping; and ■ A practical erosion control handbook should be developed, based on the principles developed in this report and given to the construction contractors to ensure the impact on receiving water resources is limited.						
5.4.4.9	**Solid waste management** The Contractor shall provide sufficient bins with lids on Site to store the produced daily. Solid, non-hazardous waste shall be disposed of in the bins provided and no on-site burying, dumping, or burning of any waste materials, vegetation, litter, or refuse shall occur. Bins shall not be allowed to become overfull and shall be emptied a minimum of once daily. The waste may be temporarily stored on Site in a central waste area that is weatherproof and scavenger-proof, and which the ESCO and Construction Manager has approved. All solid waste shall be disposed of offsite at an approved landfill site. The Contractor shall supply the ESCO and Construction Manager with a certificate of disposal.	✓✓					
5.4.4.10	**Shutter oil and curing compound** Shutter oil and curing compound pose a risk of causing water and soil contamination and accordingly are regarded as potential hazardous substances. The Contractor shall ensure that shutter oil and curing compound containers in use are stored within the fuel bund. The remaining containers shall be inspected regularly to ensure that no leakage occurs. When shutter oil or curing compound is dispensed, the proper dispensing equipment shall be used, and the storage container shall not be tipped to dispense the oil/compound. The dispensing mechanism of the shutter oil/curing compound storage container shall be stored in a waterproof container when not in use. Shutter oil and curing shall be used in moderation and shall be applied under controlled conditions using appropriate equipment. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent accidental and incidental spillage during the application of these compounds. In the event of a shutter oil or curing compound spill, the source of the spillage shall be isolated, and the spillage contained. The Contractor shall clean up the spill, either by removing the contaminated soil or by the application of absorbent material in the event of a larger spill. Treatment and remediation of the spill area shall be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.12	**Bitumen** The ESCO and Construction Manager shall be advised of the area that the Contractor intends using for the storage of bitumen drums/ products. The storage area shall have a smooth impermeable (concrete or 250µm plastic covered in sand) floor. The floor shall be bunded and sloped towards a sump to contain any spillages of substances. The bund shall be inspected and emptied daily and serviced when necessary. The bund shall be closely monitored during rain events to ensure that it does not overflow.	✓✓					
5.4.4.13	**Hazardous substances** Procedures detailed in the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) shall be followed in the event of an emergency. Petroleum, chemicals, harmful and hazardous waste shall be stored in an enclosed and bunded area. This area shall be subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The waste shall be disposed of at a hazardous waste disposal site as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.14	**Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage** The Contractor shall ensure that all items of plant and equipment are inspected daily by the operators prior to commencement. Any maintenance requirements shall be seen to before start-up, which includes fuel and oil leaks. Inspection checklists shall be retained and submitted to the Construction Manager on request. Leaking equipment shall be repaired immediately or removed from the Site. Where practical, all maintenance of equipment and vehicles on Site shall be performed off Site or in the workshop. If it is necessary to do in field maintenance, the Contractor shall ensure that measures are implemented to prevent the accidental spillage of oil and fuel into the environment and that the area is effectively cleaned after such maintenance. The Contractor shall ensure that in his workshop and other plant maintenance facilities, including those areas where, after obtaining the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval, the Contractor carries out emergency plant maintenance, there is no contamination of the soil or vegetation. The workshop shall have a smooth impermeable (concrete or 250µm plastic covered with sand) floor. The floor shall be bunded and sloped towards an oil trap or sump to contain any spillages of substances (e.g., oil). When servicing equipment on site, drip trays shall be used to collect the waste oil and other lubricants. Drip trays shall also be provided in construction areas for stationary plant (such as generators, pumps, and compressors) and for Transport and Earthmoving Equipment (such as scrapers, diggers, loaders, trucks, cranes, etc.). Drip trays shall be inspected and emptied daily. Drip trays shall be closely	✓✓					

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	monitored during rain events to ensure that they do not overflow. Where practical, the Contractor shall ensure that equipment is covered so that rainwater is excluded from the drip trays. The washing of equipment shall be restricted to urgent or preventative maintenance requirements only. All washing shall be undertaken off Site or in the workshop with adequate facilities for dealing with wastewater, including an oil separator. The use of detergents for washing of equipment on site is prohibited						
5.4.4.15	**Materials handling, use and storage** The Contractor shall ensure that any delivery drivers are informed of all procedures and restrictions (including "no go" areas) required to comply with the Specifications. The Contractor shall ensure that these delivery drivers are supervised during off loading, by someone with an adequate understanding of the requirements of the Specifications. Materials shall be appropriately secured to ensure safe passage between destinations. Loads including, but not limited to sand, stone chips, fine vegetation, refuse, paper, and cement, shall have appropriate cover to prevent them spilling from the vehicle during transit. The Contractor shall be responsible for any clean up resulting from the failure by his employees or suppliers to properly secure transported materials.	✓✓					
5.4.4.16	**Dust** The Contractor shall take reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust because of construction activities to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor's dust management planning shall, as a minimum, take cognisance of the following: ► Schedule of spraying water on unpaved roads paying due attention to control of runoff. ► Speed limits for vehicles on unpaved roads and minimisation of haul distances. ► Measures to ensure that material loads are properly covered during transportation. ► Schedule for wheel cleaning and measures to clean up public roads that may be soiled by construction vehicles. ► Minimisation of the areas disturbed at any one time and protection of exposed soil against wind erosion, e.g. by dampening with water or covering with straw ► Location and treatment of material stockpiles taking into consideration prevailing wind directions and location of sensitive receptors. ► Controlled blasting techniques to minimise dust and fly rock during blasting. ► Adherence to the dust loads and protective gear stipulated in the Occupational Health and Safety Act. ► Reporting mechanism and action plan in case of excessive wind and dust conditions. During dry and, or windy periods, a water tanker shall be available for the control of dust, and the Contractor shall ensure that the sprays do not generate excess run off. During high wind conditions, the Contractor shall comply with the ESCO and Construction Manager's instructions regarding dust-damping measures. The Construction Manager may request the temporary cessation of all construction activities where wind speeds are high and excessive dust is produced, and until such time as dust levels return to acceptable levels. "As required by the National Dust Control Regulations, promulgated in terms of section 53(o) of National Environmental Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004) the Contractor shall establish of a network of dust monitoring points using method ASTM D1739: 1970 (or equivalent), sufficient in number to establish the contribution of the project to dust fall in the vicinity of the premises, to monitor identified or likely sensitive receptor locations, and to establish the baseline dust fall for the district. The following standards will apply: ► For residential areas the dust fallout may not exceed 600mg/m2/day (on a 30 day average) more than two times a year and not on sequential months. ► For non-residential areas the dust fallout may not exceed 1200mg/m2/day (on a 30 day average) more than two times a year and not on sequential months. All items of plant capable of generating significant volumes of dust (i.e., crusher plants, concrete batching plants) shall be equipped with necessary equipment (Bag filters in cement silos, sprayers and conveyor transfer and fall points and hoppers) to ensure that fugitive dust is minimised.	✓✓					
5.4.4.17	**Aesthetics** According to CAA regulations wind turbines must be painted in bright colours to increase its visibility to aircraft. For the same reason red warning lights must indicate their presence during night-time. Note, due to the proximity Verreaux's Eagle Nest that all turbines have a single blade painted with a red stripe to increased visibility for the birds.	✓✓					The assembled turbines have a single blade painted with a red stripe.

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	All site establishment components (as well as equipment) shall be positioned to limit visual intrusion on neighbours and the size of area disturbed. The type and colour of roofing and cladding materials to the Contractor's temporary structures shall be selected to reduce reflection. The Contractor shall take reasonable measures to ensure that construction activities do not have an unreasonable impact on the aesthetics of the area. Measures will be taken to obscure construction yards and associated plant and equipment from onlookers as far as is reasonable. Refer also to 2.4.5 regarding requirements for lighting.						
5.4.4.18	**Disruption to existing and neighbouring land use activities** The Contractor shall take measures to limit the disruption of any existing land use activities occurring on the site or neighbouring sites as far as reasonable. Where construction may impact on access routes, safe alternative access shall be provided to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where construction will result in disruptions to activities, the Construction Manager shall notify the affected landowner and inform him of the construction activity, the program and what mitigations measures will be implemented to minimise the disruptions. The Owner, Contractor and Construction Manager shall make compensations and or accommodate landowner's requests and to maintain the status quo, as far as is reasonable.	✓✓					
5.4.4.19	**Temporary site closure** If the site is closed for a period exceeding one week, the Contractor, in consultation with the Construction Manager shall carry out the following checklist procedure. Hazardous materials stores: ► Outlet secure / locked. ► Bund empty (where applicable). ► Fire extinguishers serviced and accessible. ► Secure area from accidental damage e.g. vehicle collision. ► Emergency and contact details displayed. ► Adequate ventilation. Safety: ► All trenches secured or barricades in place. ► Fencing and barriers in place as per the Occupational Health and Safety Act (No 85 of 1193). ► Emergency and management contact details for at least two standby staff displayed. ► Pipe stockpile wedged/ secured. ► Emergency equipment, including firefighting and spill response materials and equipment remain readily accessible to standby staff. ► Site security measures in place. ► All plant and equipment have their keys removed or are disabled to prevent unauthorised start-up / theft. Erosion: ► Wind and dust mitigation in place. ► Slopes and stockpiles at stable angle. ► Revegetated areas watering schedules and supply secured. Water contamination and pollution: ► Cement and materials stores secured. ► Toilets empty and secured. ► Refuse bins empty and secured. ► Drip trays empty and secure (where possible). ► Structures vulnerable to high winds secure. ► All plant and equipment not in use are withdrawn from areas prone to flooding.	✓✓					

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5.4.4.20	**Public roads** The Contractor shall control the movement of all vehicles and plant including that of his suppliers so that they remain on designated routes, are distributed so as not to cause an undue concentration of traffic and that all relevant laws are complied with. In addition, such vehicles and plant shall be so routed and operated as to minimise disruption to regular users of the routes not on the Site (Due to the site, this will be achieved more through the timing of deliveries, since the route options are limited). Where road safety may be impacted on the Contractor shall notify the relevant roads authority and arrange for the necessary road warning signage and appoint trained points men to control traffic around any hazards. Any damage caused to the public road system because of construction or as a direct result of construction vehicles and equipment shall be repaired to the satisfaction of the Construction Manager. On gravel or earth roads on Site and within 500 m of the Site, the vehicles of the Contractor and his suppliers shall not exceed a speed of 40 km/h. Mud and sand deposited onto public roads by construction activities shall be cleared daily or as required.	✓✓					
5.4.4.21	**Security and access control** The Contractor shall ensure that access to the Site and associated infrastructure and equipment is always off-limits to the public during construction. If so required, as directed by the Construction Manager, the Contractor shall fence the site to ensure effective control of access to the site. This fence shall be a diamond mesh fence or similar with a minimum height of 1.8 m, and it shall be erected around the site and shall be maintained for the duration of construction. All authorised personal and visitors shall be issued with an identification card (or similar) to ensure that the security personnel may identify authorised persons. The Project's overarching security objective is to protect the people and assets in a way that minimises conflict and respects the human rights of its diverse stakeholders, avoids creating or worsening conflict and address security threats in as peaceful a way as possible. The Project has adopted the IFC Performance Standards and supporting World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines as the overarching standards associated with human rights, labour force management, vulnerable groups, and stakeholder engagement to guide it towards achievement of appropriately high levels of environmental and social performance throughout the Project's life cycle. A security company must be appointed to guard the site and monitor access and must be registered with the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA). The company should be utilised for the project life cycle, alternatively different companies can be used for the construction, operations, and decommissioning phases. The choice is at the discretion of the Holder of the EA. The following guiding principles have been developed for site security: – All access roads shall be gated to restrict access to the general public. Gates will be required to be kept locked when construction is occurring or when turbine maintenance is not occurring." – The Contractor, prior to arriving on site, will assess any risks posed by its security arrangements to people within and outside the Project site. – No firearms allowed on site or in vehicles transporting staff to / from site (unless used by security personnel). – The Operations and Maintenance Building ("O&M building") shall be locked at all times when Project personnel are not inside. – The security arrangements must take account of the principles of proportionality and good international practice in relation to hiring, rules of conduct, training, equipping, and monitoring of security. – The contractor and Holder of the EA: – is required to make reasonable inquiries to ensure that those providing security are not implicated in past abuses; and – Ensure that the security company is adequately trained in the use of force and appropriate conduct, and they act within the applicable law. – A grievance mechanism for affected communities shall be provided to express any concerns about security arrangements. The Project has adopted the United Nations Basic Principles on the use of Force and Firearms and Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.	✓✓					
5.4.4.22	**Access routes / haul roads** Access to the Construction camp and working areas shall utilise existing roads or tracks as far as possible. Entry/exit points onto public roads shall take cognisance of traffic safety. Traffic safety measures shall include appropriate signage and signalmen where relevant. Where temporary roads are required for construction the route, design and layout shall be subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Roads shall be routed to limit environmental impact by avoiding sensitive environmental features including rivers, wetlands, areas of botanical significance or any other areas as identified through environmental planning processes. Roads shall follow routes that minimise stormwater related risks (i.e., steep gradients, cuts and fills, drainage lines, marshy areas). Where temporary roads	✓✓					

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	cross drainage lines (which must be an approved, see Activity 18 of R 544 of NEMA) the reasonable provision shall be made to accommodate flooding without structural damages to the road crossing, approaches or to the riverbanks, the design of crossings shall be subject to approval by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Subject to the preceding requirements, roads shall be designed to have the least possible footprint needed to meet project objectives. All temporary roads shall undergo full rehabilitation at project completion and the expense of such shall be to the Contractor's account. Unless inside the urban edge or part of an environmental authorisation in terms of NEMA R544 Activity No. 22. (II), no new construction road shall exceed 8m or, where such road already exists, be widened by more than 6m or lengthened by more than 1000m.						
5.4.4.23	**Housekeeping** The Contractor shall make available the time and resources need to undertake routine housekeeping of the works areas and site establishment areas at a minimum of a weekly interval. Housekeeping shall include maintenance of barriers, structures, signage, material stockpiles to ensure that they are safe and aesthetically acceptable and to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Construction materials shall be stacked in a safe, neat, and orderly fashion and shall comply with the requirements of the OHSA. Windblown litter, construction debris and spoil shall be collected and removed for disposal.	✓✓					
5.4.4.24	**Ablution facilities** The Contractor shall deploy an adequate number (As per the requirements of the OHSA) of portable toilets at the various works areas and site establishment area, including provision for security and access control personal. Toilets should not be located further than 100m from the place of work. Toilets should be placed in shaded areas wherever possible. The Contractor shall make provision to have the toilets cleaned and maintained in a hygienic fashion and shall supply toilet paper. Toilets shall be secured to the ground to ensure they are not blown over during high winds or bumped over by some other means. The Contractor shall also make available a hand washing facility. Where portable toilets are located within view of the public or neighbouring residences or places of business, efforts should be taken to screen such facilities from view and provide privacy to users. The Contractor shall ensure that no spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and that the contents are properly stored and removed from Site. Discharge of waste from toilets into the environment and burial of waste is strictly prohibited and must be treated at a registered wastewater treatment works. The Contractor shall keep record, and provided such records upon request, of the location and volumes of waste disposed. The use of pit latrines and soak-a-ways is prohibited unless approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Washing, whether of the person or of personal effects and acts of excretion and urination are strictly prohibited other than at the facilities provided. The Contractor shall take disciplinary action against any staff member found in contravention of this requirement.	✓✓					
5.4.4.25	**Recess areas and canteens** The Contractor shall provide covered recess areas at the site establishment area and at various working areas, which are situated too far from the site establishment area to allow staff to return for recesses. The recess area should provide shade but should not be located within 32m of a drainage lines or wetland, in or adjacent a "no go" area, in dense combustible vegetation or near any neighbour or activity to which they may cause disturbance. The recess areas should also be located away from construction noise, dust, waste storage areas, hazardous materials stores, fuel storage and dispensing areas and any other activity that may contaminate food or impair comfort. The recess areas shall provide adequate seating to accommodate the staff stationed at that area of the works. Recess areas shall be located near, but not next to, ablution and hand washing facilities. Recess areas should also have an adequate supply of cool potable water, as determined by the number of staff working in that area. An adequate number of rubbish bins shall be provided to contain the waste generate by this facility in a day. The recess areas shall make provision for a smoking area, including seating and a fireproof sand filled container for extinguishing cigarettes. Smoking shall otherwise be prohibited across the site and in the works areas. The recess areas shall be equipped with an appropriately sized fire extinguisher to deal with a fire at this location. Subject to implementation of reasonable fire protection measures and the presence of fight fighting equipment, the Contractor may establish a purpose built warming or cooking fire in an area cleared of all combustible material near the recess area. Staff shall not be permitted to eat or rest during recess times in any other areas other than the designated recess or canteen area.	✓✓					
5.4.4.26	**Site clinic or first aid station** Should the scale of construction warrant the need for a first aid station (clinic, sick bay, medical bay) the following requirements shall apply. The design and maintenance of the first aid station shall be such that the hygienic safety of the patients can be assured. The first aid station shall be operated by a certified first aider or paramedic. All waste arising from the first aid station or site ambulance shall be	✓✓					

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	treated as hazardous waste and shall not be disposed of via the domestic waste system. A safe potable water supply shall be provided. Effluents from washing shall be direct to a tank, collected and disposed via the sewage disposal system.						
5.4.5	**Emergency procedures**						
5.4.5.1	**Fire** Any wildfires that occur shall be reported to the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately. Smoking shall not be permitted in those areas where it is a fire hazard. Such areas shall include the workshop and fuel storage areas and any areas where the vegetation or other material is such as to make liable the rapid spread of an initial flame. In terms of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (No. 45 of 1965), burning is not permitted as a disposal method. The Contractor shall ensure that there is basic but adequate fire-fighting equipment available on Site at all times. This shall include at least rubber beaters when working in urban open spaces and fynbos areas, and at least one fire extinguisher of the appropriate type when welding or other "hot" activities are undertaken. The Contractor shall advise the relevant authority and Fire Protection Association (Emergency numbers must be prominently displayed at the site offices) of a fire as soon as one starts and shall not wait until he can no longer control it. The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are aware of the procedure to be followed in the event of a fire. The Contractor shall provide adequate fire protection measures at each work area and the site establishment area to deal with the type and nature of fire that may arise.	✓✓					
5.4.5.2	**Accidental leaks and spillages** The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are aware of the emergency procedure(s) to be followed for dealing with spills and leaks, which shall include notifying the ESCO and Construction Manager and the relevant authorities. The Contractor shall ensure that the necessary materials and equipment for dealing with spills and leaks is available on Site at all times. Treatment and remediation of the spill areas shall be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. In the event of a hydrocarbon spill, the source of the spillage shall be isolated, and the spillage contained. The area shall be cordoned off and secured. The Contractor shall ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible be designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials shall be able to handle a minimum of 200 ℓ of hydrocarbon liquid spill.	✓✓					
5.4.6	**Community relations** The Contractor shall erect and maintain information boards in the position, quantity, design, and dimensions specified. Such boards shall include contact details for complaints by members of the public in accordance with details provided by the Construction Manager. The Contractor shall keep a "Complaints Register" on Site. The Register shall contain all contact details of the person who made the complaint, and information regarding the complaint itself and any measures or agreements made in resolution to such complaint. The Contractor shall develop an employment policy and shall disseminate this to interested communities, informing them of how many opportunities are available and the skills required for such opportunities. Depending on the scale of the project and the proximity and populace of nearby communities, the Contractor shall consider appointing a community liaison officer and an employment desk in the interested communities to manage the recruitment of staff. Local South Africans should be given priority about any employment opportunities and the Contractor's recruitment policy and nature and number of job opportunities should be communicated timeously and clearly to manage expectations and avoid conflict. This can be done by following the following mitigation measures: ► Organise local community meetings to advise the local labour on the project that is planned to be established and the jobs that can potentially be applied for. ► Set up a recruitment office in the nearby towns (i.e. Jansenville and Kirkwood) and adhere to strict labour recruitment practices that would reduce the desire of potential job seekers to loiter around the properties in hope to find temporary employment. ► Establish a local skills desk (in Jansenville and Kirkwood) to determine the potential skills that could be sourced in the area. ► Recruit local labour as far as feasible. ► Control the movement of workers between the site and areas of residence to minimise loitering around the proposed facility by providing scheduled transportation services between the urban areas and the construction site. ► Engage communities with respect to their possible involvement during construction in providing supporting services such as catering, temporary housing of workers, transportation, etc. ► Employ labour-intensive methods in construction where feasible. ► Formalise trading and service provision on the site, by providing a dedicate area for such services and signing contracts with service providers.	✓✓					

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	► Establish a proper fencing around the property to reduce the desire of workers to trespass between the construction site and adjacent properties. ► Set up a gate and controlled access system to monitor the movement of people to and from the property, as well as to reduce the influx of job seekers to the site itself. ► Ensure that any damages or losses to the nearby farms that can be linked to the conduct of the construction workers are adequately reimbursed. ► Assign a person to deal with complaints and concerns of the affected parties ► Sub-contract to local construction companies where possible. ► Use local suppliers where feasible and arrange with the local Small and Medium Enterprises to provide transport, catering, and other services to the construction crew. ► Facilitate knowledge and skills transfer between foreign experts and South African professionals during the pre-establishment and construction phases. ► Set up apprenticeship programmes to build onto existing or develop new skills of construction workers, especially those coming from the local communities.						
5.4.7	**Construction Methods and procedures**						
5.4.7.1	**Site clearance** The Contractor shall ensure that the clearance of vegetation is restricted to that required to facilitate the execution of the Works. Site clearance shall occur in a planned manner and cleared areas shall be stabilised as soon as possible. The detail of vegetation clearing shall be to the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval. All cleared vegetation shall either be mulched and mixed into the topsoil stockpiles or disposed of at an approved disposal site. The disposal of vegetation by burying or burning is prohibited without the requisite permit from the local authority. The Contractor shall strip the topsoil and mulch layer within the working areas. The topsoil and mulch layer shall be stockpiled separately from subsoil and used for subsequent rehabilitation and revegetation. topsoil and mulch layer stockpiles shall not be compacted. Should fauna be encountered during site clearance, earthworks shall cease until fauna have been safely relocated form the affected area.	✓✓					
5.4.7.2	**Demolition** Hazardous and non-hazardous materials shall be separated at site and disposed of in a manner approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. All buildings older than 60 years require a permit from South African Heritage Resources Agency in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (no. 25 of 1999). A demolition permit is also required from the local authority in terms of the National Building Regulations.	✓✓					
5.4.7.3	**Cement and concrete batching** Where applicable, the location of the batching plant (including the location of cement stores, sand, and aggregate stockpiles) shall be as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The concrete/cement batching plant shall be kept neat and clean at all times. No batching activities shall occur directly on unprotected ground. The batching plant shall be located on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250µm plastic covered with 5 cm of sand). The area shall be bunded and sloped towards a sump to contain spillages of substances. All wastewater resulting from batching of concrete shall be disposed of via the contaminated water management system and shall not be discharged into the environment. Contaminated water storage areas shall not be allowed to overflow and appropriate protection from rain and flooding shall be implemented Empty cement bags shall be stored in weatherproof containers to prevent windblown cement dust and water contamination. Empty cement bags shall be disposed of on a regular basis via the solid waste management system and shall not be used for any other purpose. Unused cement bags shall be stored so as not to be affected by rain or runoff events. In this regard, closed steel containers shall be used for the storage of cement powder and any additives. The Contractor shall ensure that sand, aggregate, cement, or additives used during the mixing process are contained and covered to prevent contamination of the surrounding environment. The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to prevent the spillage of cement/ concrete during batching and construction operations. During pouring, the soil surface shall be protected using plastic and all visible remains of concrete shall be physically removed on completion of the cement/ concrete pour and appropriately disposed of. All spoiled and excess aggregate/ cement/ concrete shall be removed and disposed of via the solid waste management system. Where "readymix" concrete is used, the Contractor shall ensure that the delivery vehicles do not wash their chutes directly onto the ground. Any spillage resulting from the "readymix" delivery shall be immediately cleared and disposed of via the solid waste management	✓✓					

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	system. Ready-mix trucks shall not be permitted to dump drum wash on site unless into contaminated water pond which must be fully rehabilitated at completion and the sediment collected for disposal.						
5.4.7.4	**Earthworks** All earthworks shall be undertaken in such a manner to minimise the extent of any impacts caused by such activities, particularly with regards to erosion and dust generation. No equipment associated with earthworks shall be allowed outside of the Site and defined access routes unless expressly permitted by the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.5	**Dewatering** Pumps shall be placed over a drip tray to contain fuel spills and leaks. Pumps shall be located sufficiently above the water line to ensure that that it does not become inundated if pumping is discontinued. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent spillage during the refuelling of these pumps. The Contractor shall ensure that, unless like the upstream water quality, none of the water pumped during any dewatering activities, including good points, is released into the environment without the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval. The ESCO's and Construction Manager's approval is required before the discharge of this water into the Municipal sewer system.	✓✓					
5.4.7.6	**Bitumen** Over spray of bitumen products outside of the road surface and onto roadside vegetation or the surrounding environment shall be prevented using a method approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. When heating bitumen products, the Contractor shall take cognisance of appropriate fire risk controls. Heating of bitumen products shall only be undertaken using LPG or similar zero emission fuels and appropriate firefighting equipment shall be readily available. Stone chip/gravel excess shall not be left on road / paved area verges. This shall be swept / raked into piles and removed to an area approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Water quality from runoff from new/ fresh bitumen surfaces will be monitored visually by the ESCO and Construction Manager and remedial actions taken where necessary by the Contractor.	✓✓					
5.4.7.7	**Erosion and sedimentation control** The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to minimise the footprint of disturbance and limit erosion and sedimentation due to the construction activities. Implement an effective system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. ► Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them. ► Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces or hard standing areas). ► During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. ► Erosion must be controlled where necessary on top soiled areas. Where erosion and/or sedimentation, whether on or off the Site, occurs despite the Contractor complying with the foregoing, rectification shall be carried out in accordance with details specified by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where erosion and/or sedimentation occur due to the fault of the Contractor, rectification shall be carried out to the reasonable requirements of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Any runnels or erosion channels developed during construction or during the defect's liability period shall be backfilled and compacted. Stabilisation of cleared areas to prevent and control erosion shall be actively managed. Consideration and provision shall be made for various methods, namely, brush cut packing, mulch or chip cover, straw stabilising (at a rate of one bale/ 20 m2 and rotovated into the top 100 mm of the completed earthworks), watering, soil binders and anti-erosion compounds, mechanical cover or packing structures (e.g., Hessian cover). Traffic and movement over stabilised areas shall be restricted and controlled, and damage to stabilised area shall be repaired and maintained to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.8	**Crane operations** Drive plants shall be well maintained, and drip trays shall be positioned at potential leak areas. Over-greasing of crane cables shall be avoided. Movement and lifting of hazardous materials shall be undertaken such that they do not cause a pollution, spillage, or safety risk (were concrete buckets are in use).	✓✓					

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5.4.7.9	**Trenching** Trenching for services shall be undertaken in accordance with the engineering specifications with the following environmental amplifications, where applicable: ► Topsoil shall be removed and stockpiled separately from and not mixed with the subsoil. Preferably topsoil should be placed on the upslope side of the trench which subsoil is placed on the downslope side of the trench, levelled and used for construction access. The areas used for topsoil and subsoil stockpiling should not be cleared of shorter herbaceous vegetation and must not be grubbed. Only once the trench is backfilled and shaped will the topsoil be spread across the trench area," ► Soil shall be excavated and used for refilling trenches i.e. soil from the first trench shall be excavated and stockpiled, thereafter soil from the second excavated trench length shall be used to backfill the trench behind it once the services have been laid. The last trench shall be filled using the soil stockpiled from the first trench. ► Trench lengths shall be kept as short as practically possible before backfilling and compacting. ► Trenches shall be re-filled to the same level as (or slightly higher to allow for settlement) the surrounding land surface to minimise erosion. ► Stormwater control measures shall be used to reduce the ingress of stormwater into the trench. Where needed the Contractor shall provide temporary stormwater pipes to allow stormwater to cross the open trench.	✓✓					
5.4.7.10	**Drilling and jack hammering** The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to limit dust generation and noise because of drilling operations. The Contractor shall ensure that no pollution results from drilling operations, either because of oil and fuel drips, or from drilling fluid. Any areas or structures damaged by the drilling and associated activities shall be rehabilitated by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.11	**Stockpiling** The ESCO and Construction Manager will identify suitable sites for stockpiling. Stockpiles shall be convex in shape and shall be limited in height so that it does not result in undue visual impacts or significant dust, as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Stockpiles shall be so placed to occupy minimum width compatible with the natural angle of repose of material, and measures shall be taken to prevent the material from being spread over too wide a surface. Unless otherwise stipulated, areas for temporary stockpiling will not be cleared of shorter herbaceous vegetation as this compacted vegetation layer will serve protect the topsoil and serve as a marker during stockpile reclamation. Where required, appropriate precautions shall be taken to prevent the erosion and limit the compaction of the stockpiles. The Contractor shall ensure that all stockpiles do not result in the damming of water or run off or is itself washed away. Top material stockpiles shall not be covered with any material (e.g., plastic) that may kill seeds or cause it to compost. If the stockpiles start to erode significantly or cause dust problems, they shall be covered with hessian or similar. Where practical, top material shall not be left for longer than six to eight months before being used for rehabilitation. If stored for longer than six months, the top material shall be analysed and, if necessary, ameliorated before use in rehabilitation works.	✓✓					
5.4.7.12	**Site closure and rehabilitation** Any areas that the ESCO or Construction Manager believes may have been impacted upon or disturbed, shall be rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the Construction Manager, which includes all areas where top material has been stripped or compacted. Once construction is complete the Contractor shall clear all construction debris and materials from the Site not forming part of the Permanent Works. The area to be rehabilitated shall first be landscaped to match the topography of the surrounding area as it was prior to construction. The composition of vegetation to be used for any rehabilitation shall be specified. The Contractor may not use herbicides, pesticides, fertilisers, or other poisonous substances for the rehabilitation process unless otherwise agreed with the ESCO and Construction Manager. All rehabilitated areas shall be considered "no go" areas and the Contractor shall ensure that none of his staff or equipment enters these areas. The Contractor shall undertake irrigation of rehabilitated areas for a minimum period of six to eight weeks to encourage germination. They may elect to extend the irrigation programme, or the ESCO and Construction Manager may specify ongoing irrigation programme if required. However, any irrigation programme must taper off over a period of four to eight weeks before complete cessation as an abrupt cessation is likely to result in high seeding mortality rates (depending on local soil and climatological factors). The Contractor shall undertake to remove all alien vegetation re-establishing on the area and shall implement the necessary temporary or permanent measures to combat soil erosion.				-		-Site closure is NA at this stage -Earthworks rehabilitation commenced in July 2024 and continued during 2024 in terms of re-shaping subsoil and topsoil material along the WEF access road verges and the sloped edges of several turbine hardstands -Rehabilitation monitoring should continue concurrently whilst construction continues to check aspects such as erosion and alien plants do not become problems in rehabilitated areas

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5.4.7.13	**Temporary revegetation of the areas disturbed by construction** Where there is likely to be a delay of greater than two months in the landscaping and revegetation of a disturbed area or where that site is likely to be the subject of further construction activities at a later stage, the Contractor shall ensure that the area is temporarily revegetated to combat dust generation and prevent erosion. This revegetation shall occur incrementally immediately upon completion of the construction activities at the subject location. "Prior to revegetation, structures and material not forming part of the Permanent Works, including remnants of building materials, concrete foundations, timber, and foreign debris, shall be removed, and disposed of via the solid waste management system. The area shall be revegetated as follows: ► Compacted areas, such as roads, stockpile areas and construction platforms shall be ripped or scarified to depth of 300mm." ► The surface shall be shaped to conform to the adjacent landforms. ► Alien vegetation shall be cleared; ► For areas with a slope of greater than 1:3, straw shall be utilised as a binding material to stabilise the soil during revegetation and rehabilitation of the site. Straw shall consist of natural, dried fibres of hay or chaff of various lengths between 50mm and 400mm, delivered to Site in bales and shall be applied evenly by hand or machine at a rate of 1 bale per 20m2 over the area to be revegetated. It shall then immediately be rotated into the upper 100 mm layer of soil. ► The prepared area shall be hydro- or hand-seeded at a rate of 40 kg/ha using a suitable indigenous grass species or Rye grass (Lolium multiflorum). In the event of hand-seeding, the seed mixture as specified shall be mixed with two parts per volume of clean dry plaster sand, then divided in half and applied evenly in two successive applications, one after the other, by means of an approved hand seeding machine (known colloquially as a "tefsaaier"). On completion of the seeding the surface shall be lightly raked to cover the seed with no more than 5 mm of soil. ► Water used for the irrigation of vegetated areas shall be free of pollutants that will have a detrimental effect on the plants. The vegetated area shall only be watered once, immediately following seeding. Watering should be carried out from a tanker, using a fine nozzle spray to avoid erosion and disturbance of the vegetation. Water for irrigation purposes may be from an approved source. No construction equipment, vehicles or unauthorised personnel shall be allowed onto areas that have been vegetated. Only persons or equipment required for the preparation of areas, application of fertiliser and maintenance of revegetated area shall be allowed to operate on these areas.				-		- Re-vegetation is NA at this stage - Re-seeding by hand was undertaken this month to promote growth and stabilise soil on sloped areas - EA holder and Contractors have made provision for re-vegetation of any exposed/disturbed areas requiring such
5.4.8	**Compliance**						
5.4.8.1	**Penalties** Penalties will be issued for certain transgressions. Penalties may be issued per incident at the discretion of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Such penalties will be issued in addition to any remedial costs incurred because of non-compliance with this Specification. The Construction Manager will inform the Contractor of the contravention and the amount of the penalty and shall be entitled to deduct the amount from monies due under the Contract.	✓✓					Noted, no penalties for environmental non-compliance have been issued at this stage
5.4.8.2	**Removal from site and suspension of Works** The Construction Manager may instruct the Contractor to remove from Site any person(s) who in their opinion is guilty of misconduct, or is incompetent, negligent or constitutes an undesirable presence on Site. Where the Construction Manager deems the Contractor to be in breach of any of the requirements of this Specification, he may order the Contractor to suspend the progress of the Works or any part thereof.					-	Noted
5.4.9	**Measurement and payment**						
5.4.9.1	Except as specified or in the Specification Data or as billed, no separate measurement and payment will be made to cover the costs of complying with the provisions of this Specification and such costs shall be deemed to be covered by the rates tendered for the items in the Bill of Quantities completed by the Contractor when submitting his tender.					-	Noted
5.4.9.2	**All requirements of the environmental management specification** All work not measured elsewhere, associated with complying with any requirement of this Environmental Management specification will be measured and paid as a sum. The tendered sum shall cover the cost of with complying with the environmental management specification and shall include for all materials, labour and plant required to execute and complete the Works as specified, described in the Bill of Quantities, or shown on the Drawing(s).					-	Noted

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5.4.9.3	**Work required by the Construction Manager** Where a clause in this Specification includes a requirement as "required by the Construction Manager", measurement and payment for compliance with that requirement shall be in accordance with the relevant measurement and payment clause of the Project Environmental Specifications.					-	Noted
5.4.10	**Amendments to EMPr & Registers** Amendments to the EMPr must be submitted to and approved by the DFFE before the changes are commenced with. Furthermore, copies of the attendance registers for all environmental awareness training, employee induction programme, complaints registers, penalty registers and method statements must be kept and made available to the DFFE on request.	✓✓				-	-EMPr amendments are NA at this stage -Attendance registers for environmental awareness training, the employee induction programme, a complaints registers, penalty registers and method statements are available on site

Summary calculation					
71	0	0	4	6	**81** (total no. of conditions)
71	0	0	4	6	**71** (audited) **10** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(71x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (+71x2) x100
EMPr Compliance					**100%**

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	Roles and responsibilities						
	Developer's Project Manager (DPM) The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMPr and any conditions of approval from the competent authority (CA). Where required, an environmental control officer (ECO) must be contracted by the Project Developer to objectively monitor the implementation of the EMPr according to relevant environmental legislation, and the conditions of the environmental authorisation (EA). The Project Developer is further responsible for providing and giving mandate to enable the ECO to perform responsibilities, and he must ensure that the ECO is integrated as part of the project team while remaining independent.	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA; Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Developer and its Contractor(s); Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Monitor the implementation of the EMPr throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMPr implementation; and Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation	✓✓					
	Developer Site Supervisor (DSS) The DSS reports directly to the DPM, oversees site works, liaises with the contractor(s) and the ECO. The DSS is responsible for the day to day implementation of the EMPr and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Ensure that all contractors identify a contractor's Environmental Officer (cEO); Must be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA. Oversees site works, liaison with Contractor, DPM and ECO; Must ensure that all landowners have the relevant contact details of the site staff, ECO and cEO; Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Will issue all non-compliances to contractors; and Ratify the Monthly Environmental Report.	✓✓					
4	*Environmental Control Officer (ECO)* The ECO is to conduct periodic site inspections, attend regular site meetings, pre-empt problems and suggest mitigation and be available to advise on incidental issues that arise. The ECO is also required to conduct compliance audits, verifying the monitoring reports submitted by the cEO. The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager regarding all environmental matters.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager, who in turn reports back to the Contractor and potential and Registered Interested & Affected Parties' (RI&AP's), as required. Issues of non-compliance raised by the ECO must be taken up by the Project Manager and resolved with the Contractor as per the conditions of his contract.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Decisions regarding environmental procedures, specifications and requirements which have a cost implication (i.e. those that are deemed to be a variation, not allowed for in the Performance Specification) must be endorsed by the Project Manager. The ECO must also, as specified by the EA, report to the relevant CA as and when required.	✓✓					
	The responsibilities of the ECO will include the following: - Be aware of the findings and conclusions of all EA related to the development;	✓✓					
	- Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr;	✓✓					
	- Be conversant with relevant environmental legislation, policies and procedures, and ensure compliance with them;	✓✓					
	Undertake regular and comprehensive site inspections / audits of the construction site according to the generic EMPr and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMPr and environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Compilation and administration of an environmental monitoring plan to ensure that the environmental management measures are implemented and are effective;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Monitoring the performance of the Contractors and ensuring compliance with the EMPr and associated Method Statements;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In consultation with the Developer Site Supervisor order the removal of person(s) and/or equipment which are in contravention of the specifications of the EMPr and/or environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Liaison between the DPM, Contractors, authorities and other lead stakeholders on all environmental concerns;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Compile a regular environmental audit report highlighting any non-compliance issues as well as satisfactory or exceptional compliance with the EMPr;	✓✓					This report
	Validating the regular site inspection reports, which are to be prepared by the contractor Environmental Officer (cEO);	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's record of environmental incidents (spills, impacts, legal transgressions etc.) as well as corrective and preventive actions taken;	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's public complaints register in which all complaints are recorded, as well as action taken;	✓✓					
	Assisting in the resolution of conflicts;	✓✓					
	Facilitate training for all personnel on the site – this may range from carrying out the training, to reviewing the training programmes of the Contractor;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In case of non-compliances, the ECO must first communicate this to the Senior Site Supervisor, who has the power to ensure this matter is addressed. Should no action or insufficient action be taken, the ECO may report this matter to the authorities as non-compliance;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maintenance, update and review of the EMPr;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMPr to the relevant stakeholders.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Developer Environmental Officer (dEO) The dEOs will report to the Project Manager and are responsible for implementation of the EMPr, environmental monitoring and reporting, providing environmental input to the Project Manager and Contractor's Manager, liaising with contractors and the landowners as well as a range of environmental coordination responsibilities	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Employees, Contractor(s) ;	✓✓					
	- Confine the development site to the demarcated area;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental internal audits with regards to EMPr and authorisation compliance (on cEO);	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractors in addressing environmental challenges on site;	✓✓					
	- Assist in incident management:	✓✓					
	- Reporting environmental incidents to developer and ensuring that corrective action is taken, and lessons learnt shared;	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractor in investigating environmental incidents and compile investigation reports;	✓✓					
	- Follow-up on pre-warnings, defects, non-conformance reports;	✓✓					
	- Measure and communicate environmental performance to the Contractor;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental awareness training on site together with ECO and cEO;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that the necessary legal permits and / or licenses are in place and up to date;	✓✓					
	- Acting as Developer's Environmental Representative on site and work together with the ECO and contractor;	✓✓					
4	*Contractor* The Contractor appoints the cEO and has overall responsibility for ensuring that all work, activities, and actions linked to the delivery of the contract are in line with the EMPr and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMPr while performing the onsite activities as per their contract with the Project Developer. The contractors are required, where specified, to provide Method Statements setting out in detail how the impact management actions contained in the EMPr will be implemented during the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity activities.	✓✓					
	project delivery and quality control for the development services as per appointment;	✓✓					
	employ a suitably qualified person to monitor and report to the Project Developer's appointed person on the daily activities on-site during the construction period;	✓✓					
	ensure that safe, environmentally acceptable working methods and practices are implemented and that equipment is properly operated and maintained, to facilitate proper access and enable any operation to be carried out safely;	✓✓					
	attend on site meeting(s) prior to the commencement of activities to confirm the procedure and designated activity zones;	✓✓					
	ensure that contractors' staff repair, at their own cost, any environmental damage as a result of a contravention of the specifications contained in EMPr, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMPr should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMPr (or relevant sections of the EMPr). The Contractor's representative can be the site agent; site engineer; a dedicated environmental officer; or an independent consultant. The Contractor must	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	ensure that the Contractor's Representative is suitably qualified to perform the necessary tasks and is appointed at a level such that she/he can interact effectively with other site Contractors, labourers, the Environmental Control Officer and the public. As a minimum the cEO shall meet the following criteria:						
4	-Be on site throughout the duration of the project and be dedicated to the project;	✓✓					
	-Ensure all their staff are aware of the environmental requirements, conditions and constraints with respect to all of their activities on site;	✓✓					
	-Implementing the environmental conditions, guidelines and requirements as stipulated within the EA, EMPr and Method Statements;	✓✓					
	-Attend the Environmental Site Meeting;	✓✓					
	- Undertaking corrective actions where non-compliances are registered within the stipulated timeframes;	✓✓					
	- Report back formally on the completion of corrective actions;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO in maintaining all the site documentation;	✓✓					
	- Prepare the site inspection reports and corrective action reports for submission to the ECO;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO with the preparing of the monthly report; and	✓✓					
	- Where more than one Contractor is undertaking work on site, each company appointed as a Contractor will appoint a cEO representing that company.	✓✓					
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE							
5	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMPr file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMPr file. A hard copy of all documentation shall be filed, while an electronic copy may be kept where relevant. A duplicate file will be maintained in the office of the DSS (where applicable). This duplicate file must remain current and up-to-date. The filing system must be updated and relevant documents added as required. The EMPr file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMPr file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	At the outset of the project the following preliminary list of documents shall be placed in the filing system and be accessible at all times: • Full copy of the signed EA from the CA in terms of NEMA, granting approval for the development or expansion; • Copy of the generic and site specific EMPr as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMPr and subsequent approval of site specific EMPr and amendments thereof; • All method statements; • Completed environmental checklists; • Minutes and attendance register of environmental site meetings; • An up-to-date environmental incident log; • A copy of all instructions or directives issued; • A copy of all corrective actions signed off. The corrective actions must be filed in such a way that a clear reference is made to the non-compliance record; • Complaints register.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to complete a Weekly Environmental Checklist, the format of which is to be agreed prior to commencement of the activity. The ECOs are required to sign and date the checklist, retain a copy in the EMPr file and submit a copy of the completed checklist to the DSS on a weekly basis.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The checklists will form the basis for the Monthly Environmental Reports. Copies of all completed checklists will be attached as Annexures to the Environmental Audit Report as required in terms of the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	Minutes of the environmental site meetings shall be kept. The minutes must include an attendance register and will be attached to the Monthly Report that is distributed to attendees. Each set of minutes must clearly record "Matters for Attention" that will be reviewed at the next meeting.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The method statement will be done in such detail that the ECOs are enabled to assess whether the contractor's proposal is in accordance with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Unless indicated otherwise by the Project Manager, the Contractor shall provide the following method statements to the Project Manager no less than 14 days prior to the commencement date of the activity: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall monitor and ensure that the contractors perform in accordance with these method statements.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to maintain an up-to-date and current Environmental Incident Log (environmental diary). The Environmental Incident Log is a means to record all environmental incidents and/or all non-compliance notice would not be issued.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECOs are to record all environmental incidents in the Environmental Incident Log. All incidents regardless of severity must be reported to the Developer. The Log is to be kept in the EMPr file and at a minimum the following will be recorded for each environmental incident.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The Environmental Incident Log will be captured in the EAR.	✓✓					

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	A non-compliance notice will be issued to the responsible contractor by the ECOs via the DSS or Project Manager. The non-compliance notice will be issued in writing; a copy filed in the EMPr file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMPr	✓✓					No NCRs issued by ECO this month
5	The contractors shall act immediately when a notice of non-compliance is received and correct whatever is the cause for the issuing of the notice. Complaints received regarding activities on the development site pertaining to the environment shall be recorded in a dedicated register and the response noted with the date and action taken. The ECO should be made aware of any complaints. Refer to EMPr				-		Noted, NA for this month
	For each non-compliance notice issued, a documented corrective action must be recorded. On receiving a non-compliance notice from the DSS, the contractor's cEO will ensure that the corrective actions required take place within the stipulated timeframe. On completion of the corrective action the cEO is to issue a Corrective Action Report in writing to the ECOs. If satisfied that the corrective action has been completed, the ECOs are to sign-off on the Corrective Action Report, and attach the report to the non-compliance notice in the EMPr file. A corrective action is considered complete once the report has signed off by the ECOs.				-		Noted, NA for this month
	A digital photographic record will be kept. The photographic record will be used to show before, during and post rehabilitation evidence of the project as well used in cases of damages claims if they arise. Each image must be dated and a brief description note attached.				-		Noted, NA for this month
	The Contractor shall: Allow the ECOs access to take photographs of all areas, activities and actions. The ECOs shall keep an electronic database of photographic records which will include: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall keep a current and up-to-date complaints register. The complaints register is to be a record of all complaints received from communities, stakeholders and individuals.	✓✓					No complaints received this month
	In the event that a Claim for Damages is submitted by a community, landowner or individual, the ECOs shall record the full detail of the complaint, facilitate with resolving / settling the complaint,				-		No complaints/claims this month, to be facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Open, transparent and good relations with affected landowners, communities and regional staff are an essential aspect to the successful management and mitigation of environmental impacts. The ECOs shall: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMPr must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMPr file and submitted to the CA at intervals as indicated in the EA.	✓✓					
	The ECOs must prepare a monthly EAR. The report will be tabled as the key point on the agenda of the Environmental Site Meeting. The Report is submitted for acceptance at the meeting and the final report will be circulated to the Project Manager and filed in the EMPr file. At a frequency determined by the EA, the ECOs shall submit the monthly reports to the CA.	✓✓					
	On final completion of the rehabilitation and/or requirements of the EA a final EAR is to be prepared and submitted to the CA. The EAR must comply with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS							
6	All staff must receive environmental awareness training prior to commencement of the activities;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must allow for sufficient sessions to train all personnel with no more than 20 personnel attending each course;	✓✓					
	Refresher environmental awareness training is available as and when required;	✓✓					
	All staff are aware of the conditions and controls linked to the EA and within the EMPr and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMPr;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must erect and maintain information posters at key locations on site, and the posters must include the following information as a minimum: a) Safety notifications; and b) No littering.	✓✓					
	Environmental awareness training must include as a minimum the following: a) Description of significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, related to their work activities; b) Mitigation measures to be implemented when carrying out specific activities; c) Emergency preparedness and response procedures; d) Emergency procedures; e) Procedures to be followed when working near or within sensitive areas; f) Wastewater management procedures; g) Water usage and conservation; h) Solid waste management procedures; i) Sanitation procedures; j) Fire prevention; and k) Disease prevention.	✓✓					
	A record of all environmental awareness training courses undertaken as part of the EMPr must be available;	✓✓					
	Educate workers on the dangers of open and/or unattended fires;	✓✓					
	A staff attendance register of all staff to have received environmental awareness training must be available.	✓✓					
	Course material must be available and presented in appropriate languages that all staff can understand.	✓✓					

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	A method statement must be provided by the contractor prior to any onsite activity that includes the layout of the construction camp in the form of a plan showing the location of key infrastructure and services (where applicable), including but not limited to offices, overnight vehicle parking areas, stores, the workshop, stockpile and lay down areas, hazardous materials storage areas (including fuels), the batching plant (if one is located at the construction camp), designated access routes, equipment cleaning areas and the placement of staff accommodation, cooking and ablution facilities, waste and wastewater management;	✓✓					
	Location of camps must be within approved area to ensure that the site does not impact on sensitive areas identified in the environmental assessment or site walk through;	✓✓					
	Sites must be located where possible on previously disturbed areas;	✓✓					
	The camp must be fenced in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation; and	✓✓					
	The use of existing accommodation for contractor staff, where possible, is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Identification of access restricted areas is to be informed by the environmental assessment, site walk through and any additional areas identified during development;	✓✓					
	Erect, demarcate and maintain a temporary barrier with clear signage around the perimeter of any access restricted area, colour coding could be used if appropriate; and	✓✓					
	Unauthorised access and development related activity inside access restricted areas is prohibited.	✓✓					
	An access agreement must be formalised and signed by the DPM, Contractor and landowner before commencing with the activities;	✓✓					
	All private roads used for access to the servitude must be maintained and upon completion of the works, be left in at least the original condition	✓✓					
	All contractors must be made aware of all these access routes.	✓✓					
	Any access route deviation from that in the written agreement must be closed and re-vegetated immediately, at the contractor's expense;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maximum use of both existing servitudes and existing roads must be made to minimize further disturbance through the development of new roads;	✓✓					
	In circumstances where private roads must be used, the condition of the said roads must be recorded in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record; prior to use and the condition thereof agreed by the landowner, the DPM, and the contractor;	✓✓					
	Access roads in flattish areas must follow fence lines and tree belts to avoid fragmentation of vegetated areas or croplands	✓✓					
	Access roads must only be developed on a pre-planned and approved roads;	✓✓					
	Use existing gates provided to gain access to all parts of the area authorised for development, where possible;	✓✓					
	Existing and new gates to be recorded and documented in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record;	✓✓					
	All gates must be fitted with locks and be kept locked at all times during the development phase, unless otherwise agreed with the landowner;	✓✓					
	At points where the line crosses a fence in which there is no suitable gate within the extent of the line servitude, on the instruction of the DPM, a gate must be installed at the approval of the landowner;	✓✓					
	Care must be taken that the gates must be so erected that there is a gap of no more than 100 mm between the bottom of the gate and the ground;	✓✓					
	Where gates are installed in jackal proof fencing, a suitable reinforced concrete sill must be provided beneath the gate;	✓✓					
	Original tension must be maintained in the fence wires;	✓✓					
	All gates installed in electrified fencing must be re-electrified;	✓✓					
	All demarcation fencing and barriers must be maintained in good working order for the duration of the development activities;	✓✓					
	Fencing must be erected around the camp, batching plants, hazardous storage areas, and all designated access restricted areas, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Any temporary fencing to restrict the movement of life-stock must only be erected with the permission of the land owner.	✓✓					
	All fencing must be developed of high quality material bearing the SABS mark;	✓✓					
	The use of razor wire as fencing must be avoided;	✓✓					
	Fenced areas with gate access must remain locked after hours, during weekends and on holidays if staff is away from site. Site security will be required at all times;	✓✓					
	On completion of the development phase all temporary fences are to be removed;	✓✓					
	The contractor must ensure that all fence uprights are appropriately removed, ensuring that no uprights are cut at ground level but rather removed completely.	✓✓					
	All abstraction points or bore holes must be registered with the DWS and suitable water meters installed to ensure that the abstracted volumes are measured on a daily basis;	✓✓					GA issued for boreholes which have meters

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
6	The Contractor must ensure the following: a. The vehicle abstracting water from a river does not enter or cross it and does not operate from within the river; b. No damage occurs to the river bed or banks and that the abstraction of water does not entail stream diversion activities; and c. All reasonable measures to limit pollution or sedimentation of the downstream watercourse are implemented.	✓✓					
	Ensure water conservation is being practiced by: a. Minimising water use during cleaning of equipment; b. Undertaking regular audits of water systems; and c. Including a discussion on water usage and conservation during environmental awareness training. d. The use of grey water is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Runoff from the cement/ concrete batching areas must be strictly controlled, and contaminated water must be collected, stored and either treated or disposed of off-site, at a location approved by the project manager;	✓✓					
	All spillage of oil onto concrete surfaces must be controlled by the use of an approved absorbent material and the used absorbent material disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Natural storm water runoff not contaminated during the development and clean water can be discharged directly to watercourses and water bodies, subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO;	✓✓					
	Water that has been contaminated with suspended solids, such as soils and silt, may be released into watercourses or water bodies only once all suspended solids have been removed from the water by settling out these solids in settlement ponds. The release of settled water back into the environment must be subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO.	✓✓					
	All measures regarding waste management must be undertaken using an integrated waste management approach;	✓✓					
	Sufficient, covered waste collection bins (scavenger and weatherproof) must be provided;	✓✓					
	A suitably positioned and clearly demarcated waste collection site must be identified and provided;	✓✓					
	The waste collection site must be maintained in a clean and orderly manner;	✓✓					
	Waste must be segregated into separate bins and clearly marked for each waste type for recycling and safe disposal;	✓✓					
	Staff must be trained in waste segregation;	✓✓					
	Bins must be emptied regularly;	✓✓					
	General waste produced onsite must be disposed of at registered waste disposal sites/ recycling company;	✓✓					
	Hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site;	✓✓					
	Certificates of safe disposal for general, hazardous and recycled waste must be maintained.	✓✓					
	All watercourses must be protected from direct or indirect spills of pollutants such as solid waste, sewage, cement, oils, fuels, chemicals, aggregate tailings, wash and contaminated water or organic material resulting from the Contractor's activities;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, prompt action must be taken to clear the polluted or affected areas;	✓✓					
	Where possible, no development equipment must traverse any seasonal or permanent wetland	✓✓					
	No return flow into the estuaries must be allowed and no disturbance of the Estuarine functional Zone should occur;				-		NA, no estuaries
	Development of permanent watercourse or estuary crossing must only be undertaken where no alternative access to tower position is available;	✓✓					
	There must not be any impact on the long term morphological dynamics of watercourses or estuaries;	✓✓					
	Existing crossing points must be favoured over the creation of new crossings (including temporary access)	✓✓					
	When working in or near any watercourse or estuary, the following environmental controls and consideration must be taken: a) Water levels during the period of construction; No altering of the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse	✓✓					
	b) During the execution of the works, appropriate measures to prevent pollution and contamination of the riparian environment must be implemented e.g. including ensuring that construction equipment is well maintained;	✓✓					
	c) Where earthwork is being undertaken in close proximity to any watercourse, slopes must be stabilised using suitable materials, i.e. sandbags or geotextile fabric, to prevent sand and rock from entering the channel; and	✓✓					Drainage pipes and gabions have been installed to allow natural drainage and free passage for water flow
	d) Appropriate rehabilitation and re-vegetation measures for the watercourse banks must be implemented timeously. In this regard, the banks should be appropriately and incrementally stabilised as soon as development allows.	✓✓					
	Indigenous vegetation which does not interfere with the development must be left undisturbed;	✓✓					

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Protected or endangered species may occur on or near the development site. Special care should be taken not to damage such species;	✓✓					
	Search, rescue and replanting of all protected and endangered species likely to be damaged during project development must be identified by the relevant specialist and completed prior to any development or clearing;	✓✓					
	Permits for removal must be obtained from the relevant CA prior to the cutting or clearing of the affected species, and they must be filed;	✓✓					
	The Environmental Audit Report must confirm that all identified species have been rescued and replanted and that the location of replanting is compliant with conditions of approvals;	✓✓					
	Trees felled due to construction must be documented and form part of the Environmental Audit Report;	✓✓					
	Rivers and watercourses must be kept clear of felled trees, vegetation cuttings and debris;	✓✓					
	Only a registered pest control operator may apply herbicides on a commercial basis and commercial application must be carried out under the supervision of a registered pest control operator, supervision of a registered pest control operator or is appropriately trained;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A daily register must be kept of all relevant details of herbicide usage;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	No herbicides must be used in estuaries;				-		NA, no estuaries
	All protected species and sensitive vegetation not removed must be clearly marked and such areas fenced off in accordance to Section 5.3: Access restricted areas. Alien invasive vegetation must be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste management facility.	✓✓					
	No interference with livestock must occur without the landowner's written consent and with the landowner or a person representing the landowner being present;	✓✓					
	The breeding sites of raptors and other wild birds species must be taken into consideration during the planning of the development programme;	✓✓					
	Breeding sites must be kept intact and disturbance to breeding birds must be avoided. Special care must be taken where nestlings or fledglings are present;	✓✓					
	Special recommendations of the avian specialist must be adhered to at all times to prevent unnecessary disturbance of birds;	✓✓					
	No poaching must be tolerated under any circumstances. All animal dens in close proximity to the works areas must be marked as Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	No deliberate or intentional killing of fauna is allowed;	✓✓					
	In areas where snakes are abundant, snake deterrents to be deployed on the pylons to prevent snakes climbing up, being electrocuted and causing power outages; and				-		NA at this stage
6	No Threatened or Protected species (ToPs) and/or protected fauna as listed according NEMBA (Act No. 10 of 2004) and relevant provincial ordinances may be removed and/or relocated without appropriate authorisations/permits.	✓✓					
	Identify, demarcate and prevent impact to all known sensitive heritage features on site in accordance with the No-Go procedure in Section 5.3: Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	Carry out general monitoring of excavations for potential fossils, artefacts and material of heritage importance;	✓✓					
	All work must cease immediately, if any human remains and/or other archaeological, palaeontological and historical material are uncovered. Such material, if exposed, must be reported to the nearest museum, archaeologist/ palaeontologist (or the South African Police Services), so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time must be allowed to remove/collect such material before development recommences.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological or archaeological resources discovered at this stage
	Safety of the public Identify fire hazards, demarcate and restrict public access to these areas as well as notify the local authority of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately fenced or demarcated; Adequate protective measures must be implemented to prevent unauthorised access to and climbing of partly constructed towers and protective scaffolding; Ensure structures vulnerable to high winds are secured; Maintain an incidents and complaints register in which all incidents or complaints involving the public are logged.	✓✓					
	Mobile chemical toilets are installed onsite if no other ablution facilities are available;	✓✓					
	The use of ablution facilities and or mobile toilets must be used at all times and no indiscriminate use of the veld for the purposes of ablutions must be permitted under any circumstances;	✓✓					
	Where mobile chemical toilets are required, the following must be ensured: a) Toilets are located no closer than 100 m to any watercourse or water body;	✓✓					
	b) Toilets are secured to the ground to prevent them from toppling due to wind or any other cause;	✓✓					
	c) No spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and the contents are managed in accordance with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	d) Toilets have an external closing mechanism and are closed and secured from the outside when not in use to prevent toilet paper from being blown out;	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	e) Toilets are emptied before long weekends and workers holidays, and must be locked after working hours;	✓✓					
	f) Toilets are serviced regularly and the ECO must inspect toilets to ensure compliance to health standards;	✓✓					
	A copy of the waste disposal certificates must be maintained.	✓✓					
	Undertake environmentally-friendly pest control in the camp area;	✓✓					
	Ensure that the workforce is sensitised to the effects of sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV AIDS;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that information posters on AIDS are displayed in the Contractor Camp area;	✓✓					
	Information and education relating to sexually transmitted diseases to be made available to both construction workers and local community, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Free condoms must be made available to all staff on site at central points;	✓✓					
	Medical support must be made available;	✓✓					
	Provide access to Voluntary HIV Testing and Counselling Services.	✓✓					
	Compile an Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) prior to the commencement of the proposed project;	✓✓					
	The Emergency Plan must deal with accidents, potential spillages and fires in line with relevant legislation;	✓✓					
	All staff must be made aware of emergency procedures as part of environmental awareness training;	✓✓					
	The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	In the event of emergency necessary mitigation measures to contain the spill or leak must be implemented (see Hazardous Substances section 5.17).	✓✓					
	The use and storage of hazardous substances to be minimised and non-hazardous and non-toxic alternatives substituted where possible;	✓✓					
	All hazardous substances must be stored in suitable containers as defined in the Method Statement;	✓✓					
6	Containers must be clearly marked to indicate contents, quantities and safety requirements;	✓✓					
	All storage areas must be bunded. The bunded area must be of sufficient capacity to contain a spill / leak from the stored containers;	✓✓					
	Bunded areas to be suitably lined with a SABS approved liner;	✓✓					
	An Alphabetical Hazardous Chemical Substance (HCS) control sheet must be drawn up and kept up to date on a continuous basis;	✓✓					
	All hazardous chemicals that will be used on site must have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);	✓✓					
	All employees working with HCS must be trained in the safe use of the substance and according to the safety data sheet;	✓✓					
	Employees handling hazardous substances / materials must be aware of the potential impacts and follow appropriate safety measures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be made available;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that diesel and other liquid fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid is stored in appropriate storage tanks or in bowsers;	✓✓					
	The tanks/ bowsers must be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete) with a permanent bund. The impermeable lining must extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund must be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers (110% statutory requirement plus an allowance for rainfall);	✓✓					
	The floor of the bund must be sloped, draining to an oil separator;	✓✓					
	Provision must be made for refuelling at the storage area by protecting the soil with an impermeable groundcover. Where dispensing equipment is used, a drip tray must be used to ensure small spills are contained;	✓✓					
	All empty externally dirty drums must be stored on a drip tray or within a bunded area;	✓✓					
	No unauthorised access into the hazardous substances storage areas must be permitted;	✓✓					
	No smoking must be allowed within the vicinity of the hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Adequate fire-fighting equipment must be made available at all hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Where refuelling away from the dedicated refuelling station is required, a mobile refuelling unit must be used. Appropriate ground protection such as drip trays must be used;	✓✓					
	An appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity/s involving the use of hazardous substance must be available at all times;	✓✓					
	The responsible operator must have the required training to make use of the spill kit in emergency situations;	✓✓					
	An appropriate number of spill kits must be available and must be located in all areas where activities are being undertaken;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, contaminated soil must be collected in containers and stored in a central location and disposed of according to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008. Refer to Section 5.7 for procedures concerning storm and waste water management and 5.8 for solid and hazardous waste management.	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Where possible and practical all maintenance of vehicles and equipment must take place in the workshop area;	✓✓					
	During servicing of vehicles or equipment, especially where emergency repairs are effected outside the workshop area, a suitable drip tray must be used to prevent spills onto the soil. The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or be removed from site to facilitate repair;	✓✓					
	Workshop areas must be monitored for oil and fuel spills;	✓✓					
	Appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity taking place must be available;	✓✓					
	The workshop area must have a bunded concrete slab that is sloped to facilitate runoff into a collection sump or suitable oil / water separator where maintenance work on vehicles and equipment can be performed;	✓✓					
	Water drainage from the workshop must be contained and managed in accordance Section 5.7: Storm and waste water management.	✓✓					
	Concrete mixing must be carried out on an impermeable surface;	✓✓					
	Batching plants areas must be fitted with a containment facility for the collection of cement laden water.	✓✓					
	Dirty water from the batching plant must be contained to prevent soil and groundwater contamination	✓✓					
	Bagged cement must be stored in an appropriate facility and at least 10 m away from any water courses, gullies and drains;	✓✓					
	A washout facility must be provided for washing of concrete associated equipment. Water used for washing must be restricted;	✓✓					
	Hardened concrete from the washout facility or concrete mixer can either be reused or disposed of at an appropriate licenced disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Empty cement bags must be secured with adequate binding material if these will be temporarily stored on site;	✓✓					
6	Sand and aggregates containing cement must be kept damp to prevent the generation of dust (Refer to Section 5.20: Dust emissions)	✓✓					
	Any excess sand, stone and cement must be removed or reused from site on completion of construction period and disposed at a registered disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Temporary fencing must be erected around batching plants in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation;	✓✓					
	Take all reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust as a result of project development activities to the satisfaction of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be avoided until such time as soil stripping is required and similarly exposed surfaces must be re- vegetated or stabilised as soon as is practically possible;	✓✓					
	Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials must be avoided under high wind conditions or when a visible dust plume is present;	✓✓					
	During high wind conditions, the ECO must evaluate the situation and make recommendations as to whether dust-damping measures are adequate, or whether working will cease altogether until the wind speed drops to an acceptable level;	✓✓					
	Where possible, soil stockpiles must be located in sheltered areas where they are not exposed to the erosive effects of the wind;	✓✓					
	Where erosion of stockpiles becomes a problem, erosion control measures must be implemented at the discretion of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Vehicle speeds must not exceed 40 km/h along dust roads or 20 km/h when traversing unconsolidated and non-vegetated areas;	✓✓					
	Straw stabilisation must be applied at a rate of one bale/10m^2 and harrowed into the top 100 mm of top material, for all completed earthworks;				-		This condition to be confirmed with technical specifications for earthworks and may be NA
	For significant areas of excavation or exposed ground, dust suppression measures must be used to minimise the spread of dust.	✓✓					
	Any blasting activity must be conducted by a suitably licensed blasting contractor; and	✓✓					
	Notification of surrounding landowners, emergency services site personnel of blasting activity 24 hours prior to such activity taking place on Site.	✓✓					
	The Contractor must keep noise level within acceptable limits, Restrict the use of sound amplification equipment for communication and emergency only.	✓✓					
6.22	**Noise** All vehicles and machinery must be fitted with appropriate silencing technology and must be properly maintained; Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise must be recorded and communicated. Where possible or applicable, provide transport to and from the site on a daily basis for construction workers; Develop a Code of Conduct for the construction phase.	✓✓					
6.23	**Fire Prevention** Designate smoking areas where the fire hazard could be regarded as insignificant;	✓✓					
	Firefighting equipment must be available on all vehicles located on site;	✓✓					
	The local Fire Protection Agency (FPA) must be informed of construction activities;	✓✓					
	Contact numbers for the FPA and emergency services must be communicated in environmental awareness training and displayed at a central location on site;	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Two way swop of contact details between ECO and FPA.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time site based ESCO
6.24	**Stockpiling and stockpile areas** All material that is excavated during the project development phase (either during piling (if required) or earthworks) must be stored appropriately on site in order to minimise impacts to watercourses, watercourses and water bodies;	✓✓					
	All stockpiled material must be maintained and kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by undertaking regular weeding and control methods;	✓✓					
	Topsoil stockpiles must not exceed 2 m in height;	✓✓					
	During periods of strong winds and heavy rain, the stockpiles must be covered with appropriate material (e.g. cloth, tarpaulin etc.);	✓✓					
	Where possible, sandbags (or similar) must be placed at the bases of the stockpiled material in order to prevent erosion of the material.	✓✓					
6.25	**Civil Works** Where terracing is required, topsoil must be collected and retained for the purpose of re-use later to rehabilitate disturbed areas not covered by yard stone;	✓✓					
	Areas to be rehabilitated include terrace embankments and areas outside the high voltage yards;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where required, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	These areas can be stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas must be managed in accordance with Section 5.35: Landscaping and rehabilitation;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	All excess spoil generated during terracing activities must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a recognised landfill site; and	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
6.26	**Excavation of foundation, cable trenching and drainage systems** All excess spoil generated during foundation excavation must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a licensed landfill site, if not used for backfilling purposes;	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Management of equipment for excavation purposes must be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; and	✓✓					
	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
6.27	**Installation of foundations, cable trenching and drainage systems** Batching of cement to be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.19: Batching plants; and Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.28	**Installation of equipment** Management of dust must be conducted in accordance with Section 5. 20: Dust emissions; Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
5.2	**Steelwork Assembly and Erection** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
6.29	**Cabling and Stringing** Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and	✓✓					
6.30	**Testing and Commissioning** Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.31	**Socio-economic** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts	✓✓					

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste (off cuts etc.) shall be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 6.8: Solid waste and hazardous Management;	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement communication strategies to facilitate public participation;	✓✓					
	Develop and implement a collaborative and constructive approach to conflict resolution as part of the external stakeholder engagement process;	✓✓					
	Sustain continuous communication and liaison with neighbouring owners and residents	✓✓					
	Create work and training opportunities for local stakeholders; and	✓✓					
	Where feasible, no workers, with the exception of security personnel, must be permitted to stay over-night on the site. This would reduce the risk to local farmers.				-		NA, no workers stay overnight on site
6.32	**Temporary closure of site** Bunds must be emptied (where applicable) and need to be undertaken in accordance with the impact management actions included in sections 5.17: Hazardous substances and 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Hazardous storage areas must be well ventilated;	✓✓					
	Fire extinguishers must be serviced and accessible. Service records to be filed and audited at last service;	✓✓					
	Emergency and contact details displayed must be displayed;	✓✓					
	Security personnel must be briefed and have the facilities to contact or be contacted by relevant management and emergency personnel;	✓✓					
	Night hazards such as reflectors, lighting, traffic signage etc. must have been checked;	✓✓					
	Fire hazards identified and the local authority must have been notified of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	Structures vulnerable to high winds must be secured;	✓✓					
	Wind and dust mitigation must be implemented;	✓✓					
	Cement and materials stores must have been secured;	✓✓					
	Toilets must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Refuse bins must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Drip trays must have been emptied and secured.	✓✓					
6.33	**Dismantling of old equipment** All old equipment removed during the project must be stored in such a way as to prevent pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	Oil containing equipment must be stored to prevent leaking or be stored on drip trays;	✓✓					
	All scrap steel must be stacked neatly and any disused and broken insulators must be stored in containers;	✓✓					
	Once material has been scrapped and the contract has been placed for removal, the disposal Contractor must ensure that any equipment containing pollution causing substances is dismantled and transported in such a way as to prevent spillage and pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must also be equipped to contain and clean up any pollution causing spills; and Disposal of unusable material must be at a licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
6.34	**Landscaping and rehabilitation** All areas disturbed by construction activities must be subject to landscaping and rehabilitation; All spoil and waste must be disposed of to a registered waste site;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	All slopes must be assessed for contouring, and to contour only when the need is identified in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Berms that have been created must have a slope of 1:4 and be replanted with indigenous species and grasses that approximates the original condition;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where new access roads have crossed cultivated farmlands, that lands must be rehabilitated by ripping which must be agreed to by the holder of the EA and the landowners;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Rehabilitation of access roads outside of farmland;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Indigenous species must be used for with species and/grasses to where it compliments or approximates the original condition;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Stockpiled topsoil must be used for rehabilitation (refer to Section 5.24: Stockpiling and stockpiled areas);				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread so as to facilitate seeding and minimise loss of soil due to erosion;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Before placing topsoil, all visible weeds from the placement area and from the topsoil must be removed;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Subsoil must be ripped before topsoil is placed;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	The rehabilitation must be timed so that rehabilitation can take place at the optimal time for vegetation establishment;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where impacted through construction related activity, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Sloped areas stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Spoil can be used for backfilling or landscaping as long as it is covered by a minimum of 150 mm of topsoil.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where required, re-vegetation including hydro-seeding can be enhanced using a vegetation seed mixture as described below. A mixture of seed can be used provided the mixture is carefully selected to ensure the following: a) Annual and perennial plants are chosen;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	b) Pioneer species are included;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	c) Species chosen must be indigenous to the area with the seeds used coming from the area;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	d) Root systems must have a binding effect on the soil;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	e) The final product must not cause an ecological imbalance in the area.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
Part C - Impact Management Actions based on site specific environmental attributes							
	General The Owner shall ensure an Independent Auditor undertakes a compliance audit of the project every five years and submit the findings to DFFE. The Report must comply with the provision of Appendix 7 of the NEMA.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Botanical There should be no indiscriminate driving of vehicles 'in the veld' i.e. off designated roads and access routes.	✓✓					
	Construction areas must be clearly marked and no activity should occur outside these areas apart from access.	✓✓					
	Toilet facilities must be provided during the construction phase. The veld should not be used for ablutions.	✓✓					
	Introduction of spread of alien invasive plant species must be avoided. Strict monitoring for possible invasion by alien plans species must be implemented and should remain in place for three years post-construction. Of particular note is the avoidance of spread of *Opuntia ficus-indica* (Prickly-pear – 'spiny form'). During the operational phase there must be ongoing monitoring to ensure that no alien invasive plant species are introduced to the sub-station site and that weedy species are eradicated.	✓✓					
	An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must oversee post-construction site cleaning and all construction sites must be inspected for cleanliness post-construction.	✓✓					
9	**Bats** Artificial lighting - Consciously switch off all lights at a construction area when not required anymore, do not let it burn throughout the night. If suitable for the purpose utilize lighting temperatures (colours/wavelengths) that attract less insects.	✓✓					
	Foraging habitat loss - Adhere to the sensitivity map. Keep to designated areas and designated roads with all construction vehicles. Damaged areas not required after construction should be rehabilitated by an experienced vegetation succession specialist.	✓✓					
	Fauna Before vegetation clearance commences, areas must be walked and slow-moving animals removed out of the impact area.	✓✓					
	Construction workers should be made aware of slow-moving and cryptic species such as tortoises.	✓✓					
	Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm by persons with the necessary training in identification and handling of snakes.	✓✓					
	All construction staff shall undergo environmental awareness training and must be informed that disruption, trapping or snaring of wildlife is not permitted.	✓✓					
	Extra care should be taken on high fire danger index or rating days (orange or red days, see http://www.forestry.co.za/fire-danger-index/), where wildfire could start easily and spread rapidly, causing a high mortality in fauna species. High risk hot work should be carefully controlled and firefighting provisions must be on hand to quickly attend to and extinguish fires on these days.	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	The presence of the switching station should not result in a disruption of the natural fire frequency, which could otherwise result in an accumulation of senescent vegetation and fuel so that when a fire does eventually occur it is faster moving and more intense than an natural fire, and can result in an increased mortality of fauna and retard vegetation recovery, cause the soil to turn hydrophobic and result in an increased risk of significant soil erosion. Thus the WEF owner must have agreements in place with local fire protection association, land owners and fire services to manage a wildfire, i.e. the setting of back burns from the ridgeline to counter wildfire conflagration of ridge top. Thus managing habitat vitality and biodiversity.	✓✓					
9	**Agriculture/soils** Minimise the footprint of disturbance.	✓✓					
	Implement an effective stormwater control system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. Include periodical site inspection in environmental performance reporting that inspects the effectiveness of the run-off control system and specifically records occurrence or not of any erosion on site or downstream.	✓✓					
	Prohibit vehicular passage off designated roads and construction areas and use dust control measures during construction. Include periodic site inspections in environmental performance reporting that specifically records occurrence, or not, of off-road vehicle tracks in specific areas.	✓✓					
	If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them.	✓✓					
	Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces). During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. Erosion must be controlled where necessary on rehabilitated areas.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Establish an effective record-keeping system for each area where soil is disturbed for constructional purposes. These records should be included in environmental performance reports, and should include all of the below: Record the GPS coordinates of each area.	✓✓					
	Record the date of topsoil stripping.	✓✓					
	Record the GPS coordinates of where the topsoil is stockpiled.	✓✓					
	Record the date of cessation of construction (or operation) activities at the particular site.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on cessation of constructional activities.	✓✓					
	Record date and depth of re-spreading of topsoil.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on completion of rehabilitation and on an annual basis thereafter to show vegetation establishment and evaluate progress of restoration over time.						
	Palaeontology Remove any fossils found and send to a museum for curation – implement the chance find procedure. During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil material by the responsible ECO. Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible Environmental Control Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e. the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy).				-		Noted, no new palaeontological sites or fossils have been discovered at this stage
	Freshwater Contaminated runoff from the construction activities on site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction should preferably be undertaken in the low rainfall months when stormwater runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features or minimised during high rainfall events.	✓✓					
	After the construction phase, impacted areas within the freshwater features that have been disturbed should be rehabilitated, and re-vegetated with suitable vegetation.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels, these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. Should the site be decommissioned, these structures should be removed from the channels and the disturbed areas rehabilitated.	✓✓					
	Any increase in stormwater runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed within the drainage lines.	✓✓					

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Stormwater management for the site should be such that there are no direct discharges of stormwater arising from constructed areas into any of the freshwater features.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas should be monitored and managed in terms of the growth of invasive alien plants in/on river beds/banks.	✓✓					
Conditions common to the OHPL EMPrs							
	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation.	✓✓					
	Only use existing access routes to reached infrastructure, proper identification of new AIPs introductions	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas	✓✓					
	Restrict vegetation clearing to the minimum footprint area to decrease the impact on habitat integrity and diversity	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15 m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora	✓✓					
	Access roads should be kept to existing roads, as far as possible, so as to reduce fragmentation of natural habitat outside of the authorised footprint.	✓✓					
	Upon completion of construction activities, it must be ensured that no bare areas remain, and that indigenous species be used to revegetate the disturbed area.	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas.	✓✓					
	Removal of AIP species should preferably commence during the planning phase and continue throughout the construction and operational phases thereby ensuring that no AIP propagules are spread with construction rubble, or soils contaminated with AIP seeds during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Construction and/or alterations within this habitat unit is highly advised against, not only is wetlands protected under certain legislative documents they are of ecologically important ESA.	✓✓					
	Implement erosion control measures where necessary to ensure that further habitat loss does not occur.	✓✓					
	All soils compacted because of maintenance activities should be ripped and reprofiled to natural levels and revegetated with indigenous vegetation. Establishment of reintroduced vegetation within such disturbed areas must be monitored as part of maintenance activities to ensure no cumulative loss of floral habitat.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched and marked for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	A rescue and relocation plan must be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all floral SCC that will potentially be impacted by the proposed development. A Floral SCC Management Plan must also be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all SCC that will not be impacted directly but that could be impacted by edge effect impacts from operational and maintenance phase activities. The SCC Management Plan can be incorporated into the Rehabilitation Plan and must focus on the protection of specific RDL, and NT species that form part of the Study Area.	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be restricted to what is absolutely necessary and should remain within the approved development footprint.	✓✓					
	Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the construction activities. Additional road construction should be limited to what is absolutely necessary, and the footprint thereof kept to a minimal.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC species.	✓✓					
	Regular monitoring of SCC present and observation regarding their extent and abundance.	✓✓					
	Proper management plans to (if possible) relocated or avoid disturbing SCC species, especially those which are sensitive to disturbance.	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities.	✓✓					
Terrestrial	Footprint areas (Pylons and servitude road) are to remain as small as possible with only those are necessary being cleared. Only tall trees located under the powerline are to be cut back, but not totally removed. As much herbaceous and shrubland vegetation as possible must remain under the powerlines. Small reptile and arachnid species should they not self-relocate must be carefully moved to habitat outside of the disturbance footprint.	✓✓					

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Existing roads must be used and as far as possible no new roads constructed.	✓✓					
	Avoid placement of pylons and service roads within this habitat unit and the associated zones of regulation. Do not clear any riparian vegetation within the powerline servitude. Where absolutely necessary only trim tall trees, do not cut them down.	✓✓					
	Manage edge effects and Alien Plant proliferation. Manage erosion and footprint creep.	✓✓					
	Vehicles to use designated roads as far as possible. Minimise vegetation clearance to only what is needed. No collection or destruction of faunal species and SCC is to occur. SCC to be relocated outside of disturbance footprint if they do not relocate themselves (Professional help may be required for such).	✓✓					
	Manage alien plant proliferation in disturbed areas and footprints. No catching / hunting of faunal species during operational activities. Manage erosion to ensure further habitat degradation does not occur. Do not clear vegetation unnecessarily under the powerline servitude.	✓✓					
	No collection or trapping of faunal SCC. Manage edge effects, habitat degradation and alien plant proliferation.	✓✓					
Aquatic ecology	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses;	✓✓					
	Due to the accessibility of the sites, no unnecessary crossing of the watercourses may be permitted and it is strongly recommended that the existing farm and access roads be utilised	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	It is strongly recommended that all support structures associated with the proposed powerline infrastructure be located outside the delineated extent of the identified watercourses and their 32m NEMA ZoR.	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	Maintenance vehicles must make use of dedicated access roads and no indiscriminate movement in the watercourses may be permitted	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate movement of construction equipment in the watercourses and buffer zones surrounding the watercourses may be permitted. Use must be made of the existing roads during the decommissioning phase	✓✓					
	All surface infrastructure (including throughflow structures) must be decommissioned. All materials must be removed from the watercourses (where applicable) and may temporarily be stored/ stockpiled outside of the delineated extent of the watercourses, where after it must be removed from site and disposed of at a registered disposal facility	✓✓					
Avifauna	All construction activities should be strictly managed according to generally accepted environmental best practice standards, so as to avoid any unnecessary impact on the receiving environment.	✓✓					
	All temporary disturbed areas should be rehabilitated according to the site's rehabilitation plan, following construction.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	The overhead cables (specifically the earth wires) should be fitted with an approved anti bird collision line marking device to make cables more visible to birds in flight and reduce the likelihood of collisions. This should be done according to the Eskom Distribution standards in terms of device spacing and other factors. Literature around the world points towards a 50-60% reduction in bird collision risk if the line is marked (Jenkins, Smallie & Diamond, 2010; Shaw et al, 2021). The line marking device should be a dynamic (moving – bird flapper type) device.				-		Noted, NA at this stage. The ECO has communicated the requirement of fitment of bird flappers during stringing activity which is underway
	The new power line should be patrolled during operation by Eskom annually to measure any impacts on birds (through detecting collision fatalities) and to monitor the durability of the line marking devices.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Where multiple devices on a span have failed (broken off or become stuck and non-dynamic due to wind) they should be replaced immediately.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Any recorded bird fatality data should be submitted to the Eskom –EWT Strategic Partnership where it will be curated and publicly accessible.				-		No bird fatalities recorded at this stage
	The pylon structure to be used provides sufficient clearance between phase and phase and phase and earth to mitigate against the risk of bird electrocution.	✓✓					
	It is recommended as a precautionary measure that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to further provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware.				-		Noted, NA at this stage. The ECO has communicated the requirement of fitment of bird flappers and perches to pylons
	It is also essential that if any of the pylon structures are changed, we are given opportunity to assess the electrocution risk of the new structure and design mitigation.				-		There have been no new structure and design pylon structures at this stage
Heritage	An archaeologist/ heritage practitioner should conduct a walkthrough of a section of the proposed new servitude for the transmission line after vegetation clearing from: the Remaining Extent of the Farm Brakhill No. 139 (GPS reading: 33.31.328 ; S 25.23.426 E) to the Grassridge substation.	✓✓					
	All construction activities must be monitored or alternatively a person must be specially trained, for example the ECO, to conduct the monitoring. This must include the clearing of vegetation, levelling, excavations for other underground/ buried infrastructure and all above ground construction activities.	✓✓					

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Construction managers/foremen should also be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.	✓✓					
	If any human remains (or any other concentrations of archaeological heritage material) are exposed during construction, all work must cease in the immediate area of the finds and must be reported immediately to the archaeologist at the Albany Museum in Makhanda (Tel.: 046 622 2312) or to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (Tel.: 043 7450 888). Sufficient time should be allowed to investigate and to remove/collect such material. Recommendations will follow from the investigation and may include: - Consultation with the local communities regarding the conditions for the possible removal, storage and reburial (in the case of human remains) of heritage material.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If the local communities agree to the removal of human remains and heritage, an archaeologist must apply for permits from the Eastern Cape Province Heritage Resources Authority to collect and/or excavate sites/materials from archaeological sites impacted by the development.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Consultation with the Albany Museum (repository for archaeological material in the Eastern Cape) regarding permit(s) to remove the heritage material, the storing, curating and costs involved.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A Phase 2 Mitigation process to systematically excavate and to remove the archaeological deposits before construction of the development continues.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Monitor construction activities and implement chance fossil find procedure.	✓✓					Noted, Chance fossil find procedure available on site

Summary calculation					
355	0	0	56	0	**411** (total no. of conditions)
355	0	0	56	0	**355** (audited) **56** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(355x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (+355x2) x100
EMPr Compliance					**100%**

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
2	The following key conditions would be required to be included within the environmental authorisation issued for the access road: » The project footprint must be minimised and must remain within the demarcated development area to avoid impacts on episodic drainage lines and SCCs in the surrounding areas.	✓✓					
	» The access road layout and EMPr should be approved along with the environmental authorisation (should authorisation be issued for the project).	✓✓					
	» All mitigation measures detailed within this BA Report, as well as the specialist reports contained within Appendices D to H, are to be implemented.	✓✓					
	» The EMPr as contained within Appendix I of the BA Report should form part of the contract with the Contractor appointed to construct and maintain access road in order to ensure compliance with environmental specifications and management measures. The implementation of the EMPr for all life cycle phases of the access road is considered key in achieving the appropriate environmental management standards as detailed for this project.	✓✓					
	» A pre-construction walk-through of the access road route for species of conservation concern (SCC) that would be affected and that can be translocated must be undertaken by an ecologist prior to the commencement of the construction phase. Permits from the relevant national	✓✓					

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	and provincial authorities, i.e., CapeNature and the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE), must be obtained before the individual species of concern are disturbed.						
	» Prior to construction, a walkdown of the final road layout must be completed by an archaeologist to ensure that no significant archaeological heritage is impacted by the proposed road development.	✓✓					
	» Obtain all other environmental permits for the project, as required.	✓✓					
	The Developer must ensure that the implementation of the project complies with the requirements of all environmental authorisations, permits, and obligations emanating from relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	This EMPr shall be binding on all the parties involved in the planning, construction and operational phases of the project, and shall be enforceable at all levels of contract and operational management within the project. The document must be adhered to and updated as relevant throughout the project life cycle.	✓✓					
Planning and design							
5	Plan and conduct pre-construction activities in an environmentally acceptable manner.	✓✓					
	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses.	✓✓					
	The throughflow structures must be designed to ensure that the structures are geotechnically sound and that they are hydraulically stable, even if a 1:100 year flood event was to occur. The designs should include culverts installed intermittently to ensure a free draining landscape that does not lead to erosion, incision and sedimentation.	✓✓					
	It is recommended that a suitably qualified hydrologist be consulted to provide guidance on the relevant sizes and width requirements to ensure that hydraulic functioning of the system is maintained.	✓✓					
	In addition, the crossings must be designed such that should they be overtopped, they remain stable and do not lead to excessive downstream erosion and incision. Similarly, a freshwater ecologist must ensure that the final design accounts for appropriate wetting frequencies and patterns are maintained in the pre-development condition.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no clearing or stockpiling occurs within the episodic drainage line and possible buffer zones as defined by the freshwater specialists.	✓✓					
	The delineated extent of the episodic drainage line must be clearly demarcated with danger tape as a 'no-go area' by an Environmental Control Officer (ECO). No construction personnel and equipment/vehicles may enter the episodic drainage line.	✓✓					
	Obtain any additional environmental permits required prior to the commencement of construction. Copies of permits/licenses must be submitted to the Director: Environmental Impact Evaluation at the DFFE.	✓✓					
	Before the commencement of any construction and clearing for the proposed realigned access road, a walkthrough must be conducted during the winter season to ensure all occurring species of concern are marked for relocation or destruction, for which the relevant permits must be applied for.	✓✓					
	Affected individuals of selected protected species (i.e. those that are of high conservation value or which have a high probability of surviving translocation) which cannot be avoided should be translocated to a safe area on the site prior to construction. This does not include woody species which cannot be translocated and where these are protected by DFFF and permit for their destruction would be required.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the final road layout must be completed by an archaeologist to ensure that no significant archaeological heritage is impacted by the proposed road development.	✓✓					
	A chance find procedure must be developed and implemented in the event that archaeological or palaeontological resources are found.	✓✓					
	An Ecological walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched for and marked. Wherever possible micro-siting must take place to avoid SCC, and especially SCC which cannot be rescued and relocated.	✓✓					
	Wherever possible micro-siting must take place to avoid SCC, and especially SCC which cannot be rescued and relocated. An assessment must be undertaken to determine those that are eligible for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	The terms of this EMPr and the Environmental Authorisation must be included in all tender documentation and Contractors contracts.	✓✓					
	Pre-construction environmental induction for all construction staff on site must be provided to ensure that basic environmental principles are adhered to. This includes awareness of no littering, appropriate handling of pollution and chemical spills, avoiding fire hazards, minimising wildlife interactions, remaining within demarcated construction areas etc.	✓✓					

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Construction							
6	Construction Manager will: » Ensure all specifications and legal constraints specifically with regards to the environment are highlighted to the Contractor(s) so that they are aware of these.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the Developer and its Contractor(s) are made aware of all stipulations within the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the EMPr is correctly implemented throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. This will be documented as part of the site meeting minutes through input from the independent ECO.	✓✓					
	» Be fully conversant with the EIA for the project, the EMPr, the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation, and all relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits.	✓✓					
	Site Manager (The Contractor's on-site Representative) will: » Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of the BA.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents and conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant environmental legislation, and ensure compliance with these.	✓✓					
	» Have overall responsibility of the EMPr and its implementation.	✓✓					
	» Conduct audits to ensure compliance to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Ensure there is communication with the Technical Director, the ECO, the Internal Environmental Officer and relevant discipline engineers on matters concerning the environment.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that no actions are taken which will harm or may indirectly cause harm to the environment, and take steps to prevent pollution on the site.	✓✓					
	» Confine activities to the demarcated construction site.	✓✓					
	An independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must be appointed by the project proponent prior to the commencement of any authorised activities and will be responsible for monitoring, reviewing and verifying compliance by the Contractor with the environmental specifications of the EMPr and the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation. Accordingly, the ECO will: » Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the EIA.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the conditions of the EA (once issued).	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the EMPr.	✓✓					
6	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of all relevant environmental legislation, and ensure compliance therewith.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits issued for the project.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the contents of the EMPr are communicated to the Contractors site staff and that the Site Manager and Contractors are constantly made aware of the contents through ongoing discussion.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that compliance with the EMPr is monitored through regular and comprehensive inspection of the site and surrounding areas.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that the Site Manager has input into the review and acceptance of construction methods and method statements.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that activities on site comply with all relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that a removal is ordered of any person(s) and/or equipment responsible for any contravention of the specifications of the EMPr.				-		No removal orders applicable at this stage
	» Ensure that any non-compliance or remedial measures that need to be applied are reported	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Keep records of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Independently report to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) in terms of compliance with the specifications of the EMPr and conditions of the EA (once issued).	✓✓					
	» Keep records of all reports submitted to DFFE.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	As a general mitigation strategy, the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) should be present for the site preparation and initial clearing activities to ensure the correct demarcation of no-go areas, facilitate environmental induction with construction staff and supervise any flora relocation and faunal rescue activities that may need to take place during the site clearing (i.e. during site establishment, and excavation of foundations).	✓✓					

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	The ECO will be supplemented with the EPC Contractor's/Project Company's Environmental Office (EO) who will be located on site on a daily basis and will guide the EPC Contractor's/Project Company's to ensure compliance with the environmental considerations.	✓✓					
	Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment Representative and/or Environmental Officer: The Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Representative, employed by the Contractor, is responsible for managing the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr, and for the compilation of regular (usually weekly) Monitoring Reports. In addition, the SHE must act as liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues and ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager and Contractor. In some instances, a separate Environmental Officer (EO) may be appointed to support this function.	✓✓					
	The Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment Representative and/or Environmental Officer should: » Be well versed in environmental matters.	✓✓					
	» Understand the relevant environmental legislation and processes and the implementation thereof.	✓✓					
	» Understand the hierarchy of Environmental Compliance Reporting, and the implications of Non-Compliance.	✓✓					
	» Know the background of the project and understand the implementation programme.	✓✓					
	» Be able to resolve conflicts and make recommendations on site in terms of the requirements of this specification.	✓✓					
	» Keep accurate and detailed records of all EMPr-related activities on site. The EO shall keep a daily diary for monitoring the site specific activities as per project schedule.	✓✓					
	» Supervise any flora relocation and faunal rescue activities that may need to take place during the site clearing (i.e. during site establishment, and excavation of foundations) and therefore needs the relevant training/ experience. The EO will have overall responsibility for day-to day environmental management and implementation of mitigations.	✓✓					
	» The EO is responsible for reporting to the ECO on the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr and other Project Permits / Authorisations.	✓✓					
	» Ensure or otherwise train and induct all contractor's employees prior to commencement of any works.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that there is daily communication with the Site Manager regarding the monitoring of the site.	✓✓					
	» Compilation of Weekly and Monthly Monitoring Reports to be submitted to the ECO and Site Manager.	✓✓					
	» In addition, the EO/ Environmental Representative must act as project liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues and ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager, ECO and Contractor(s).	✓✓					
	Contractors and Service Providers: It is important that Contractors are aware of the responsibilities in terms of the relevant environmental legislation and the contents of this EMPr. The Contractor must appoint an Internal Environmental Officer (EO) who will be responsible for informing contractor employees and sub-contractors of their environmental obligations in terms of the environmental specifications, and for ensuring that employees are adequately experienced and properly trained in order to execute the works in a manner that will minimise environmental impacts.	✓✓					
6	The Internal Environmental Officer and Contractor's obligations in this regard include the following: » Must be fully knowledgeable on all environmental features of the construction site and the surrounding environment.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents and the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of all the licences and permits issued for the site.	✓✓					
	» Ensure a copy of the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr is easily accessible to all on-site staff members	✓✓					
	» Ensure contractor employees are familiar with the requirements of this EMPr and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the proposed access road.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that prior to commencing any site works, all contractor employees and sub-contractors must have attended environmental awareness training included in the induction training which must provide staff with an appreciation of the project's environmental requirements, and how they are to be implemented.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager and Contractor.	✓✓					
	» Manage the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr, and the compilation of regular (usually weekly) Monitoring Reports.	✓✓					
	» Keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken, including those of the Independent ECO.	✓✓					
	» Inform staff of the environmental issues as deemed necessary by the Independent ECO.	✓✓					

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	All contractors (including sub-contractors and staff) and service providers are ultimately responsible for: » Ensuring adherence to the environmental management specifications.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that Method Statements are submitted to the Site Manager (and ECO) for approval before any work is undertaken.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that any instructions issued by the Site Manager on the advice of the ECO are adhered to.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a report is tabled at each site meeting, which will document all incidents that have occurred during the period before the site meeting.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a register is kept in the site office, which lists all transgressions issued by the ECO.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a register of all public complaints is maintained.	✓✓					
	Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will represent the community and assist the Owner, Contractor and the Engineer with communication between them and the community. Inform community regarding the project details, safety precautions and programme.	✓✓					
	Duties and responsibilities of the community liaison officer include: » Be available at the site offices generally between the hours of 07:00 and 09:00 and again from 15:00 until end of working day. Normal working hours will be from 07:00 am till 17:00.	✓✓					
	» Maintain an up-to-date record of potential employees within the community and provide the contractor with copies of this information.	✓✓					
	» To identify, screen and nominate labour from the community in accordance with the Contractor's requirements and determine, in consultation with the Contractor, the needs of local labour for employment and relevant technical training, where applicable.	✓✓					
	» Liaise between Contractor and labour regarding wages and conditions of employment.	✓✓					
	» Communicate daily with the Contractor on labour related issues such as numbers and skills.	✓✓					
	» Identify possible labour disputes, unrest, strikes, etc., in advance and assist in their resolution.	✓✓					
	» Have a good working knowledge of the contents of the contract document regarding labour and training matters.	✓✓					
	» Attend all meetings at which the community and/or labour is represented or discussed.	✓✓					
	» Attend contract site meetings and report on community and labour issues at these meetings.	✓✓					
	» Co-ordinate and assist with the obtaining of information regarding the community's needs (questionnaires, etc.).	✓✓					
	» Inform local labour of their conditions of temporary employment, to ensure their timeous availability and to inform them timeously of when they will be relieved.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that all labour involved in activities when tasks have been set, are fully informed of the principle of task-based work.	✓✓					
	» Attend disciplinary proceedings to ensure that hearings are fair and reasonable.	✓✓					
	» Keep a daily written record of interviews and community liaison.	✓✓					
6	» Arrange venues for training if required.	✓✓					
	» Assist with the training and education of the community regarding the correct usage of the services, where applicable.	✓✓					
	Secure site, working areas and excavations in an appropriate manner.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no activities infringe on identified no-go areas.	✓✓					
	The siting of the construction equipment camp/s must take cognisance of any sensitive areas identified in the BA Report.	✓✓					
	Ensure that vegetation is not unnecessarily cleared or removed during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Restrict the activities and movement of construction workers and vehicles to the immediate construction site and existing access roads.	✓✓					
	Access to adjacent areas to be strictly controlled.	✓✓					
	Any individuals of protected species affected by and observed within the development footprint during construction should be translocated under the supervision of the Contractor's SHE or EO.	✓✓					
	Ensure that rubble, litter, and disused construction materials are appropriately stored (if not removed daily) and then disposed regularly at licensed waste facilities.	✓✓					
	Appropriate shaping of disturbed areas is essential. To promote successful establishment of vegetation, the slopes must not be steeper than 1(V):5(H) or 1(V):3(H) (depending on engineering input and recommendations). New slopes should resemble/mimic the natural topography of the surrounding area. Where slopes are left steeper than what is recommended for whatever reason, additional measures will be required to prevent soil erosion and to appropriately manage stormwater.	✓✓					
	Stabilizing slope regions and avoiding rocky outcrop areas could potentially limit the impact on the natural environment. Furthermore, rehabilitation of such sensitive microsites can be challenging.	✓✓					

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	Reduce and control construction dust through the use of approved dust suppression techniques as and when required (i.e. whenever dust becomes apparent).	✓✓					
	Restrict construction activities to daylight hours in order to negate or reduce the visual impacts associated with lighting.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
6	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	Ablution or sanitation facilities must not be located within 100m from a watercourse or within the 1:100 year flood.	✓✓					
	Supply adequate weather and vermin proof waste collection bins and skips (covered at minimum with secured netting or shade cloth) at the site where construction is being undertaken. Separate bins should be provided for general and hazardous waste. Provision should be made for separation of waste for recycling.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » An incident reporting system is used to record non-conformances to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» EO and ECO to monitor all construction areas on a continuous basis until all construction is completed. Non-conformances will be immediately reported to the site manager.	✓✓					
	» Monitoring of vegetation clearing during construction (by contractor as part of construction contract).	✓✓					
	» Monitoring of rehabilitated areas quarterly for at least a year following the end of construction (by contractor as part of construction contract).	✓✓					
	In order to minimise impacts on flora, fauna, and ecological processes, the development footprint should be limited to the minimum necessary to accommodate the required infrastructure.	✓✓					

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	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, which must be clearly marked, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation;	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats;	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora; and	✓✓					
	Land clearance must only be undertaken immediately prior to construction activities.	✓✓					
	Retain and augment natural vegetation on all sides of the proposed project.	✓✓					
	During vegetation clearance, methods should be employed to minimise potential harm to fauna species.	✓✓					
	No dumping of litter or vegetation refuse must be allowed on-site. As such it is advised that vegetation cuttings from landscaped areas be carefully collected and disposed of at a separate waste facility	✓✓					
	Prior and during vegetation clearance any larger fauna species noted should be given the opportunity to move away from the construction machinery.	✓✓					
	Floral SCC plants must be monitored to determine integrity of in situ specimens and the health of those that have been relocated.	✓✓					
	Edge effect control needs to be implemented to prevent further degradation and potential loss of floral SCC outside of the proposed disturbance footprint area.	✓✓					
	All RDL plant species that will be lost due to clearing of vegetation must be replaced either during rehabilitation initiatives or through translocation (for those which relocation is a viable option) to suitable habitat surrounding the disturbance footprint. The relocation site will need to be fenced-off (or somehow barricaded) and monitoring of relocated / transplanted species will be essential until it is evident that the species have successfully established.	✓✓					
	The removed vegetation and any soil/sediment or silt removed from the watercourse may be temporarily stockpiled outside of the delineated boundary of the watercourse. The footprint areas of these stockpiles should be kept to a minimum, and may not exceed a height of 2 m. Should the vegetation not be suitable for reinstatement after the construction phase or be alien/invasive vegetation species, all material must be disposed of at a registered garden refuse site and may not be burned or mulched on site.	✓✓					
	Areas to be cleared must be clearly marked on-site to eliminate the potential for unnecessary clearing. No vegetation removal must be allowed outside the designated project development footprint. Restrict construction activity to demarcated areas.	✓✓					
6	Practical phased development and vegetation clearing must be practiced so that cleared areas are not left un-vegetated and vulnerable to erosion for extended periods of time. Where possible work should be restricted to one area at a time.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC.	✓✓					
	Access to adjacent areas to be strictly controlled.	✓✓					
	No harvesting of plants for firewood, medicinal or any other purposes are to be permitted	✓✓					
	No killing and poaching of any wild animal to be allowed. This should be clearly communicated to all employees, including subcontractors.	✓✓					
	Enforce ban on hunting, collecting etc. of all plants and animals or their products.	✓✓					
	No construction activity should occur near to active raptor nests should these be discovered prior to or during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Areas beyond the development footprint should be expressly off limits to construction personnel and construction vehicles and this should be communicated to them.	✓✓					
	If trenches need to be dug for electrical cabling or other purpose, these should not be left open for extended periods of time as fauna may fall in and become trapped in them. Trenches which are standing open should have places where there are soil ramps allowing fauna to escape the trench.	✓✓					
	Any fauna threatened or injured during construction should be removed to safety by a suitably qualified person, or allowed to passively vacate the area.	✓✓					
	Education of employees on the conservation importance of natural areas and fauna must be provided.	✓✓					
	All construction vehicles should adhere to clearly defined and demarcated roads	✓✓					
	No collecting of flora species to be permitted.	✓✓					

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	Prior arrangements must be made with the landowners to ensure that livestock and game animals are moved to areas where they cannot be injured by vehicles traversing the area.	✓✓					
	No open fires made by the construction teams are allowable during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Level any remaining soil removed from the road area that remained on the surface instead of allowing small stockpiles of soil to remain on the surface.	✓✓					
	Where possible, conduct the construction activities outside of the rainy season and not on days with strong winds blowing.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Contractor's Environmental Officer (EO) to provide supervision and oversight of vegetation clearing activities within sensitive areas such as near the pan.	✓✓					
	» Supervision of all clearing and earthworks.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement an IAP Control and Eradication Programme.	✓✓					
	Avoid creating conditions in which alien plants may become established: » Keep disturbance of indigenous vegetation to a minimum.	✓✓					
	» Rehabilitate disturbed areas as quickly as possible.	✓✓					
	» Do not import soil from areas with alien plants.	✓✓					
	When alien plants are detected, these must be controlled and cleared using the recommended control measures for each species to ensure that the problem is not exacerbated or does not re-occur.	✓✓					
	Eradicate all weeds and alien invasive plants as far as practically possible and ensure that material from invasive plants are adequately destroyed and not further distributed. Continually monitor the re-emergence of these species and manage according to the invasive species management plan.	✓✓					
	Any alien and invasive vegetation removed should be taken to a registered landfill site to prevent the proliferation of alien and invasive species	✓✓					
	The use of herbicides and pesticides and other related horticultural chemicals should be carefully controlled and only applied by personnel adequately certified to apply pesticides and herbicides. It must be ensured that WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard Class 1a (extremely hazardous) or 1b (highly hazardous) are not purchased, stored or used on site along with any other nationally or internationally similarly restricted/banned products.				-		No herbicides use at this stage. If used, a registered PCO must be appointed to apply herbicides.
	To prevent the dispersal of alien seeds, construction vehicles and machinery must be washed regularly and away from any watercourse.	✓✓					
	» On-going monitoring of area by EO during construction.	✓✓					
	» Annual audit of development footprint and immediate surroundings by qualified botanist.				-		NA at this stage, ESCO monitoring on a daily basis.
	» If any alien invasive species are detected then the distribution of these should be mapped (GPS co-ordinates of plants or concentrations of plants), number of individuals (whole site or per unit area), age and/or size classes of plants and aerial cover of plants.	✓✓					
	» The results should be interpreted in terms of the risk posed to sensitive habitats within and surrounding the site.	✓✓					
	» The environmental manager/site agent should be responsible for driving this process.	✓✓					
	Ensure that routine inspections and monitoring of the access road and any instream infrastructure are undertaken to monitor any build-up of debris that will impact on structure integrity or lead to erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, monitoring to determine the establishment of indigenous vegetation and the presence of any alien or invasive plant species.	✓✓					
6	It is imperative that all preparatory and foundational construction works be undertaken during the driest period of the year when there is no flow within the watercourses, and thus no diversion of flow would be necessary.	✓✓					
	The removed vegetation and any soil/sediment or silt removed from the watercourse may be temporarily stockpiled outside of the delineated boundary of the watercourse. The footprint areas of these stockpiles should be kept to a minimum, and may not exceed a height of 2 m. Should the vegetation not be suitable for reinstatement after the construction phase or be alien/invasive vegetation species, all material must be disposed of at a registered garden refuse site and may not be burned or mulched on site.	✓✓					
	The reaches of the EDLs where no activities are planned to occur must be considered no-go areas. These no-go areas can be marked at a maximum distance of 5m upstream and downstream of the proposed access road crossing. This5m buffer area would allow for construction personal, vehicles (if applicable) to enter the watercourse crossing where the road is proposed to be constructed.	✓✓					
	Care must be taken to ensure that no scouring or erosion occurs as a result of the proposed culvert crossing. Installation of riprap or gabion mattresses and/or concrete aprons associated with any culverts.	✓✓					Implementation of stormwater control measures along the access road continued this month

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	All construction material (with specific mention of prefabricated culvert structures) must be stockpiled in the laydown area and must only be imported to the construction site when required.	✓✓					
	Machinery/vehicles used to install culvert structures remain on the existing road surface and may not enter the watercourses.	✓✓					
	No mixed concrete may be deposited outside of the designated construction footprint. As far as possible, concrete mixing should be restricted to the contractor laydown area. Additionally, batter / dagga board mixing trays and impermeable sumps should be provided, onto which any mixed concrete can be deposited while it awaits placing.	✓✓					
	Any concrete potentially spilled outside of the demarcated area must be promptly removed and taken to a suitably licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Ensure that routine inspections and monitoring of any instream infrastructure are undertaken to monitor any build-up of debris that will impact on structure integrity or lead to erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, monitoring to determine the establishment of indigenous vegetation and the presence of any alien or invasive plant species.	✓✓					
	Contractors must be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow if they find sites. All staff should also be familiarised with procedures for dealing with heritage objects/sites.	✓✓					
	Any substantial fossil remains (e.g. vertebrate bones and teeth, shells) encountered during excavation should be reported to ECPHRA for possible mitigation by a professional palaeontologist.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If concentrations of historical and pre-colonial archaeological heritage material and/or human remains (including graves and burials) are uncovered during construction, all work must cease immediately and be reported to ECPHRA so that systematic and professional investigation/excavation can be undertaken. Phase 2 mitigation in the form of test-pitting/sampling or systematic excavations and collections of the pre-colonial shell middens and associated artefacts will then be conducted to establish the contextual status of the sites and possibly remove the archaeological deposit before development activities continue.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses, fossil wood or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible ECO/EO/Environmental Representative should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA, i.e. The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority, as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, at the Proponent's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy) by a suitably qualified palaeontologist.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
6	A chance find procedure must be developed and implemented in the event that archaeological or palaeontological resources are found. In the case where the proposed development activities bring these materials to the surface, work must cease and HWC must be contacted immediately.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Observation of excavation activities by the EO throughout construction phase.	✓✓					
	» Supervision of all clearing and earthworks.	✓✓					
	» Due care taken during earthworks and disturbance of land by all staff and any heritage objects found reported.	✓✓					
	» Appropriate permits obtained from HWC prior to the disturbance or destruction of heritage sites (if required).				-		Noted, no permit requirements at this stage
	» An incident reporting system will be used to record non-conformances to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Implement appropriate dust suppression measures on a regular basis along the gravel access road and on the proposed site.	✓✓					
	Use of dust suppressants on roads and limit development of new roads.	✓✓					
	Appropriate dust suppressant must be applied on all gravel roads associated, exposed areas and stockpiles associated to the project as required to minimise/control airborne dust.	✓✓					
	Speed of construction vehicles must be restricted to 40km/hr on all roads within the site.	✓✓					
	Dust-generating activities or earthworks may need to be rescheduled or the frequency of application of dust control/suppressant increased during periods of high winds if visible dust is blowing toward nearby residences outside the site.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas must be re-vegetated as soon as practicable in line with the progression of construction activities.				-		Noted, rehabilitation (i.e. re-vegetation) has not been undertaken at this stage. Soil levelling and landscaping

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							has been undertaken along sections of the road verges with some re-seeding by hand
	Vehicles and equipment must be maintained in a road-worthy condition at all times.	✓✓					
	All vehicles and containers used for moving waste must encapsulate the waste, which prevents the waste from causing odours and from escaping or blowing around the site. This will also prevent leachate material from spilling out of the containers, which is hazardous.	✓✓					
	Monitoring must be undertaken to ensure emissions are not exceeding the prescribed levels via the following methods: » Immediate reporting by personnel of any potential or actual issues with nuisance dust or emissions to the Site Manager.	✓✓					
	» A complaints register must be maintained, in which any complaints from residents/the community will be logged, and thereafter complaints will be investigated and, where appropriate, acted upon.	✓✓					
	» Dustfall monitoring at the homesteads along the access road. Measured daily dustfall rates should not exceed the acceptable dustfall standards for residential areas.				-		NA, no homesteads along the access road
	» Annual emissions monitoring campaign (as per conditions of the AEL), by independent contractor, on all engine stacks.				-		NA, no AEL is required or in place
	» Annual emissions reporting (as per conditions of the AEL)				-		NA, see above
	» Once per year a 7-day ambient monitoring campaign at (minimum) 4 fence-line locations using passive sampling techniques. Monitoring of SO2, NO2, CO, and VOCs				-		NA, see above
	Construction method and materials should be carefully considered in view of waste reduction, re-use, and recycling opportunities.	✓✓					
	Construction contractors must provide specific detailed waste management plans to deal with all waste streams.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no litter, refuse, wastes, rubbish, rubble, debris and builders wastes generated on the premises be placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties, and that the waste is disposed of at dumping site as approved by the Council.	✓✓					
	Waste disposal at the construction site must be avoided by separating and trucking out of waste.	✓✓					
	Specific areas must be designated on-site for the temporary management of various waste streams, i.e. general refuse, construction waste (wood and metal scrap), and contaminated waste as required. Location of such areas must seek to minimise the potential for impact on the surrounding environment, including prevention of contaminated runoff, seepage, and vermin control.	✓✓					
	Where practically possible, construction and general wastes on-site must be reused or recycled. Bins and skips must be available on-site for collection, separation, and storage of waste streams (such as wood, metals, general refuse etc.).	✓✓					
	Disposal of waste must be in accordance with relevant legislative requirements, including the use of licensed contractors.	✓✓					
	Uncontaminated waste must be removed at least weekly for disposal, if feasible; other wastes must be removed for recycling/ disposal at an appropriate frequency.	✓✓					
	Hydrocarbon waste must be contained and stored in sealed containers within an appropriately bunded area and clearly labelled.	✓✓					
	Waste must be kept to a minimum and must be transported by approved waste transporters to sites designated for their disposal.	✓✓					
6	No liquid waste, including grey water, may be discharged into any water body or drainage line. All sewage disposal to take place at a registered and operational wastewater treatment works. Slips of disposal to be retained as proof of responsible disposal.	✓✓					
	All liquid wastes should be contained in appropriately sealed vessels/ponds within the footprint of the development, and be disposed of at a designated waste management facility after use.	✓✓					
	Ensure compliance with all national, regional and local legislation with regard to the storage, handling and disposal of hydrocarbons, chemicals, solvents and any other harmful and hazardous substances and materials. The onus is on the Contractor to identify and interpret the applicable legislation. Hazardous waste to be disposed of at a registered landfill site.	✓✓					
	Documentation (waste manifest) must be maintained detailing the quantity, nature, and fate of any regulated waste. Waste disposal records must be available for review at any time.	✓✓					
	SABS approved spill kits to be available and easily accessible.	✓✓					
	Regularly serviced chemical toilet facilities and/or septic tank must be used to ensure appropriate control of sewage.	✓✓					
	Daily inspection of all chemical toilets and septic tanks must be performed by environmental representatives on site.	✓✓					
	In the event where sewage is discharged into the environment, all contaminated vegetation/ rock and soil must be removed immediately and treated as hazardous waste.	✓✓					
	Ensure that the below ground storage of the septic tank can withstand the external forces of the surrounding pressure. The area above the tank must be demarcated to prevent any vehicles or heavy machinery from driving around the tank.	✓✓					A conservancy tank is utilised at the site office/camp, not septic tanks

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	Under no circumstances may waste be burnt on site.	✓✓					
	Where a registered waste site is not available close to the construction site, provide a method statement with regard to waste management.	✓✓					
	Waste manifests must be provided for all waste streams generated on site, and must be kept on site.	✓✓					
	Implement an integrated waste management approach that is based on waste minimisation and incorporates reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal where appropriate. Where solid waste is disposed of, such disposal shall only occur at a landfill licensed in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
	Upon the completion of construction, the area must be cleared of potentially polluting materials. Spoil stockpiles must also be removed and appropriately disposed of or the materials re-used for an appropriate purpose.				-		Noted, construction is not yet completed
	Upon the completion of construction, all sanitation facilities (including chemical toilets) must be removed, as well as the associated waste to be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site.				-		Noted, construction is not yet completed
	Litter generated by the construction crew must be collected in rubbish bins and disposed of weekly, or at an appropriate frequency, at registered waste disposal sites.	✓✓					
	All building rubble, solid and liquid waste etc. generated during the construction activities must be disposed of as necessary at an appropriately licensed refuse facility.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no refuse wastes are burnt on the premises or on surrounding premises. No fires will be allowed on site.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no litter, refuse, wastes, rubbish, rubble, debris and builders wastes generated on the premises be placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties during or after the construction period of the project and that the waste is disposed of at dumping site as approved by the Council.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Observation and supervision of waste management practices throughout construction phase.	✓✓					
	» Waste collection will be monitored on a regular basis.	✓✓					
	» Waste documentation completed.	✓✓					
	» Proof of disposal of sewage at an appropriate wastewater treatment works.	✓✓					
	Method Statements must be compiled for all activities which affect any aspect of the environment and should be applied consistently to all activities. Specific areas to be addressed in the method statement: pre, during and post construction include: » Site establishment (which explains all activities from induction training to offloading, construction sequence for site establishment and the different amenities and to be established etc. Including a site camp plan indicating all of these).	✓✓					
	» Preparation of the site (i.e. clearing vegetation, compacting soils and removing existing infrastructure and waste).	✓✓					
	» Soil management/stockpiling and erosion control.	✓✓					
	» Excavations and backfilling procedure.	✓✓					
	» Stipulate norms and standards for water supply and usage (i.e.: comply strictly to licence and legislation requirements and restrictions).	✓✓					
	» Storm water method statement.	✓✓					
	» Ablution facilities (placement, maintenance, management and servicing).	✓✓					
6	Solid Waste Management: - Description of the waste storage facilities (on site and accumulative). - Placement of waste stored (on site and accumulative). - Management and collection of waste process. - Recycle, re-use and removal process and procedure.	✓✓					
	Liquid waste management: » Design, establish, maintain and operate suitable pollution control facilities necessary to prevent discharge of water containing polluting matter or visible suspended materials into the surrounding environment. Should grey water (i.e. water from basins, showers, baths, kitchen sinks etc.) need to be disposed of, link into an existing facility where possible. Where no facilities are available, grey water runoff must be controlled to ensure no seepage into the surrounding environment occurs.	✓✓					
	Dust and noise pollution: - Describe the necessary measures to ensure that noise from construction activities is maintained within lawfully acceptable levels. - Procedure to control dust at all times on the site, access roads and spoil sites (dust control shall be sufficient so as not to have significant	✓✓					

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	impacts in terms of the biophysical and social environments). These impacts include visual pollution, decreased safety due to reduced visibility, negative effects on human health and the ecology due to dust particle accumulation.						
	Hazardous substance storage (ensure compliance with all national, regional and local legislation with regard to the storage of oils, fuels, lubricants, solvents, wood treatments, bitumen, cement, pesticides and any other harmful and hazardous substances and materials. South African National Standards apply). - Lists of all potentially hazardous substances to be used. - Appropriate handling, storage and disposal procedures. - Prevention protocol of accidental contamination of soil at storage and handling areas. - All storage areas, (i.e. for harmful substances appropriately bunded with a suitable collection point for accidental spills must be implemented and drip trays underneath dispensing mechanisms including leaking engines/machinery). - Fire prevention and management measures on site.	✓✓					
	» Fauna and flora protection process on and off site (i.e. removal to reintroduction or replanting, if necessary). - Rehabilitation, re-vegetation process and bush clearing.	✓✓					
	» Incident and accident reporting protocol.	✓✓					
	» General administration.	✓✓					
	» Designate access road and the protocols while roads are in use.	✓✓					
	» Requirements on gate control protocols.	✓✓					
	The Contractor may not commence the activity covered by the Method Statement until it has been approved by the Site Manager (with input from the ECO), except in the case of emergency activities and then only with the consent of the Site Manager. Approval of the Method Statement will not absolve the Contractor from their obligations or responsibilities in terms of their contract. Failure to submit a method statement may result in suspension of the activity concerned until such time as a method statement has been submitted and approved.	✓✓					
	The Contractors obligations in this regard include the following: » All Employees must have a basic understanding of the key environmental features of the construction site and the surrounding environment. This includes the discussion/explanation of site environmental matters during toolbox talks.	✓✓					
	» The content and requirements of Method Statements are to be clearly explained to all plant operators and general workers. All staff acting in a supervisory capacity are to have copies of the relevant Method Statements and be aware of the contents thereof.	✓✓					
6	» Ensuring that a copy of the EMPr is readily available on-site, and that all senior site staff are aware of the location and have access to the document. Senior site staff will be familiar with the requirements of the EMPr and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the access road.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that, prior to commencing any site works, all employees and sub-contractors have attended an Environmental Awareness Training session. The training session must provide the site staff with an appreciation of the project's environmental requirements, and how they are to be implemented. - Records must be kept of those that have completed the relevant training. - Training should be done either in a written or verbal format but must be appropriate for the receiving audience. - Refresher sessions must be held to ensure the contractor staff are aware of their environmental obligations as practically possible.	✓✓					
	» All sub-contractors must have a copy of the EMPr and sign a declaration/ acknowledgement that they are aware and familiar with the contents and requirements of the EMPr and that they will conduct work in such a manner as to ensure compliance with the requirements of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Contractors and main sub-contractors should have a basic training in the identification of archaeological sites/objects, and protected flora and fauna that may be encountered on the site.	✓✓					
	» Awareness of any other environmental matters, which are deemed to be necessary by the ECO.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that employee information posters, outlining the environmental “do’s” and “don’ts” (as per the environmental awareness training course) are erected at prominent locations throughout the site.	✓✓					
	The EO, in consultation with the contractor, shall ensure that all construction workers receive an induction presentation, as well as on-going environmental education and awareness, on the importance and implications of the EMPr and the environmental requirements it prescribes.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The presentation shall be conducted, as far as is possible, in the employees' language of choice. The contractor should provide a translator from their staff for the purpose of translating should this be necessary.						
	As a minimum, induction training should include: » Explanation of the importance of complying with the EMPr; » Explanation of the importance of complying with the Environmental Authorisation; » Discussion of the potential environmental impacts of construction activities; » Awareness regarding sensitivities on the site, including sensitive plant species (including the use of visual aids and on-site identification); » The benefits of improved personal performance; » Employees' roles and responsibilities, including emergency preparedness (this should be combined with this induction, but presented by the contractor's Health and Safety Representative); » Explanation of the mitigation measures that must be implemented when carrying out their activities; and » Explanation of the specifics of this EMPr and its specification (no-go areas, etc.).	✓✓					
	Environmental Awareness Training must take the form of an on-site talk and demonstration by the EO/ECO before the commencement of site establishment and construction on site. The education/awareness programme should be aimed at all levels of management and construction workers within the contractor team.	✓✓					
	A record of attendance of this training must be maintained by the EO/ECO on site. Proof of awareness training should be kept on record. Environmental induction training must be presented to all persons who are to work on the site – be it for short or long durations; Contractor's or Engineer's staff; administrative or site staff; sub-contractors or visitors to site.	✓✓					
	This induction training should be undertaken by the Contractor's Environmental Officer and should include discussing Wolf Wind Power (RF) (Pty) Ltd's environmental policy and values, the function of the EMPr and Contract Specifications and the importance and reasons for compliance to these. The induction training must highlight overall do's and don'ts on site and clarify the repercussions of not complying with these.	✓✓					
	The non-conformance reporting system must be explained during the induction as well. Opportunity for questions and clarifications must form part of this training.	✓✓					
	Toolbox talks should be held on a scheduled and regular basis (at least twice a month) where foremen, environmental and safety representatives of different components of the works and sub-consultants hold talks relating to environmental practices and safety awareness on site. These talks should also include discussions on possible common incidents occurring on site and ones recommended by the on-site EO and the prevention of reoccurrence thereof. Records of attendance and the awareness talk subject must be kept on file.	✓✓					
6	A monitoring programme must be in place not only to ensure conformance with the EMPr, but also to monitor any environmental issues and impacts which have not been accounted for in the EMPr that are, or could result in significant environmental impacts for which corrective action is required.	✓✓					
	The period and frequency of monitoring will be stipulated by the Environmental Authorisation (once issued). Where this is not clearly dictated, the Developer will determine and stipulate the period and frequency of monitoring required in consultation with relevant stakeholders and authorities. The Technical Director/ Project Manager will ensure that the monitoring is conducted and reported.	✓✓					
	The aim of the monitoring and auditing process would be to monitor the implementation of the specified environmental specifications, in order to: » Monitor and audit compliance with the prescriptive and procedural terms of the environmental specifications;	✓✓					
	» Ensure adequate and appropriate interventions to address non-compliance;	✓✓					
	» Ensure adequate and appropriate interventions to address environmental degradation;	✓✓					
	» Provide a mechanism for the lodging and resolution of public complaints;	✓✓					
	» Ensure appropriate and adequate record keeping related to environmental compliance;	✓✓					
	» Determine the effectiveness of the environmental specifications and recommend the requisite changes and updates based on audit outcomes, in order to enhance the efficacy of environmental management on site; and	✓✓					
	» Aid in communication and feedback to authorities and stakeholders.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	All supervisory staff including Foremen, Engineers, and the ECO must be provided the means to be able to submit non-conformance reports to the Site Manager. Non-conformance reports will describe, in detail, the cause, nature and effects of any environmental non-conformance by the Contractor.	✓✓					
	The non-conformance report will be updated on completion of the corrective measures indicated on the finding sheet. The report must indicate that the remediation measures have been implemented timeously and that the non-conformance can be closed-out to the satisfaction of the Site Manager and ECO.	✓✓					
	A monitoring report will be compiled by the ECO on a monthly basis and must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring at DFFE for their records. This report should include details of the activities undertaken in the reporting period, any non-conformances or incidents recorded, corrective action required, and details of those non-conformances or incidents which have been closed out. The contractor must ensure that all waste manifests are provided to the ECO on a monthly basis in order to inform and update the DFFE regarding waste related activities.	✓✓					
	The holder of the Environmental Authorisation must, for the period during which the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the DFFE.	✓✓					
	An environmental internal audit must be conducted and submitted every 3 months and an external audit must be conducted once a year. An annual audit report must be compiled and submitted to DFFE until the completion of the construction and rehabilitation. This report must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions and the requirements of the EMPr.	✓✓					ESCO and ECO undertaking monthly audits
	A final environmental audit report must be compiled by an independent auditor and be submitted to DFFE upon completion of the construction and rehabilitation activities. The report must be submitted within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities. This report must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions and the requirements of the EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
Operational and Decommissioning Phases							
7	N/A				-		Not yet applicable at this stage of the project

Summary calculation					
283	0	0	16	0	**299** (total no. of conditions)
283	0	0	16	0	**283** (audited) **16** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(283x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (283x2) x100
					100%

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February 2025

ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf Wind Energy Facility, Main Access Road, 90km Overhead Powerline and 13.4km Overhead Powerline, Eastern Cape Province

February 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

February 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisations and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

04 March 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf Wind Energy Facility, Main Access Road, 90km Overhead Powerline and 13.4km Overhead Powerline
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	00
DATE	04/03/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	04/03/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	TBC	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	04 March 2025	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	04 March 2025	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	04 March 2025	Electronic
Queen Mothiba	DFFE (Environment Impact & Pollution Directorate)	TBC	Electronic

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**) and associated infrastructure (hereafter referred collectively to as "**the project**"), all of which is collectively located between the towns of Jansenville, Wolwefontein, Kirkwood and Kariega in the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa.

The independent ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EAs"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

Upon completion of construction, the WEF will consist of 17 wind turbines, 132kV overhead and underground powerline cabling, a 33/132kV substation, an operational and maintenance building and internal access roads.

In addition to the construction of the wind turbines is the construction of connecting overhead powerlines ("**OHPLs**") and extension of substations. The combined authorised project footprint includes material laydown areas, a construction site camp and a concrete batch plant (the latter having been demobilised in August 2024).

This report provides insight into the overall compliance performance and a summary of any environmental challenges or opportunities, along with potential environmental risks through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) Environmental Authorisations
    i. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 (Wolf WEF and Substation)
    ii. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515 (Wolf-Grassridge 90km OHPL)
    iii. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516 (Wolf Main Access Road)
    iv. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2 (13.4km OHPL)

a) Environmental Management Programmes

b) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework

c) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the overall project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the overall project

Components of overall project	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPr (Compiled by, date)	Date
Wolf WEF and Substation	~~14/12/16/3/3/2/599~~ ~~14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM1~~ ~~14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM3~~ 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM4 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1	14 Sep 2015 17 Nov 2015 1 Sep 2017 26 Nov 2018 22 Sep 2020 02 Feb 2022 25 May 2022	Zutari, 2022	25 Mar 2022
13.4km OHPL and switching station	14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2	02 Feb 2020	Generic OHPL EMPr & Generic Substation Infrastructure EMPr	Mar 2022
90km Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge OHPL	14/12/16/3/3/1/2515	02 Sep 2022	Generic OHPL EMPr & Generic Substation Infrastructure EMPr	Jun 2022
Wolf Main Access Road	14/12/16/3/3/1/2516	24 Aug 2022	Savannah, 2022	May 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake daily inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.

- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and

b) Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in November 2024. In terms of this monitoring report, a combined audit report has been done for December 2024 and January 2025 to accommodate the annual construction shut-down period between December and January. An audit site inspection was undertaken between the 22nd and 23rd January 2024 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~17 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO

14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
Fax	+27 86 555 0693
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Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional body registration	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (**SACNASP**)
	Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa (**EAPASA**)
Affiliation	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa (**IAIAsa**)
Qualifications	MSc, BSc Hons, BSc
Expertise	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

The ESCO provides weekly updates of the progress of activities on site.

Construction work activities underway during February 2025 included the following:

- Installation of gates and cameras
- Rehabilitation around access road verge and around turbine hardstands
- Civil and building construction at the WEF (Lupo/IPP) substation
- Assembly of turbine components
- Re seeding of rehabilitated areas
- Demobilisation and lifting of storage containers to remove from site
- Erection of OHPL monopoles
- Stringing of the overhead power line ("**OHPL**")
- Housekeeping and rehabilitation on the OHPL
- Correcting snags on the OHPL
- Installation of line crossing cables
- Dismantling of the existing 132kv wooden poles along the OHPL

3.1 General Outstanding matters

Any major outstanding matters are to be recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself and under report section 18.1. The

register makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in February 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas have been designated at the contractors' main site offices/laydown areas for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to the licensed waste facilities. There is a dedicated waste storage area at the Concor site office consisting of two (2) general waste skips and a recycling area. There are also two (2) general waste skips and one (1) steel off-cut skip available at Wolwefonein and two (2) general waste skips and one (1) hazardous waste skip available at the Vestas laydown area (**Photo 5c**). The OHPL contractor also has waste facilities (wheelie bins) available at Mayogi laydown area (**Photo 6c**).

A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. **6m^3** general waste was disposed of in the month of February 2025. No waste materials from the site were recycled this month. Any cleared alien vegetation remaining stockpiled on parts of the servitude/site must be treated as waste and disposed of at a registered licensed landfill. The Contractor commenced transporting stockpiled alien vegetation to a landfill site in November 2024.

4.2 Hazardous waste

Hazardous waste skips are available at the dedicated waste storage area at each of the contractors' main site offices/lay down areas. No (**0m^3**) hazardous waste was disposed of in February 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

Mobile chemical ablution facilities are available on site. The service provider, Liyavuyisa Logistics, services Concor's facilities twice per week and disposes sewage waste at the Jansenville Wastewater Treatment Plant

("**WTP**"). Another service provider, East Cape Toilet Hire, services the mobile ablution facilities for the OHPL construction areas once per week and disposes the waste at the Fishwater Flats disposal site. An additional service provider (Elam Iphupha) has been appointed to collect and dispose of greywater from the on-site flow-bin at the Vestas site offices.

Ablution facilities at the main site camp are connected to a 12m^3 (12 000L) conservancy tank which is emptied and disposed of at the Jansenville WTP, as and when required. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in February 2025 amounted to **26 618L**. In addition **1000L** of greywater was disposed of at the Jansenville wastewater treatment in February 2025. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the entrance to the WEF to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits are available at each site where work activities are underway. An arrestor bed has been constructed at the start of the main access road to the WEF turbines as another protective measure which has the intended function of slowing down and/or halting a runaway vehicle that may fail mechanically and come down the steep gradient of the WEF access road. Various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring such as spill kits, dust suppression and barricading were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspection.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Fitment of bird flight diverters to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the CR and WK OHPL does at this stage require a level of urgent prioritisation to minimise potential collisions of specific bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates. Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR. Alien invasive plant ("**AIP**") species cleared from the servitude and working areas are currently piled at various locations on site to die and desiccate/dry out. As per the EMPr AIPs (mostly *Opuntia* spp.) must be manually removed and destroyed by being discarded as waste at a recognised, licensed landfill. The contractor is not permitted to mulch or compost AIPs or to bury or dump such anywhere on site. Burning of cleared AIPs on site is also not permitted, any burning is required to be undertaken at a landfill site. The Contractor commenced transporting cleared, stockpiled alien vegetation to a landfill site in November 2024 and has so far removed an estimated 65 000kg.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no: 27/2/2/L570/1/1 is available for the WEF for the abstraction of groundwater from an existing borehole (GA JA02400) located at the main site office (location 33°28'04.73"S, 24°99'36.75"E). Temporary water storage facilities are available at the site office and at the WEF construction site. Records of all water use activities are noted in a centralised water use register. The concrete batch plant has been demobilised and water abstraction is no longer required for this particular activity. No (**0m^3**) water was abstracted in February 2025.

A separate GA with ref no. 27/2/2/N240/3/3 is available for the OHPL for operating the 132kV OHPL within the regulated area of a watercourse as per section 21(i) of the NWA i.e. "*altering the bed, banks, course, or characteristics of a watercourse*". This GA has relevance and applies primarily to stringing activity along the OHPLs where pilot cables have been and will continue to be either pulled manually on foot across drainage lines / watercourses and also to allow for vehicles to traverse across existing roads through ephemeral/episodic watercourses.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil (which is also comprised largely of rocks and boulders) is separately stockpiled (See **Photo 3c**) and as and where required, is being shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction is completed in areas. There are a few sections of the MVA cable trenches which still require soil to be backfilled and levelled (See **Photo 6a**). The original topsoil and rock material which was previously stripped and stockpiled at the WEF during earthworks activities has been re-distributed over several previously disturbed footprint areas as part of rehabilitation (**Photos' 2a 3a, 4a, 5a, 5b** and **6b**). Erosion prevention and stormwater measures have been put in place and should continue to be maintained to minimise potential erosion and loss of soil due to heavy rainfall and strong winds. The small-scale soil erosion observed around several wind turbine generator ("**WTG**") hardstand edges in November 2024 due to heavy rainfall during that time does not show any signs of further erosion at the same location visited in both January and February 2025 (See **Photo 3a**). Grass growth on some hardstand edges due to grass seeding by hand has had some success in areas (See **Photo 4a**) with fair to good natural vegetation re-growth observed in other areas (See **Photos' 2a** and **5a**).

Due to strength test failures for several of the OHPL tower foundations due to the nature of the *in-situ* original soil material, suitable G5 material was imported and used for backfilling purposes leaving behind a soil excess. Any excess of the original subsoil material can be appropriately spread over and around the tower stay anchors (See **Photo 7d**) and/or used for the repair/rehabilitation of damaged access roads traversing the farm properties. Any excess (unwanted) imported G5 material should be removed as part of rehabilitation. During the

rehabilitation phase and as part of the handover, written agreements between the parties (landowner, EA holder and contractor) should be obtained and signed detailing, *inter alia*, what is to be done with any of the original and remnant soil or rock material at the tower positions on the servitude. Spreading and levelling subsoil, topsoil and small rocks around the stay anchors is the likely best option however same may not necessarily be ideal for large boulders. Soil/fill material used to construct temporary watercourse crossings (See **Photo 4d**) should also be removed as part of rehabilitation.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 WEF, Substation and Main Access Road

Bulk civil earthworks (levelling and compacting) of the hardstand wind turbine platforms have largely been completed. Although some final turbine assembly activities were still underway, all 17 turbines are now erected/ assembled. The backfilling of sections of open MV cable trenches is also largely complete and is only required in a few remaining areas (**Photo 6a**). The re-placement of rock, subsoil and topsoil onto the sloped edges of the WTG hardstands and batters first commenced around July 2024 and was progressively undertaken during the remainder of 2024, including for the access road verges. The gravel section of the main access road remains in good condition with no major signs of damage or erosion observed in January 2025 (**Photos' 3b**, **4b, 5b**, and **6b**). In terms of the cut- and fill-slopes on either side of the paved road section, there is limited vegetation re-growth on the cut-slope (See **Photos' 1b** and **2b**) due to the original, underlying geology of the ridge and the limited amount of topsoil and organic matter. Monitoring of erosion, rock-falls and/or rock-slides should continue to ensure the slopes are stable from a geotechnical perspective. There are a number of potential engineered solutions to consider to further stabilise the slopes if deemed to be technically, financially and environmentally feasible.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates during stringing activities are being implemented. Gates are opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit (See **Photo 10d**) and communicated via a project-specific WhatsApp Group to keep track of persons opening and closing gates correctly. Barricading was observed on site at the substation (**Photo 9a**) and such should continue to be maintained around all open excavations along the OHPL servitudes to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and landowner conflict and damage claims. Daily inspections and weekly reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

An existing farm building and yard area is being utilised by the civils Contractor (Concor) as their main site office facility. The ablution facilities for both male and females is located at the site camp which are connected to a 12m^3 conservancy tank which formed part of the original (existing) farm buildings. The other construction

contractor (Optipower) is also utilising existing buildings as their site office in Kleinpoort as well as a previously disturbed area in Wolwefontein and near the Daniell Cheetah Project the adjacent to the main R75 tar road (**Photo 9c**). Vestas have established a temporary office area temporary laydown area near the intersection of the R75 and the WEF entrance road (**Photo 1c**).

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the contractors during February 2025 included topics on no-go areas on site highlighting where parking is allowed illustrating examples, rehabilitation with particular emphasis on the importance of how rehabilitation is done, incident reporting, spill response and prevention, vehicle checklist and hazardous chemical management, waste management, littering, smoking zones, housekeeping on site and weather conditions on site.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting upon any heritage sites were reported during this reporting period.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

A copy of the project's environmental NCR register is included in the report as **Annexure B**. No warnings, deviations or NCRs were raised or issued by the ECO in February 2025 (See **Table 3**). Refer to report section 18.2 relating to an aspect of bird diverters which may result in an NCR being issued by the ECO if appropriate and timeous action is not taken by the next audit cycle.

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date

Open NCRs	Closed NCRs
0	0

12 REHABILITATION

Earthworks rehabilitation first commenced in July 2024 along the road verges and the sloped edges of the turbine hardstands. This included the filling and levelling of sub-soil followed by the re-placement, grading and shaping of topsoil. A rehabilitation register and rehabilitation handover documents were compiled and as rehabilitation was undertaken around the turbine positions and various disturbed areas, reports for each section were compiled and submitted for review and approval. Rehabilitation efforts have also included the re-seeding of sloped areas by hand. Although natural re-growth of vegetation is predicted to be faster and more robust during the summer rainfall months, visual monitoring should continue and appropriate rehabilitation measures may need to be undertaken as and when required, such as erosion repairs and re-seeding. Fairly good vegetation re-growth in terms of overall ground cover was observed in some areas this month (**Photos' 2a, 4a, 5a, 5b** and **6b**) however cover remains quite sparse/minimal in other areas (**Photo 4b** and **11a**). Ongoing monitoring is recommended until project completion.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related events, incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and kept on a central register and included in the monthly report. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. SIncident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team.

No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period. A template of the ECO incident register is attached as **Annexure C**.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDANCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit between the 19th and 20th February 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EAs and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management
    viii. Environmental awareness
    ix. Rehabilitation
    x. Record-keeping and document control

- Documentation review. This included:
    i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements
    ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings
    iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented
    iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification

- Audit Report compilation. This included:
    i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
    ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;
ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and
iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' E** and **F**).

15.4 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not Auditable/Audited** (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable. No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;

ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;

iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;

iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;

v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of one thousand and seventy-seven (**1077**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, nine hundred and nine (**909**) are **compliant,** two (**2**) are **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) are **partially-compliant**, one hundred and thirty four (**134**) were **not audited/applicable** and thirty two (**32**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' D**, **E** and **F** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

18.1 Major improvements required

An NC audit finding was raised by the ECO in November 2024 in terms of condition 5 of the 90km OHPL EA related to three (3) deviated sections of the OHPL beyond the 100m approved corridor. The CA (DFFE) has been notified of this matter and in order to close it out, the intention to take remedial action taken in terms of section 28 of NEMA (Duty of Care) by decommissioning (dismantling) the deviated towers in question and moving them back to within the 100m corridor has been communicated to the CA. The ECO supports this remedial action being taken which includes the rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage.

18.2 Minor improvements required

Given at this stage that stringing of the S-W and W-K OHPL has been complete for several months, it is important to prioritise the activities of obtaining and fitment of bird flight diverter devices to the OHPLs with an increasing degree of urgency. In previous months this aspect was noted as 'Not yet applicable' however if action is not taken by the next audit cycle, this aspect will be raised as an NC finding (condition 36 of both the 13.4km and 90km OHPL EA) as well as an NC finding to both EMPrs in relation to avifauna. Furthermore, the ECO will escalate this aspect to an NCR during the next audit if action is not taken, where the improvements that are required will be considered major.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **99.8%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs.

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the February 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EAs and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf WEF, Access Road & OHPLs, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**Wolf WEF and Substation EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	81	0	0	7	11	(100%)
2	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
3	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
4	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
5	**Wolf WEF Main Access Road EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	30	0	0	17	3	(100%)
6	**90km OHPL EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	28	0	**1**	17	5	(96.6%)
7	**13.4km OHPL EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	56	0	0	17	4	(100%)
8	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 - Zutari)	71	0	0	4	6	(100%)
9	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 - Savannah)	283	0	0	16	0	(100%)
10	**Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs and Substations - 13.4km and 90km** (dated March & June 2022)	354	0	**1**	56	0	(99.7%)
	Overall total no. conditions	909	0	2	134	32	**1077**
	Audited conditions	**909**	**0**	**2**	-	-	**1822** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	1818	0	0	-	-	**1818** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[(1818+0+0)] / 1822} x100					**99.8%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	84.44%	0%	0.19%	12.44%	2.97%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Relocate the OHPL tower deviations back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage.
- Install bird diverters/flappers and perches, as required, on the OPGW/earth wires and towers of the strung 13.4km OHPL from the WEF substation to the R75 (See EA condition 36) and to the full length of the 90km OHPL (See EA condition 36), as recommended by the avifauna specialist and as per the Eskom Distribution Standards referred to in the EMPrs for both OHPLs.
- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue to manage dust by suppression with water-spraying, as and when required.
- Continue to monitor, remove and dispose of invasive vegetation from the construction footprints.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Consider appointing a qualified botanist to undertake an annual audit of the development footprint and immediate surroundings in terms of section 6.2 of the WEF Access Road EMPr.
- Continue with the implementation of appropriate rehabilitation measures as and where required.

21 CONCLUSION

Based on the outcome of this audit it remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts continue to be made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently with minimal impact to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. Whilst the EAs and EMPrs are considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance, the significant NC audit finding raised in November 2024 in terms of the 90km OPHL EA remains as a finding this month and will be an ongoing repeat finding until closed out. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase (construction) of the WEF development, it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The objectives of the EAs and EMPrs are still being achieved in terms of sufficiently providing for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity on an on-going basis and ensuring compliance with the provisions of environmental authorisations and EMPrs.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	*Suggested Due Date by ECO	Proposed Corrective Action	Action Status	Closure status
003	20 Nov 2024	OHPL tower deviations beyond the approved 100m corridor	Within ~3 months (start June 2025)	Relocate the OHPL tower deviations back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage	TBC / Pending feedback from CA	TBC / Open

**The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site*

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
001	25 Apr 2023	Discovery of marked and unmarked graves along the 90km OHPL route.	17 May 2023	Contact made with heritage specialist. Portion of OHPL which was traversing the grave site area were relocated withing the assessed corridor to avoid any potential conflict.	Discovered graves will not be traversed during construction and any disturbance will potentially be avoided.	End Jun 2023
002	12 May 2023	Excessive dust and failure to implement dust suppression measures.	Immediate (12 May 2023)	An additional water source was identified to assist with dust suppression measures. An ADT truck is located permanently on the mountain and conducts dust mitigation on the turbine sites, the access road and internal roads. The second water truck moves on the R75 to the greywater site in Jansenville.	An increase in dust suppression operations and resources have been implemented however due to rains during the period effectiveness was unable to be determined.	14 Jun 2023

ANNEXURE B - NCR REGISTER

No.	Originator	Dated Issued	Rectification Date[1]	Description / summary of NCR	Proposed Corrective Action(s)[1]	Closure Status	Closure Date	Further Action Required
001	ESCO	12 May 2023	Immediately	Failure to implement dust suppression measures	An increase in dust suppression operations and resources were implemented.	Closed	14 Jun 2023	None
002	ESCO	26 Jul 2023	None provided	Compaction of soil stockpiles	Subsoil was removed from the topsoil preventing further contamination. A toolbox talk was held on the importance of topsoil.	Closed	22 Aug 2023	None
003	H&S and ESCO	12 Jun 2024	None provided	Deviation from Transportation Plan	TMP was updated, accommodation arrangements put in place for any overnight drivers.	Closed	24 Oct 2024	None
004	ESCO	Oct 2024	None provided	Trimming of vegetation beyond footprint at laydown area	Contractor to assess all environmental impacts of fencing once it is removed and provide an action plan to rehabilitate area where necessary.	Closed	22 Oct 2024	Rehabilitate area when fence is taken down
005	ESCO	Nov 2024	None provided	Unnecessary vegetation	A Toolbox Talk about Vegetation Clearing with	Closed	27 Nov 2024	None

[1]Corrective / preventive actions and suggested due dates to be discussed and agreed to between the EA holder, Contractor and ECO.

				clearance in Oct 2024 on the 90km OHPL servitude	reference to the Optipower Vegetation Management Method statement and the OHPL EMPr was communicated to all employees.			
006	ESCO	Nov 2024	None provided	Dumping of concrete on road towards CR119	Concrete has been cleaned up and a toolbox talk will be distributed to all employees.	Closed	27 Nov 2024	None
007	ESCO	Feb 2025	Water use at site office has been stopped	Engaging in water use activity at the site office without authorisation to do so	Water use has stopped at the site office and Concor is in communication with DWS to resolve this issue.	Open	14 Feb 2025	Stop using site office water and Concor to resolve issue with DWS.

ANNEXURE C - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	**Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc**	**What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?**		**Immediate Corrective Actions**	**Suggested preventative measures**
16 June 2024	Release of water	Potential soil erosion	A water meter was driven over by an excavator and caused the release of an unknown amount of water. No water entered a watercourse and the water was clean. The incident occurred due to a lack of identifying infrastructure present within the footprint.	unknown	The water was stopped and meter fixed by the farmer. The cost of the repairs was handled by the contractor and paid to the farmer. The area was investigated by the EO and no erosion or contamination was caused.	Awareness training and induction
17 June 2024	Animal casualty	Social	A cow was found stuck one of the MV cable trenches. The cow was lifted out of the trench, found to have a dislocated hip and was transported to the farmer's abattoir on his request.	n/a	The trenches in the area were barricaded to prevent livestock from moving over the trenches.	Awareness training and induction

ANNEXURE D - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Audit observations at the Wolf WEF and Substation

Photo 1a: Complete turbine (WEA24) and hardstand

Photo 2a: Good natural vegetation re-growth in some areas where subsoil and topsoil has been levelled as part of the rehabilitation process

Photo 3a: WEA28 and hardstand edge with minimal erosion, some vegetation re-growth observed to be taking place

Photo 4a: Growth on some hardstand edges due to grass seeding having been undertaken

Photo 5a: Natural vegetation re-growth observed at previously rehabilitated vehicle turning area

Photo 6a: Section of MVA cable trench still to be backfilled and levelled with subsoil and topsoil

Photo 7a: Remaining materials still to be removed from WEA28

Photo 8a: Fence installation progress at the substation

Photo 9a: Incomplete oil dam at the WEF (Lupo) substation

Photo 10a: Cabling installation at substation control room

Photo 11a: State of rehabilitation on the road embankment adjacent to road leading to the substation

Photo 12a: Waste wheelie bins available at substation

Photo Series B: Audit observations along the WEF Access Road

Photo 1b: View of paved road section with limited vegetation re-growth on the fill-slope material

Photo 2b: Limited vegetation re-growth on the cut-slope material

Photo 3b: View of main access road between the WTGs

Photo 4b: Limited vegetation re-growth in some areas along the road edge where MVA cable trenches have been backfilled

Photo 5b & **Photo 6b**: State of natural vegetation re-growth on several backfilled / rehabilitated sections along the main access road edge

Photo Series C: Audit observations at the site offices / laydown areas

Photo 1c: Good housekeeping observed at the Vestas offices

Photo 2c: Ablution facilities available at Vestas laydown area

Photo 3c: Soil stockpiles at Vestas laydown area to be used for rehabilitation of the site

Photo 4c: Ablution facilities available at Mayogi laydown area

Photo 5c & **Photo 6c**: Waste skips and wheelie bins available at the Vestas and Mayogi (Optipower) laydown areas

Photo 7c: Use of drip trays for stationary vehicles at the Mayogi material storage / laydown area

Photo 8c: Scrap conductor cables and insulators from the dismantlement of the timber pylon powerline is being temporarily stored at the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 9c: Neat state of housekeeping and material storage observed at the Mayogi laydown area near Skilpad substation

Photo 10c: State of housekeeping observed at the Mayogi material storage / laydown area near Skilpad substation, waste bins available with neat housekeeping, no litter and no alien invasive vegetation

Photo Series D: Audit observations along the 90km (CR and SW) and 13.4km (WK) OHPLs'

Photo 1d: Good housekeeping observed along WK OPHL

Photo 2d: Rehabilitation activities underway at WK08

Photo 3d: Stringing complete along the WK OPHL, fitment of bird diverters still required along the entire length

Photo 4d: Temporary watercourse crossing to WK05 comprised of gravel fill material still to be removed as part of rehabilitation

Photo 5d & **Photo 6d**: Dismantlement of the existing timber pylon powerline between Skilpad and Wolf Substation continues

Photo 7d: Good state of rehabilitation around SW05

Photo 8d: Good state of rehabilitation between SW15-SW20

Photo 9d: Temporary material storage between SW06 & SW07

Photo 10d: Locked gates as part of security and access control on the servitude between landowner's properties

Photo 11d & **Photo 12d**: The terminal towers have been completed and strung into the Skilpad and Wolf Substations'. Fitment of bird diverters is still required along the entire length of the SW line

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLISTS BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Feb 2022 (Split from and replaces the original EA dated 14 Sep 2015)							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The development of the 90MW Wolf Wind Energy Facility, associated facilities and substation near Wolwefontein, within the Dr Beyers Naude and Sundays River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved, at the geographic coordinates and property details cited in the table in the EA.					-	
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.	✓✓					
6	The holder of an Environmental Authorisation must apply for an amendment of the Environmental Authorisation with the Competent Authority for any alienation, transfer or change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.	✓✓					
7	This activity must commence within a period of five (5) years from the date of first issue of the Environmental authorisation issued on 14 September 2015. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken. The Environmental Authorisation will not be extended further.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (twelve) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	A copy of the final site layout plan must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout plan.	✓✓					
13	The site layout plan must include the following:						
13.1	Turbine positions;	✓✓					
13.2	Foundation footprint;	✓✓					
13.3	Permanent lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.4	Construction lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.5	Internal roads indicating width (construction period width and operation period width) and with numbered sections between the other site elements which they serve (to make commenting on sections possible);	✓✓					
13.6	Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;	✓✓					
13.7	The location of heritage sites;	✓✓					
13.8	Sub-station(s) and/or transformer(s) sites including their entire footprint;	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
13.9	Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads);	✓✓					
13.10	Cut and fill areas at turbine sites along roads and at sub-station/transformer sites indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill;	✓✓					
13.11	Borrow pits;	✓✓					
13.12	Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material);	✓✓					
13.13	All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;	✓✓					
13.14	Buildings including accommodation;	✓✓					
13.15	All "no-go" areas	✓✓					
13.16	A map combining the final layout plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the proposed location of turbines as described in the Final EA Amendment report (Part 2) dated 22 July 2020.	✓✓					
14	The applicant must appoint a qualified botanical and fauna specialist to ground-truth every footprint and their recommendation must inform the final layout of the wind energy facility and EMPr to be submitted to be submitted to the department for approval.	✓✓					
15	The revised Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) submitted as part of the application for environmental authorisation is not approved and must be amended and submitted with the abovementioned layout plan to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity.					-	The then Wolf EMP dated Feb 2015 (Aurecon, 2015) which is referred to in this condition is/was not implemented but rather a revised EMPr in June 2022 by Zutari was approved
16	The EMPr amendments must include the following:						
16.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the amended EIR dated 26 June 2015 and EIR dated 11 February 2015	✓✓					
16.2	The requirements and conditions of this authorisation.	✓✓					
16.3	A plant rescue and protection plan which allows for the maximum transplant of conservation important species from areas to be transformed. This plan must be compiled by a vegetation specialist familiar with the site in consultation with the ECO and be implemented prior to commencement of the construction phase.	✓✓					
16.4	An open space management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility.	✓✓					
16.5	A re-vegetation and rehabilitation plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility including timeframes for restoration which must indicate rehabilitation within the shortest possible time after completion of construction activities to reduce the amount of habitat converted at any one time and to speed up the recovery to natural habitats.				-		Operation phase not yet applicable. Rehabilitation of the WEF hardstands with replacement of topsoil has commenced and will need be monitored and continue throughout the construction to ensure sufficient vegetation growth. Re-seeding may be an option if considered necessary
16.6	An alien invasive management plan to be implemented during construction and operation of the facility. The plan must include mitigation measures to reduce the invasion of alien species and ensure that the continuous monitoring and removal of alien species is undertaken.	✓✓					Operation phase not yet applicable. The control of alien vegetation is an ongoing process observed to be underway
16.7	A storm water management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility. The plan must ensure compliance with applicable regulations and prevent off-site migration of contaminated storm water or increased soil erosion. The plan must include the construction of appropriate design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	✓✓					Operation phase not yet applicable. Drainage measures to dissipate stormwater run-off are in the process of being constructed along the WEF footprint and access road
16.8	An effective monitoring system to detect any leakage or spillage of all hazardous substances during their transportation, handling, use and storage. This must include precautionary measures to limit the possibility of oil and other toxic liquids from entering the soil or storm water systems.	✓✓					
16.9	An erosion management plan for monitoring and rehabilitating erosion events associated with the facility. Appropriate erosion mitigation must form part of this plan to prevent and reduce the risk of any potential erosion.	✓✓					
16.10	A transport plan for the transport of turbine components, main assembly cranes and other large pieces of equipment.	✓✓					
16.11	A traffic management plan for the site access roads to ensure that no hazards would results from the increase truck traffic and that traffic flow would not be adversely impacted. This plan must include measures to minimize impacts on local commuters e.g. limiting construction vehicles travelling on public roadways during the morning and late afternoon commute time and avoid using roads through densely populated built-up areas so as not to disturb existing retail and commercial operations.	✓✓					
16.12	An avifauna and bat monitoring programme to document the effect of the operation of the wind energy facility on avifauna and bats. This must be compiled by a qualified specialist.	✓✓					
16.13	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
16.14	Measures to protect hydrological features such as streams, rivers, pans, wetlands, and their catchments, and other environmental sensitive areas from construction impacts including the direct and indirect spillage of pollutants.	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*Info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
17	The Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site substation, submitted as part of the Application for Amendment of the Environmental Authorisation dated November 2021, must be amended to include measures as dictated by the final site lay-out map and micro-siting; and the provisions of this environmental authorisation. Once amended, the final generic EMPr must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. Once approved the EMPrs must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
18	The generic EMPr for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site Substation Infrastructure must be properly completed and must include the following amendments;	✓✓					
18.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr for the substation.	✓✓					
18.2	All mitigation measures as listed in the specialist reports for the powerline and substation must be included in the EMPr;	✓✓					
18.3	The requirements and conditions of this environmental authorisation.	✓✓					
18.4	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
18.5	A final site layout map for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site Substation, superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the location of the IPP portion of the on-site substation as stated in the EIAr and this Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
19	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
20	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
21	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the EIAr be discovered.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
22	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 29 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
23	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
24	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
25	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
26	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
MONITORING							
27	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
27.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
27.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
27.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
27.4	A detailed incident (including spillage of bitumen, fuels, chemicals, or any other material) and complaint register must be kept on site indicating how these issues were addressed, what rehabilitation measures were taken and what preventative measures were implemented to avoid re-occurrence of incidents/complaints.	✓✓					
27.5	In addition the ECO must maintain the following on site: a weekly site diary, copies of all reports submitted to the Department; and a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities.	✓✓					Summarised in each monthly report and facilitated by the on-site ESCO

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
27.6	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
28	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
29	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
30	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
31	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.	✓✓					
32	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
33	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
34	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
35	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, to be done. Operational phase not yet underway
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
36	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, to be done when applicable. The activity has not ceased or become redundant yet
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
37	Should any historical, cultural palaeontological resources and graves being found during the construction of the project, all construction activities must be suspended and Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority together with the heritage specialists who surveyed and compiled HIA reports must be alerted so that the find can be investigated and mitigation measures proposed.	✓✓					No new historical, cultural or palaeontological resources discovered this month
38	A bird and bat monitoring programme must be implemented to document the effect of the operation of the wind energy facility on avifauna and bats. This must commence prior to construction and continue during operation of the wind energy facility.	✓✓					
39	Reports regarding bird monitoring must be submitted to the relevant provincial environmental department, BirdLife South Africa, The Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) and this Department on a quarterly basis. The report will assist all stakeholders in identifying potential and additional mitigation measures and to establish protocols for a bird monitoring programme for wind energy development in the country.	✓✓					
40	The baseline data collected and documented during the survey must be shared with the EWT and Birdlife South Africa for a better understanding of the distribution of breeding behaviour of any of the priority species.	✓✓					
41	The applicant must ensure that all the "No-go" areas are clearly demarcated (using fencing and appropriate signage) before construction commences.	✓✓					
42	The applicant must ensure that the National Noise Control Regulations and SANS10103:2008 are adhered to and reasonable measures to limit noise from the work site are implemented.	✓✓					
43	A health and safety programme must be developed to protect both workers and the general public during construction, operation and decommissioning of the energy facility. The programme must establish a safety zone for wind turbines from residences and occupied buildings, roads, right of ways and other public access areas that is sufficient to prevent accidents resulting from the operation of the wind turbines.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
44	The applicant must obtain a written permit or approval from the South Africa Civil Aviation Authority that the wind facility will not interfere with the performance of aerodrome radio Communication, Navigation and Surveillance (CNS) equipment especially the radar prior to commencement of the activity. The approval/permit must be submitted to the Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations.	✓✓					
45	Areas around fuel tanks must be bunded or contained in an appropriate manner as per the requirements of SABS 089:1999 Part 1.	✓✓					
46	Leakage of fuel must be avoided at all times and if spillage occurs, it must be remedied immediately.	✓✓					
47	Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses.	✓✓					
48	The applicant must ensure that poaching, hunting and killing of animals on site during the construction phase of the project is strictly not allowed under any circumstances. In addition, firearms or any other hunting weapons must not be permitted on site.	✓✓					
49	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
50	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
51	Liaison with land owners/farm managers must be done prior to construction in order to provide sufficient time for them to plan their activities.	✓✓					
52	Should the applicant opt to use a turbine model with a sound power emissions level higher than 110dBA; the applicant must appoint a qualified noise specialist to revise the facility's noise model, advise on the turbines' micro-siting and purpose additional mitigation measures for inclusion into the EMPr, if any.				-		
53	The layout to be submitted to the Department for approval as per Condition 12 of the EA issued on 14 September 2015 must comply with the latest requirements for work in or near Eskom servitudes and Eskom Guidelines for Renewable Energy Generation Plant Setbacks to Eskom Infrastructure.	✓✓					
GENERAL							
54	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
54.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
54.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
54.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
55	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.					-	Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
81	0	0	(7)	(11)	**99** (total no. of conditions)
✓✓	✓	X	-	-	**81** (audited) **18** (NA)
81	0	0			Audit Score (%) = [(81x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (81x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Auditable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
Amended EA dated 26 Nov 2018							
1	This letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 14 September 2015 as amended.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					
		Summary calculation					
		2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
		2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = 2/2 x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Auditable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
Amended EA dated 22 Sep 2020							
1	This proposed amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 14 September 2015 as amended.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					
		Summary calculation					
		2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
		2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = 2/2 x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Auditable / Not Audited	*info*	Findings & Recommendations
	Amended EA dated 25 May 2022						
1	This proposed amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 02 February 2022.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					

	Summary calculation					
2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)	
2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)	
✓✓	✓	X	-	-	**Audit Score (%)** = 2/2 x100	
EA Compliance					**100%**	

No.	Environmental Authorisation for 13.4km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Feb 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The preferred Alternative 1 (transmission line) for the Wolf 132kV Overhead Powerline and switching station to be located within the Dr Beyers Naude and Sundays River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved as per the geographic coordinates cited in the table in the EA.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
6	The holder of the authorisation must notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.				-		Noted
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of the first issue of this Environmental Authorisation issued on 14 September 2015 (i.e. the authorisation lapses on 14 September 2025). If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken. The Environmental Authorisation will not be extended further.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (twelve) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	A copy of the final site layout plan must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout plan.	✓✓					
13	The site layout plan must include the following:						
13.1	Connection routes (including pylon positions) to the distribution /transmission network;	✓✓					
13.2	Service track and existing and upgraded roads and tracks indicating width (construction period width and operation period width);	✓✓					
13.3	Permanent lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.4	Construction period lay down footprint;	✓✓					
13.5	Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;	✓✓					
13.6	The location of heritage sites;	✓✓					
13.7	Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation including its entire footprint;	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
13.8	Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads);	✓✓					
13.9	Cut and fill areas at Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site sub-station indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill;	✓✓					
13.10	Borrow pits;	✓✓					
13.11	Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material);	✓✓					
13.12	All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;	✓✓					
13.13	Buildings;	✓✓					
13.14	All "no-go" areas;	✓✓					
13.15	A map combining the final layout plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map.	✓✓					
14	The applicant must appoint a qualified botanical and fauna specialist to ground-truth every footprint and their recommendation must inform the final layout of the wind energy facility and EMPr to be submitted to be submitted to the department for approval.	✓✓					
15	The Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) for the 132kV powerline infrastructure and the Generic EMPr for the Substation infrastructure (Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation), submitted as part of the Application for Amendment of the Environmental Authorisation dated November 2021, must be amended to include measures as dictated by the final site lay-out map and micro-siting; and the provisions of this environmental authorisation. Once amended, the final EMPr must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. Once approved the EMPrs must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
16	The generic EMPr for the powerline infrastructure and the generic EMPr for Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site Substation Infrastructure must be properly completed and must include the following amendments;	✓✓					
16.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr for the powerline and substation;	✓✓					
16.2	All mitigation measures as listed in the specialist reports for the powerline and substation must be included in the EMPrs and implemented;	✓✓					
16.3	The requirements and conditions of this environmental authorisation.	✓✓					
16.4	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
16.5	A final site layout map for the powerline and Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation, superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the location of the powerline and Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation as stated in the EIAr and this Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
17	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
18	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		NA at this stage
19	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the EIAr be discovered.				-		NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
20	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 27 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		NA at this stage
21	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		NA at this stage
22	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		NA at this stage
23	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		NA at this stage
24	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		NA at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	Findings & Recommendations
MONITORING							
25	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
25.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
25.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
25.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
25.4	A detailed incident (including spillage of bitumen, fuels, chemicals, or any other material) and complaint register must be kept on site indicating how these issues were addressed, what rehabilitation measures were taken and what preventative measures were implemented to avoid re-occurrence of incidents/complaints.	✓✓					Managed daily on site between ESCO and Contractor
25.5	In addition the ECO must maintain the following on site: a weekly site diary, copies of all reports submitted to the Department; and a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities.	✓✓					Updates provided in this monthly report assisted and facilitated by the full-time ESCO
25.6	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		NA at this stage
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
26	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
27	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
28	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
29	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
30	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
31	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
32	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
32	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
34	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
35	Should any historical, cultural, palaeontological resources and graves being found during the construction of the project, all construction activities must be suspended and Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority together with the heritage specialists who surveyed and compiled HIA reports must be alerted so that the find can be investigated and mitigation measures proposed.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological resources or graves discovered at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors. The input of an avifaunal specialist must be obtained for the fitting of the anti-collision devices onto specific sections of the line once the exact positions of the towers have been surveyed and pegged. Flappers must be fitted in place so that they do not drift along the line and be readily and cost effectively installed on or removed from the existing lines.				-		The ECO has communicated each month the requirement for the fitment of bird diverters/flappers and perches. Stringing activity has been complete on the WK and SK OHPL for several months hence it is now increasingly important to prioritise the activity of obtaining and fitting these devices as per this EMPr condition and in terms of the avifauna specialist reports for the 13.4km OHPL. This has been indicated as 'Not yet Applicable' in previous reports however it will be raised as an NC finding in the next audit cycle if appropriate action is not taken timeously.
37	The applicant must ensure that all the "No-go" areas are clearly demarcated (using fencing and appropriate signage) before construction commences.	✓✓					
38	The applicant must ensure that the National Noise Control Regulations and SANS10103:2008 are adhered to and reasonable measures to limit noise from the work site are implemented.						
39	Areas around fuel tanks must be bunded or contained in an appropriate manner as per the requirements of SABS 089:1999 Part 1.	✓✓					
40	Leakage of fuel must be avoided at all times and if spillage occurs, it must be remedied immediately.	✓✓					
41	Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses.	✓✓					
42	The applicant must ensure that poaching, hunting and killing of animals on site during the construction phase of the project is strictly not allowed under any circumstances. In addition, firearms or any other hunting weapons must not be permitted on site.	✓✓					
43	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
44	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
45	Liaison with land owners/farm managers must be done prior to construction in order to provide sufficient time for them to plan their activities.	✓✓					
GENERAL							
46	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
46.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
46.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
46.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
47	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.					-	Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
56	0	0	17	4	**77** (total no. of conditions)
56	0	0	-	-	**56** (audited) **21** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(56x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (56x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Sep 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV transmission power line and associated infrastructure within Ward 53 of the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality and Ward 7 and 8 of the Sundays River Valley Municipality near Kariega and Kirkwood, Eastern Cape Province, is approved as per the geographic coordinates cited in the table in the EA.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this Environmental Authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further Environmental Authorisation in terms of the regulations.			x	-		Three (3) deviated sections of the OHPL beyond the 100m approved corridor was identified for 11 or 12 towers; namely SW164A, SW165, SW154A, SW154B, CR13, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R. It is recommended to relocate the deviated towers back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage.
6	The holder of the authorisation must notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place				-		Noted, NA at this stage
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of issue of this Authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
9	Commencement with one activity listed in terms of this authorisation constitutes commencement of all authorised activities.					-	Noted
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
10	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
11.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
11.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
11.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
11.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
13	The layout map attached as Appendix 7 of the final BAR dated 14 June 2022 is hereby approved.					-	Noted
14	The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) submitted as part of the BAR dated 14 June 2022 is approved and must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
15	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
16	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
17	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the basic assessment be discovered.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
18	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 25 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
19	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
20	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
21	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
22	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
MONITORING							
23	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
23.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
23.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
23.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
23.4	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.	✓✓					
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
24	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
25	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
26	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
27	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
28	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
29	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
30	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
31	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
32	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
33	The footprint of the development must be limited to the areas required for actual construction works and operational activities.	✓✓					
34	Should any archaeological sites, artefacts, palaeontological fossils or grave be exposed during construction work, work in the immediate vicinity of the find must be stopped, the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) must be informed and the services of an accredited heritage professional obtained for an assessment of the heritage resources.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological resources or graves discovered at this stage
35	All declared aliens must be identified and managed in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983).	✓✓					The clearing of alien vegetation is observed to have been undertaken within the construction footprints during bush-clearing. The removal and disposal of this cleared vegetation off site is yet to take place. The ECO has communicated and requested when disposal to a landfill will be undertaken
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors, as recommended by the ecological specialist.				-		The ECO has communicated each month the requirement for the fitment of bird diverters/flappers and perches. Stringing activity has been complete on the WK and SK OHPL for several months hence it is now increasingly important to prioritise the activity of obtaining and fitting these devices as per this EA condition and in terms of the avifauna specialist reports for the 90km OHPL. This has been indicated as 'Not yet Applicable' in previous reports however it will be raised as an NC finding in the next audit cycle if appropriate action is not taken timeously.
37	No exotic plants must be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area must be utilised.				-		Noted, no exotic plants are being used for rehabilitation
38	Construction must include design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	✓✓					No signs of major erosion due to stormwater run-off along the access road and around tower footprints observed at this stage
39	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
40	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
GENERAL							
41	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
41.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
41.2	to anyone on request; and				-		
41.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					EA holder website does makes provision
42	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
28	0	1	17	5	**51** (total no. of conditions)
28	-	1	-	-	**29** (audited) **22** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(28x2)+(0x1)+(1x1)] / (29x2) x100
EA Compliance					**96.6%**

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 24 Aug 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The development of a main access road for the authorised Wolf Wind Farm near Jansenville, within Wards 7 and 12 of the Bayers Naude and Sunday's River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved as per the geographic cited in the table above.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation, which form part of the Environmental Authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this Environmental Authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
6	The holder of an Environmental Authorisation must apply for an amendment of the Environmental Authorisation with the Competent Authority for any alienation, transfer or change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of issue of this authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for environmental authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) and the final layout plan submitted as part of the BAR dated May 2022 are approved and the EMPr must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
13	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
14	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
15	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the BAR be discovered.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
16	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 23 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
17	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
18	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
19	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
20	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
MONITORING							
21	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
21.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
21.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
21.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
21.4	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		Noted, interim rehabilitation is underway at this stage
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
22	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
23	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
24	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
25	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
26	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					This report
27	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
28	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
29	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
30	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
31	No activities will be allowed to encroach into a watercourse without a water use authorisation being in place from the Department of Water and Sanitation.	✓✓					A GA has been issued to the EA holder
32	Vegetation clearing must be limited to the required footprint for construction works. Mitigation measures must be implemented to reduce the risk of erosion and the invasion of alien species.	✓✓					
33	The footprint of the development must be limited to the areas required for actual construction works and operational activities.	✓✓					
34	A permit must be obtained from the relevant nature conservation agency for the removal or destruction of protected or endangered plant or animal species.	✓✓					Permits are in place, search and rescue was undertaken
35	No exotic plants may be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area may be utilised.				-		Noted, NA at this stage. Planning for rehabilitation will need to be prioritised towards the end of construction
36	Dust suppression measures must be implemented during the construction phase to limit the impacts of dust.	✓✓					
37	Foundations and trenches must be backfilled with originally excavated materials as much as possible. Excess excavation materials must be disposed of only in approved areas or, if suitable, stockpiled for use in reclamation activities.	✓✓					
38	Should any further evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g. remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, marine shell and charcoal/ash concentrations), unmarked human burials, fossils or other categories of heritage resources are found during construction, the South African Heritage Resource Heritage Agency (SAHRA) must be alerted immediately, and a professional archaeologist or palaeontologist, must be contacted as soon as possible to inspect the findings.				-		Noted, no new archaeological sites or remains have been discovered at this stage
39	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal. Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licensed in terms of Section 20 (b) of the National Environment Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
GENERAL							
40	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
40.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
40.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website makes provision
40.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
41	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
30	0	0	17	3	**50** (total no. of conditions)
30	0	0	-	-	**30** (audited) **20** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(30x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (30x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

ANNEXURE F - AUDIT CHECKLISTS BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	EMPr for Wolf WEF (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
-	**NO LONGER APPLICABLE**				-		The pre-construction phase is over and this section of the EMPr is no longer applicable
5. CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	The Contractor must be provided with the opportunity to cost for implementation of the EMPr in their tender submission. The Developer shall ensure that items pertaining to the environmental protection measures should be reflected in the Bill of Quantities and are adequately priced. Where provisions for he the implementation of environmental specifications is deemed inadequate, the Contractor shall be instructed to amend this or face tender disqualification.	✓✓					
	Where the Project specifications conflict with the General Environmental Specifications, the project specifications or relevant specialists' management plans shall take precedence.					-	Noted
5.3	The developer refers to the holder of the Environmental Authorisation who will be responsible for the following tasks, but not limited to: - Ensure that the requirements as set out in this EMPr are adhered to and implemented; - Allocate the responsibilities assigned to the ECO to an independent suitably qualified individual prior to the start of construction activities on site; and - Provide all principal contractors working on the project with a copy of this EMPr as part of tender contract documentation to allow the contractors to cost for its requirements within their respective construction contracts.	✓✓					
	Principal Contractors shall each appoint their own compliance management structure, including Environmental Officers, Health and Safety Management, and Community Liaison Officers, who shall report to the Project Permit Holder, who in turn provides compliance oversight and assurance.	✓✓					
	Environmental Control Officer (ECO): The Developer shall appoint a suitably qualified independent ECO to monitor the compliance of all parties in terms of this EMPr and the conditions contained in the Environmental Authorisation, as well as address environmental site issues. The ECO shall work with the Owners teams and Contractor's appointed EO. The designation is reserved for a suitably qualified (National Diploma / Degree in Natural Science or an equivalent qualification), independent, environmental manager, with adequate environmental knowledge to understand and verify implementation of the EMPr. The duties of the ECO during construction phase will include but are not limited to:	✓✓					
	i) Liaison with the Owner, Project Manager, ESCO or Construction Manager and DFFE.	✓✓					
	ii) Monitoring of all the Contractor's activities for compliance with the various environmental requirements contained in the construction Specification.	✓✓					
	iii) Monitoring of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation related to the construction phase as issued by DFFE as well as other relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	iv) Reviewing of the Contractor's environmental Method Statements for compliance with the EMPr and environmental best practice.	✓✓					
	v) Monitor and report on requisite remedial action taken in the event of non-compliance.	✓✓					
	vi) Monitor and report on the proactive and effective implementation and management of environmental protection measures.	✓✓					
	vii) Monitor and report on the register of public complaints, confirming that itis maintained by the Contractor and that all public comments or issues are appropriately reported and addressed.	✓✓					
	viii) Routine recording and reporting of environmental activities and general progress monthly.	✓✓					
	ix) Recording and reporting of environmental incidents and remediation; and	✓✓					
	x) Monitor compliance with and implementation of the construction phase EMPr, Operational Phase EMPr and Rehabilitation Plan, including compliance with the relevant conditions contained in the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	The Developer shall appoint a suitably qualified independent ESCO to oversee on-site compliance management and EMPr implementation on a day-to-day basis.	✓✓					
	An independent Environmental Auditor must be appointed by the Owner to undertake an Environmental Audit every five years to verify compliance with the Conditions of EA and the EMPr and submit the results to the DFFE Director: Compliance Monitoring. Audit reports must comply with Appendix 78 of the NEMA. In addition to the five yearly audits, the Owner must ensure an Audit is completed and submitted to the DFFE within 30 days of the completion of the construction phase (Refer to condition 31 of the EA).				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Contractor must ensure that all its sub-contractors, employees, etc., are made fully aware of the environmental issues detailed in this EMPr. The Contractor shall liaise closely with the Construction Manager / Construction Manager, Environmental Site Compliance Officer (ESCO) and the ECO and must ensure that all activities on site are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner and in compliance with the requirements of the EMPr and conditions of EA. The Contractor shall appoint a suitably senior member or staff or qualified professional to the position of EO. The EO's duties will include the following:	✓✓					
	Liaise with all parties on matters relating to the environment;	✓✓					
	Assist with the compilation of environmental components of method statements;	✓✓					
	Undertake daily site compliance inspections of the various works areas;	✓✓					
	Compile a weekly report detailing the key findings and environmental matters observed and dealt with during the week and submit this to the ECO, ESCO and Construction Manager;	✓✓					
	Ensure Contractor is implementing the EMPr and conditions of Authorisation;	✓✓					
	Ensure that any environmental monitoring requirements are being fulfilled and include results in the weekly submissions;	✓✓					
	Report environmental accidents and incidents and oversee all remediated works;	✓✓					
	Make recommendations for disciplinary actions where and if required; and	✓✓					
	Undertake environmental awareness training and routine toolbox talks with contractor staff on matters relating to environmental management.	✓✓					
5.4.1	**Baseline photography** Following official handover of the site to the Contractor and prior to the commencement of mobilisation activities, the Contractor shall take photographs of all areas that will be impacted by construction activity and their immediate surrounds. Photographs shall include, inter alia, all works areas, site establishment and laydown areas, access roads, gates, no go and natural areas, debris, boundary fences, existing structures and infrastructure on the site and any defects or issues to any of the foregoing. These photographs shall be provided to the ESCO and Construction Manager for reference purposes.	✓✓					
5.4.2	**Method statements** Method statements shall be produced and submitted for approval by the ESCO and Construction Manager at least five working days prior to the commencement of the activities. The Contractor shall not commence the activity until the Method Statement has been approved. Approval of method statements shall not unreasonably be withheld. The ESCO and Construction Manager may approve, reject, or approve with conditions any method statement. Refer to detailed list under Subclause 2.2.1-2.2.3 with specific reference to environmental awareness training, toolbox talks and construction information posters.	✓✓					
5.4.3.1	**Site establishment** The ESCO and Construction Manager shall be advised of the area that the Contractor intends using for his site establishment by way of the Mobilisation plan discussed under item 1) of Clause 2.2. The Contractor's camp shall occupy as small an area as possible, and no site establishment shall be allowed within 50 m of any watercourse unless otherwise approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall inform the ESCO and Construction Manager of the intended actions and programme for site establishment. The site layout shall be planned to facilitate ready access for deliveries, facilitate future works and to curtail any disturbance or security implications for neighbours.	✓✓					
5.4.3.2	**Site fencing and demarcations** As may be required, the Contractor shall erect and maintain permanent and/or temporary fences of the type and in the locations directed by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Such fences shall, if so specified, be erected before undertaking designated activities. The Contractor shall not damage or remove any boundary fences without the agreement of the affected landowners. Where property fences are replaced, these shall, at the minimum, meet specification of the fencing it replaces, in terms of top height, sturdiness and rigidity (pole foundations and supports and strength and wire gauge), security (barbed or razor wire) and size of the largest openings (i.e., distances between horizontal wires or mesh dimensions.	✓✓					
5.4.3.3	**No Go Areas** If required, certain areas shall be considered "no go" areas and these may be detailed in the Environmental Management Plan or as conditions attached to an Environmental Authorisation or specified by the ECO. The Contractor shall ensure that, insofar as he has the authority, no unauthorised entry, stockpiling, dumping or storage of equipment or materials shall be allowed within the demarcated "no go" areas. "No go" area demarcation fencing shall be established prior to the commencement of construction in the vicinity.	✓✓					

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	"No go" areas shall be demarcated with fencing consisting of wooden or metal posts at 3 m centres with 1 plain wire strand tensioned horizontally at 900 mm from ground level. Commercially available danger tape shall be wrapped around the wire strand. The Contractor shall maintain the fence for the duration of construction and ensure that the danger tape does not become dislodged.						
5.4.4.1	**Protection of natural features** The Contractor shall not deface, paint, damage or mark any natural features (e.g., rock formations) situated in or around the Site for survey or other purposes unless agreed beforehand with the ESCO and Construction Manager. Any features affected by the Contractor in contravention of this clause shall be restored/ rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that plant, equipment, materials, and staff are not permitted to enter any designated "no go" area. The Contractor shall not permit his employees to make use of any natural water sources (e.g., springs, streams, and open water bodies) for the purposes of swimming, personal washing and the washing of machinery or clothes.	✓✓					
5.4.4.2	**Protection of fauna and flora** It is important that ecological functioning of the site should not be negatively impacted e.g., by excluding fire. The fire-management programme should be adhered to. Except to the extent necessary for the carrying out of the Works (as per an approved method statement), flora shall not be removed, damaged or disturbed. Firewood may not be collected from the site. Trapping, poisoning and/ or shooting of animals is strictly forbidden. No domestic pets or livestock belonging to the project staff are permitted on site. The use of biocides is subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager unless provided for in the project specification. Where the use of biocides and other poisonous substances has been specified, they shall be stored, handled and applied with due regard to their potential harmful effects. Persons using any biocide or poisonous substances shall have received training in the appropriate handling, use and storage of such materials. Care will be taken to ensure no movement or drift occurs into non-target areas. Dyes shall be mixed into sprayed biocide so that the treatment areas may be inspected and the risk of over spray / re-spraying is avoided. Before vegetation clearance commences areas must be walked and slow moving animals removed out of the impact area; and Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm.	✓✓					
5.4.4.3	**Protection of archaeological and palaeontological remains** During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil remains by the responsible Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and ESCO. In particular, the ECO should be alerted to the (slight) possibility that fossil-rich lenses or horizons of dark, organic-rich lagoonal mudrocks may be exposed during excavations into the Witpoort Formation along the Klein-Winterhoek ridge. Other possibilities include dark grey phosphatic carbonate nodules containing fossil plants and / or fish in the Waaipoort Formation as well as well-preserved fish and reptile remains within the Whitehill Formation. Should substantial fossil remain (such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages) be exposed during construction, the Environmental Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e., The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, the cost of which is at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g., stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy). The palaeontologist concerned with mitigation work will need a valid fossil collection permit from ECPHRA and any material collected would have to be curated in an approved depository (e.g., museum or university collection). All palaeontological specialist work would have to conform to international best practice for palaeontological fieldwork and the study (e.g., data recording fossil collection and curation, final report) should adhere as far as possible to the minimum standards for Phase 2 palaeontological studies recently developed by SAHRA (2013). The Contractor shall take reasonable precautions to prevent any person from removing or damaging any fossils, coins, articles of value or antiquity and structures and other remains of archaeological interest discovered on the Site, immediately upon discovery thereof and before removal. The Contractor shall inform the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately of such a discovery and carry out the ESCO and Construction Managers instructions for dealing therewith. All construction within the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and the area shall be cordoned off until such time as the Construction Manager authorises resumption of construction in writing.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
5.4.4.4	**Noise control** The applicable regulations framed under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), and the provisions of SANS 1200 A Subclause 4.1 regarding "built-up areas" shall apply to all areas within audible distance of residents whether in urban, peri-urban, or rural areas. Appropriate directional and intensity settings are to be maintained on all hooters and sirens, and the Contractor shall provide and use suitable and effective silencing devices for pneumatic tools and other plant such that the noise level in inhabited areas and dwellings adjacent to the work areas will not increase by more than 7 dB(A)Leq 60 above residual background sound levels. Similarly in habituated areas adjacent to access roads maximum noise levels shall not exceed 60 dB(A)Leq 60 and maximum sound pressure level of 70 dB(A). Where excess noise generation is unavoidable, the Contractor shall, by means of barriers, isolate the source of any such noise to comply with the said regulations. The Contractor shall restrict any of his operations that may result in excessive noise disturbance to those communities and dwellings abutting the Site to the hours of 08:00 to 22:00 on weekdays and Saturdays. No work will be permitted on Sundays unless otherwise agreed to with the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where loud construction operations or plant are required, that cannot be practically barricaded (i.e., Pile driving, hydraulic breakers, or rock crushing), nearby residents that may be disturbed by the operation will be notified and provided with a program for the works prior to commencement. The Contractor shall be reasonable in accommodating the needs of neighbours and take reasonable measures to minimise the impact of noise on neighbouring communities. Apart from warning and emergency sirens and public address systems used during an emergency, no sound is to be broadcast across the site without approval from the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					The site is within a rural area with no residential or built-up areas in close proximity
5.4.4.5	**Lighting** The Contractor shall ensure that any lighting installed on the site for his activities does not interfere with road traffic or cause a reasonably avoidable disturbance to the surrounding community or other users of the area. Subject to meeting the minimum requirements of the OHSA and general security, lighting shall be kept to the minimum. Care will be taken to ensure lighting is task specific and does not spill into the surrounding environment through appropriate placement and shielding. Floodlighting of expansive work areas or up- or down lighting of vertical structures or natural features shall only be permitted if approved by ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.6	**Fuel and oil** Unless otherwise specified, fuel may be stored on site in an area approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that all liquid fuels (petrol and diesel) are stored in tanks with lids, which are kept firmly shut or in bowsers. The tanks/bowsers shall be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250µm plastic) with an earth bund (plastic must have a 5 cm layer of sand on top to prevent damage and perishing). The impermeable lining shall extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund shall be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers. The bunded area shall be covered to protect it from rain. Provision shall be made for refuelling at the fuel storage area, by protecting the soil with 250µm plastic covered with a minimum of a 5 cm layer of sand. If fuel is dispensed from 200 litre drums, only empty externally clean drums may be stored on the bare ground. All empty externally dirty drums shall be stored on an area where the ground has been protected. The proper dispensing equipment shall be used, and the drum shall not be tipped to dispense fuel. The dispensing mechanism of the fuel storage drum shall be stored in a waterproof container when not in use. The Contractor shall prevent unauthorised access into the fuel storage area. No smoking shall be allowed within the vicinity of the fuel storage area. The Contractor shall ensure that there is adequate fire-fighting equipment at the fuel stores. Where reasonably practical, plant shall be refuelled at the fuel storage area or at the workshop as applicable. If it is not reasonably practical, then the surface under the refuelling area shall be protected against pollution to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager prior to any refuelling activities. The Contractor shall employ the use of appropriate non-spill dispensing equipment and drip trays to prevent spills during refuelling. The Contractor shall ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible be designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials shall be able to handle a minimum of 200 litre of hydrocarbon liquid spill. The Contractor shall ensure that staff responsible for refuelling of plant is trained to clean up any fuel of oil spills as they occur. The Contractor shall obtain the ESCO's and Construction Manager's prior approval for any refuelling or maintenance activities. The fuel bowsers and stores must be inspected daily by the Contractor and any contaminated soil shall be collected and disposed of via the	✓✓					

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	hazardous waste system. Care will be taken to ensure that oil contaminated soil, rags or other materials are not disposed of as part of domestic waste system due to the fire risk.						
5.4.4.7	**Contaminated water** Contaminated runoff from the various construction and decommission activities on the site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction as well as the decommissioning activities in work areas prone to stormwater disturbances / damages, i.e., the ascending portion of main access road and any channel crossings, should preferably be scheduled and undertaken in the low rainfall months when storm water runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features. The Contractor shall take reasonable measure to prevent the contamination of water and where this is not possible will set up a contaminated water management system, which shall include collection facilities to be used to prevent pollution, as well as suitable methods of disposal of contaminated water. The Contractor shall prevent the discharge of water contaminated with any pollutants, such as soaps, detergent, cements, concrete, lime, chemicals, glues, solvents, paints, and fuels, into the environment. The Contractor shall notify the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately of any pollution incidents on Site. The ESCO's and Construction Manager's approval is required prior to the discharge of contaminated water to the Municipal sewer system.	✓✓					
5.4.4.8	**Stormwater and drainage** Any increase in storm water runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed with the drainage lines. Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels; these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. The Contractor shall ensure that storm water is managed in such a way that prevents erosion. The Contractor shall install temporary stormwater control measures which may include cut off drains, berms, side drains, retention ponds or similar needed to divert stormwater away from earthworks areas, or as directed by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Apart from identified road crossings, all delineated river systems are to be regarded as no-go areas. According to the Stormwater management plan (Annexure H.6) the following mitigations must be adhered to: ■ Avoid any construction activities within the 1:100-year flood-line or 100 meters from the edge any watercourse, except for linear infrastructure such as transmission lines and other flood compatible infrastructure such as electrical pylons. ■ Clearing of vegetation and associated excavation areas should be kept to a minimum. ■ Construction of new access roads should be kept to what is necessary. Stick to existing roads as far as possible. ■ Vegetation clearance and commencement of construction activities can be scheduled to coincide with low rainfall conditions when the erosive stormwater and wind are anticipated to be low. ■ No vegetation clearance should be undertaken prior to periods of inactivity. ■ A berm/channel combination should be constructed around each of the construction sites using the excavated soil material. ■ Bare soils can be regularly dampened with water to suppress dust during the construction phase, especially when strong wind conditions are predicted according to the local weather forecast. Thus, a water tanker should be available onsite. ■ Soil/topsoil should be placed onto the concrete slab once it has dried up and the turbine fixed, with natural vegetation re-established to mimic the previous undisturbed environment as far as practically possible. ■ All excavation/construction vehicles should be in good condition and inspected regularly to ensure there are no chemical spills (diesel/oil) which will negatively impact the receiving environment. ■ Excavated soils should be stockpiled and separated into separate material types. ■ The disconnection flow paths should be located on gradual slopes (≤5%) to maintain sheet flow. ■ The construction of the proposed roads will create large areas prone to erosion due to soils being exposed as well as sloping terrain. Roads should therefore be constructed in a manner to rapidly stabilise soils, while roadside drainage should be included where necessary. Additional information in this regard can be obtained on the SANRAL (2013) 6th Edition Drainage Manual. ■ All disturbed areas must be rehabilitated (as soon as possible) to represent the previous undisturbed environment (soil, land use, slope) as closely as possible so as to limit the impact on receiving water resources through improve infiltration and limited soil erosion. ■ A water tanker should be available to be used for dust suppression should the need arise	✓✓					

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	■ Regular inspection of the berms/channels and sediment control areas should be undertaken to assess erosion which may result from a loss in vegetation or cavitation from soil slumping; and ■ A practical erosion control handbook should be developed, based on the principles developed in this report and given to the construction contractors to ensure the impact on receiving water resources is limited.						
5.4.4.9	**Solid waste management** The Contractor shall provide sufficient bins with lids on Site to store the produced daily. Solid, non-hazardous waste shall be disposed of in the bins provided and no on-site burying, dumping, or burning of any waste materials, vegetation, litter, or refuse shall occur. Bins shall not be allowed to become overfull and shall be emptied a minimum of once daily. The waste may be temporarily stored on Site in a central waste area that is weatherproof and scavenger-proof, and which the ESCO and Construction Manager has approved. All solid waste shall be disposed of offsite at an approved landfill site. The Contractor shall supply the ESCO and Construction Manager with a certificate of disposal.	✓✓					
5.4.4.10	**Shutter oil and curing compound** Shutter oil and curing compound pose a risk of causing water and soil contamination and accordingly are regarded as potential hazardous substances. The Contractor shall ensure that shutter oil and curing compound containers in use are stored within the fuel bund. The remaining containers shall be inspected regularly to ensure that no leakage occurs. When shutter oil or curing compound is dispensed, the proper dispensing equipment shall be used, and the storage container shall not be tipped to dispense the oil/compound. The dispensing mechanism of the shutter oil/curing compound storage container shall be stored in a waterproof container when not in use. Shutter oil and curing shall be used in moderation and shall be applied under controlled conditions using appropriate equipment. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent accidental and incidental spillage during the application of these compounds. In the event of a shutter oil or curing compound spill, the source of the spillage shall be isolated, and the spillage contained. The Contractor shall clean up the spill, either by removing the contaminated soil or by the application of absorbent material in the event of a larger spill. Treatment and remediation of the spill area shall be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.12	**Bitumen** The ESCO and Construction Manager shall be advised of the area that the Contractor intends using for the storage of bitumen drums/ products. The storage area shall have a smooth impermeable (concrete or 250µm plastic covered in sand) floor. The floor shall be bunded and sloped towards a sump to contain any spillages of substances. The bund shall be inspected and emptied daily and serviced when necessary. The bund shall be closely monitored during rain events to ensure that it does not overflow.	✓✓					
5.4.4.13	**Hazardous substances** Procedures detailed in the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) shall be followed in the event of an emergency. Petroleum, chemicals, harmful and hazardous waste shall be stored in an enclosed and bunded area. This area shall be subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The waste shall be disposed of at a hazardous waste disposal site as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.14	**Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage** The Contractor shall ensure that all items of plant and equipment are inspected daily by the operators prior to commencement. Any maintenance requirements shall be seen to before start-up, which includes fuel and oil leaks. Inspection checklists shall be retained and submitted to the Construction Manager on request. Leaking equipment shall be repaired immediately or removed from the Site. Where practical, all maintenance of equipment and vehicles on Site shall be performed off Site or in the workshop. If it is necessary to do in field maintenance, the Contractor shall ensure that measures are implemented to prevent the accidental spillage of oil and fuel into the environment and that the area is effectively cleaned after such maintenance. The Contractor shall ensure that in his workshop and other plant maintenance facilities, including those areas where, after obtaining the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval, the Contractor carries out emergency plant maintenance, there is no contamination of the soil or vegetation. The workshop shall have a smooth impermeable (concrete or 250µm plastic covered with sand) floor. The floor shall be bunded and sloped towards an oil trap or sump to contain any spillages of substances (e.g., oil). When servicing equipment on site, drip trays shall be used to collect the waste oil and other lubricants. Drip trays shall also be provided in construction areas for stationary plant (such as generators, pumps, and compressors) and for Transport and Earthmoving Equipment (such as scrapers, diggers, loaders, trucks, cranes, etc.). Drip trays shall be inspected and emptied daily. Drip trays shall be closely	✓✓					

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	monitored during rain events to ensure that they do not overflow. Where practical, the Contractor shall ensure that equipment is covered so that rainwater is excluded from the drip trays. The washing of equipment shall be restricted to urgent or preventative maintenance requirements only. All washing shall be undertaken off Site or in the workshop with adequate facilities for dealing with wastewater, including an oil separator. The use of detergents for washing of equipment on site is prohibited						
5.4.4.15	**Materials handling, use and storage** The Contractor shall ensure that any delivery drivers are informed of all procedures and restrictions (including "no go" areas) required to comply with the Specifications. The Contractor shall ensure that these delivery drivers are supervised during off loading, by someone with an adequate understanding of the requirements of the Specifications. Materials shall be appropriately secured to ensure safe passage between destinations. Loads including, but not limited to sand, stone chips, fine vegetation, refuse, paper, and cement, shall have appropriate cover to prevent them spilling from the vehicle during transit. The Contractor shall be responsible for any clean up resulting from the failure by his employees or suppliers to properly secure transported materials.	✓✓					
5.4.4.16	**Dust** The Contractor shall take reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust because of construction activities to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor's dust management planning shall, as a minimum, take cognisance of the following: ► Schedule of spraying water on unpaved roads paying due attention to control of runoff. ► Speed limits for vehicles on unpaved roads and minimisation of haul distances. ► Measures to ensure that material loads are properly covered during transportation. ► Schedule for wheel cleaning and measures to clean up public roads that may be soiled by construction vehicles. ► Minimisation of the areas disturbed at any one time and protection of exposed soil against wind erosion, e.g. by dampening with water or covering with straw ► Location and treatment of material stockpiles taking into consideration prevailing wind directions and location of sensitive receptors. ► Controlled blasting techniques to minimise dust and fly rock during blasting. ► Adherence to the dust loads and protective gear stipulated in the Occupational Health and Safety Act. ► Reporting mechanism and action plan in case of excessive wind and dust conditions. During dry and, or windy periods, a water tanker shall be available for the control of dust, and the Contractor shall ensure that the sprays do not generate excess run off. During high wind conditions, the Contractor shall comply with the ESCO and Construction Manager's instructions regarding dust-damping measures. The Construction Manager may request the temporary cessation of all construction activities where wind speeds are high and excessive dust is produced, and until such time as dust levels return to acceptable levels. "As required by the National Dust Control Regulations, promulgated in terms of section 53(o) of National Environmental Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004) the Contractor shall establish of a network of dust monitoring points using method ASTM D1739: 1970 (or equivalent), sufficient in number to establish the contribution of the project to dust fall in the vicinity of the premises, to monitor identified or likely sensitive receptor locations, and to establish the baseline dust fall for the district. The following standards will apply: ► For residential areas the dust fallout may not exceed 600mg/m2/day (on a 30 day average) more than two times a year and not on sequential months. ► For non-residential areas the dust fallout may not exceed 1200mg/m2/day (on a 30 day average) more than two times a year and not on sequential months. All items of plant capable of generating significant volumes of dust (i.e., crusher plants, concrete batching plants) shall be equipped with necessary equipment (Bag filters in cement silos, sprayers and conveyor transfer and fall points and hoppers) to ensure that fugitive dust is minimised.	✓✓					
5.4.4.17	**Aesthetics** According to CAA regulations wind turbines must be painted in bright colours to increase its visibility to aircraft. For the same reason red warning lights must indicate their presence during night-time. Note, due to the proximity Verreaux's Eagle Nest that all turbines have a single blade painted with a red stripe to increased visibility for the birds.	✓✓					The assembled turbines have a single blade painted with a red stripe.

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	All site establishment components (as well as equipment) shall be positioned to limit visual intrusion on neighbours and the size of area disturbed. The type and colour of roofing and cladding materials to the Contractor's temporary structures shall be selected to reduce reflection. The Contractor shall take reasonable measures to ensure that construction activities do not have an unreasonable impact on the aesthetics of the area. Measures will be taken to obscure construction yards and associated plant and equipment from onlookers as far as is reasonable. Refer also to 2.4.5 regarding requirements for lighting.						
5.4.4.18	**Disruption to existing and neighbouring land use activities** The Contractor shall take measures to limit the disruption of any existing land use activities occurring on the site or neighbouring sites as far as reasonable. Where construction may impact on access routes, safe alternative access shall be provided to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where construction will result in disruptions to activities, the Construction Manager shall notify the affected landowner and inform him of the construction activity, the program and what mitigations measures will be implemented to minimise the disruptions. The Owner, Contractor and Construction Manager shall make compensations and or accommodate landowner's requests and to maintain the status quo, as far as is reasonable.	✓✓					
5.4.4.19	**Temporary site closure** If the site is closed for a period exceeding one week, the Contractor, in consultation with the Construction Manager shall carry out the following checklist procedure. Hazardous materials stores: ► Outlet secure / locked. ► Bund empty (where applicable). ► Fire extinguishers serviced and accessible. ► Secure area from accidental damage e.g. vehicle collision. ► Emergency and contact details displayed. ► Adequate ventilation. Safety: ► All trenches secured or barricades in place. ► Fencing and barriers in place as per the Occupational Health and Safety Act (No 85 of 1193). ► Emergency and management contact details for at least two standby staff displayed. ► Pipe stockpile wedged/ secured. ► Emergency equipment, including firefighting and spill response materials and equipment remain readily accessible to standby staff. ► Site security measures in place. ► All plant and equipment have their keys removed or are disabled to prevent unauthorised start-up / theft. Erosion: ► Wind and dust mitigation in place. ► Slopes and stockpiles at stable angle. ► Revegetated areas watering schedules and supply secured. Water contamination and pollution: ► Cement and materials stores secured. ► Toilets empty and secured. ► Refuse bins empty and secured. ► Drip trays empty and secure (where possible). ► Structures vulnerable to high winds secure. ► All plant and equipment not in use are withdrawn from areas prone to flooding.	✓✓					

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5.4.4.20	**Public roads** The Contractor shall control the movement of all vehicles and plant including that of his suppliers so that they remain on designated routes, are distributed so as not to cause an undue concentration of traffic and that all relevant laws are complied with. In addition, such vehicles and plant shall be so routed and operated as to minimise disruption to regular users of the routes not on the Site (Due to the site, this will be achieved more through the timing of deliveries, since the route options are limited). Where road safety may be impacted on the Contractor shall notify the relevant roads authority and arrange for the necessary road warning signage and appoint trained points men to control traffic around any hazards. Any damage caused to the public road system because of construction or as a direct result of construction vehicles and equipment shall be repaired to the satisfaction of the Construction Manager. On gravel or earth roads on Site and within 500 m of the Site, the vehicles of the Contractor and his suppliers shall not exceed a speed of 40 km/h. Mud and sand deposited onto public roads by construction activities shall be cleared daily or as required.	✓✓					
5.4.4.21	**Security and access control** The Contractor shall ensure that access to the Site and associated infrastructure and equipment is always off-limits to the public during construction. If so required, as directed by the Construction Manager, the Contractor shall fence the site to ensure effective control of access to the site. This fence shall be a diamond mesh fence or similar with a minimum height of 1.8 m, and it shall be erected around the site and shall be maintained for the duration of construction. All authorised personal and visitors shall be issued with an identification card (or similar) to ensure that the security personnel may identify authorised persons. The Project's overarching security objective is to protect the people and assets in a way that minimises conflict and respects the human rights of its diverse stakeholders, avoids creating or worsening conflict and address security threats in as peaceful a way as possible. The Project has adopted the IFC Performance Standards and supporting World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines as the overarching standards associated with human rights, labour force management, vulnerable groups, and stakeholder engagement to guide it towards achievement of appropriately high levels of environmental and social performance throughout the Project's life cycle. A security company must be appointed to guard the site and monitor access and must be registered with the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA). The company should be utilised for the project life cycle, alternatively different companies can be used for the construction, operations, and decommissioning phases. The choice is at the discretion of the Holder of the EA. The following guiding principles have been developed for site security: – All access roads shall be gated to restrict access to the general public. Gates will be required to be kept locked when construction is occurring or when turbine maintenance is not occurring." – The Contractor, prior to arriving on site, will assess any risks posed by its security arrangements to people within and outside the Project site. – No firearms allowed on site or in vehicles transporting staff to / from site (unless used by security personnel). – The Operations and Maintenance Building ("O&M building") shall be locked at all times when Project personnel are not inside. – The security arrangements must take account of the principles of proportionality and good international practice in relation to hiring, rules of conduct, training, equipping, and monitoring of security. – The contractor and Holder of the EA: – is required to make reasonable inquiries to ensure that those providing security are not implicated in past abuses; and – Ensure that the security company is adequately trained in the use of force and appropriate conduct, and they act within the applicable law. – A grievance mechanism for affected communities shall be provided to express any concerns about security arrangements. The Project has adopted the United Nations Basic Principles on the use of Force and Firearms and Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.	✓✓					
5.4.4.22	**Access routes / haul roads** Access to the Construction camp and working areas shall utilise existing roads or tracks as far as possible. Entry/exit points onto public roads shall take cognisance of traffic safety. Traffic safety measures shall include appropriate signage and signalmen where relevant. Where temporary roads are required for construction the route, design and layout shall be subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Roads shall be routed to limit environmental impact by avoiding sensitive environmental features including rivers, wetlands, areas of botanical significance or any other areas as identified through environmental planning processes. Roads shall follow routes that minimise stormwater related risks (i.e., steep gradients, cuts and fills, drainage lines, marshy areas). Where temporary roads	✓✓					

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	cross drainage lines (which must be an approved, see Activity 18 of R 544 of NEMA) the reasonable provision shall be made to accommodate flooding without structural damages to the road crossing, approaches or to the riverbanks, the design of crossings shall be subject to approval by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Subject to the preceding requirements, roads shall be designed to have the least possible footprint needed to meet project objectives. All temporary roads shall undergo full rehabilitation at project completion and the expense of such shall be to the Contractor's account. Unless inside the urban edge or part of an environmental authorisation in terms of NEMA R544 Activity No. 22. (II), no new construction road shall exceed 8m or, where such road already exists, be widened by more than 6m or lengthened by more than 1000m.						
5.4.4.23	**Housekeeping** The Contractor shall make available the time and resources need to undertake routine housekeeping of the works areas and site establishment areas at a minimum of a weekly interval. Housekeeping shall include maintenance of barriers, structures, signage, material stockpiles to ensure that they are safe and aesthetically acceptable and to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Construction materials shall be stacked in a safe, neat, and orderly fashion and shall comply with the requirements of the OHSA. Windblown litter, construction debris and spoil shall be collected and removed for disposal.	✓✓					
5.4.4.24	**Ablution facilities** The Contractor shall deploy an adequate number (As per the requirements of the OHSA) of portable toilets at the various works areas and site establishment area, including provision for security and access control personal. Toilets should not be located further than 100m from the place of work. Toilets should be placed in shaded areas wherever possible. The Contractor shall make provision to have the toilets cleaned and maintained in a hygienic fashion and shall supply toilet paper. Toilets shall be secured to the ground to ensure they are not blown over during high winds or bumped over by some other means. The Contractor shall also make available a hand washing facility. Where portable toilets are located within view of the public or neighbouring residences or places of business, efforts should be taken to screen such facilities from view and provide privacy to users. The Contractor shall ensure that no spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and that the contents are properly stored and removed from Site. Discharge of waste from toilets into the environment and burial of waste is strictly prohibited and must be treated at a registered wastewater treatment works. The Contractor shall keep record, and provided such records upon request, of the location and volumes of waste disposed. The use of pit latrines and soak-a-ways is prohibited unless approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Washing, whether of the person or of personal effects and acts of excretion and urination are strictly prohibited other than at the facilities provided. The Contractor shall take disciplinary action against any staff member found in contravention of this requirement.	✓✓					
5.4.4.25	**Recess areas and canteens** The Contractor shall provide covered recess areas at the site establishment area and at various working areas, which are situated too far from the site establishment area to allow staff to return for recesses. The recess area should provide shade but should not be located within 32m of a drainage lines or wetland, in or adjacent a "no go" area, in dense combustible vegetation or near any neighbour or activity to which they may cause disturbance. The recess areas should also be located away from construction noise, dust, waste storage areas, hazardous materials stores, fuel storage and dispensing areas and any other activity that may contaminate food or impair comfort. The recess areas shall provide adequate seating to accommodate the staff stationed at that area of the works. Recess areas shall be located near, but not next to, ablution and hand washing facilities. Recess areas should also have an adequate supply of cool potable water, as determined by the number of staff working in that area. An adequate number of rubbish bins shall be provided to contain the waste generate by this facility in a day. The recess areas shall make provision for a smoking area, including seating and a fireproof sand filled container for extinguishing cigarettes. Smoking shall otherwise be prohibited across the site and in the works areas. The recess areas shall be equipped with an appropriately sized fire extinguisher to deal with a fire at this location. Subject to implementation of reasonable fire protection measures and the presence of fight fighting equipment, the Contractor may establish a purpose built warming or cooking fire in an area cleared of all combustible material near the recess area. Staff shall not be permitted to eat or rest during recess times in any other areas other than the designated recess or canteen area.	✓✓					
5.4.4.26	**Site clinic or first aid station** Should the scale of construction warrant the need for a first aid station (clinic, sick bay, medical bay) the following requirements shall apply. The design and maintenance of the first aid station shall be such that the hygienic safety of the patients can be assured. The first aid station shall be operated by a certified first aider or paramedic. All waste arising from the first aid station or site ambulance shall be	✓✓					

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	treated as hazardous waste and shall not be disposed of via the domestic waste system. A safe potable water supply shall be provided. Effluents from washing shall be direct to a tank, collected and disposed via the sewage disposal system.						
5.4.5	**Emergency procedures**						
5.4.5.1	**Fire** Any wildfires that occur shall be reported to the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately. Smoking shall not be permitted in those areas where it is a fire hazard. Such areas shall include the workshop and fuel storage areas and any areas where the vegetation or other material is such as to make liable the rapid spread of an initial flame. In terms of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (No. 45 of 1965), burning is not permitted as a disposal method. The Contractor shall ensure that there is basic but adequate fire-fighting equipment available on Site at all times. This shall include at least rubber beaters when working in urban open spaces and fynbos areas, and at least one fire extinguisher of the appropriate type when welding or other "hot" activities are undertaken. The Contractor shall advise the relevant authority and Fire Protection Association (Emergency numbers must be prominently displayed at the site offices) of a fire as soon as one starts and shall not wait until he can no longer control it. The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are aware of the procedure to be followed in the event of a fire. The Contractor shall provide adequate fire protection measures at each work area and the site establishment area to deal with the type and nature of fire that may arise.	✓✓					
5.4.5.2	**Accidental leaks and spillages** The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are aware of the emergency procedure(s) to be followed for dealing with spills and leaks, which shall include notifying the ESCO and Construction Manager and the relevant authorities. The Contractor shall ensure that the necessary materials and equipment for dealing with spills and leaks is available on Site at all times. Treatment and remediation of the spill areas shall be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. In the event of a hydrocarbon spill, the source of the spillage shall be isolated, and the spillage contained. The area shall be cordoned off and secured. The Contractor shall ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible be designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials shall be able to handle a minimum of 200 ℓ of hydrocarbon liquid spill.	✓✓					
5.4.6	**Community relations** The Contractor shall erect and maintain information boards in the position, quantity, design, and dimensions specified. Such boards shall include contact details for complaints by members of the public in accordance with details provided by the Construction Manager. The Contractor shall keep a "Complaints Register" on Site. The Register shall contain all contact details of the person who made the complaint, and information regarding the complaint itself and any measures or agreements made in resolution to such complaint. The Contractor shall develop an employment policy and shall disseminate this to interested communities, informing them of how many opportunities are available and the skills required for such opportunities. Depending on the scale of the project and the proximity and populace of nearby communities, the Contractor shall consider appointing a community liaison officer and an employment desk in the interested communities to manage the recruitment of staff. Local South Africans should be given priority about any employment opportunities and the Contractor's recruitment policy and nature and number of job opportunities should be communicated timeously and clearly to manage expectations and avoid conflict. This can be done by following the following mitigation measures: ► Organise local community meetings to advise the local labour on the project that is planned to be established and the jobs that can potentially be applied for. ► Set up a recruitment office in the nearby towns (i.e. Jansenville and Kirkwood) and adhere to strict labour recruitment practices that would reduce the desire of potential job seekers to loiter around the properties in hope to find temporary employment. ► Establish a local skills desk (in Jansenville and Kirkwood) to determine the potential skills that could be sourced in the area. ► Recruit local labour as far as feasible. ► Control the movement of workers between the site and areas of residence to minimise loitering around the proposed facility by providing scheduled transportation services between the urban areas and the construction site. ► Engage communities with respect to their possible involvement during construction in providing supporting services such as catering, temporary housing of workers, transportation, etc. ► Employ labour-intensive methods in construction where feasible. ► Formalise trading and service provision on the site, by providing a dedicate area for such services and signing contracts with service providers.	✓✓					

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	► Establish a proper fencing around the property to reduce the desire of workers to trespass between the construction site and adjacent properties. ► Set up a gate and controlled access system to monitor the movement of people to and from the property, as well as to reduce the influx of job seekers to the site itself. ► Ensure that any damages or losses to the nearby farms that can be linked to the conduct of the construction workers are adequately reimbursed. ► Assign a person to deal with complaints and concerns of the affected parties ► Sub-contract to local construction companies where possible. ► Use local suppliers where feasible and arrange with the local Small and Medium Enterprises to provide transport, catering, and other services to the construction crew. ► Facilitate knowledge and skills transfer between foreign experts and South African professionals during the pre-establishment and construction phases. ► Set up apprenticeship programmes to build onto existing or develop new skills of construction workers, especially those coming from the local communities.						
5.4.7	**Construction Methods and procedures**						
5.4.7.1	**Site clearance** The Contractor shall ensure that the clearance of vegetation is restricted to that required to facilitate the execution of the Works. Site clearance shall occur in a planned manner and cleared areas shall be stabilised as soon as possible. The detail of vegetation clearing shall be to the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval. All cleared vegetation shall either be mulched and mixed into the topsoil stockpiles or disposed of at an approved disposal site. The disposal of vegetation by burying or burning is prohibited without the requisite permit from the local authority. The Contractor shall strip the topsoil and mulch layer within the working areas. The topsoil and mulch layer shall be stockpiled separately from subsoil and used for subsequent rehabilitation and revegetation. topsoil and mulch layer stockpiles shall not be compacted. Should fauna be encountered during site clearance, earthworks shall cease until fauna have been safely relocated form the affected area.	✓✓					
5.4.7.2	**Demolition** Hazardous and non-hazardous materials shall be separated at site and disposed of in a manner approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. All buildings older than 60 years require a permit from South African Heritage Resources Agency in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (no. 25 of 1999). A demolition permit is also required from the local authority in terms of the National Building Regulations.	✓✓					
5.4.7.3	**Cement and concrete batching** Where applicable, the location of the batching plant (including the location of cement stores, sand, and aggregate stockpiles) shall be as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The concrete/cement batching plant shall be kept neat and clean at all times. No batching activities shall occur directly on unprotected ground. The batching plant shall be located on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250µm plastic covered with 5 cm of sand). The area shall be bunded and sloped towards a sump to contain spillages of substances. All wastewater resulting from batching of concrete shall be disposed of via the contaminated water management system and shall not be discharged into the environment. Contaminated water storage areas shall not be allowed to overflow and appropriate protection from rain and flooding shall be implemented Empty cement bags shall be stored in weatherproof containers to prevent windblown cement dust and water contamination. Empty cement bags shall be disposed of on a regular basis via the solid waste management system and shall not be used for any other purpose. Unused cement bags shall be stored so as not to be affected by rain or runoff events. In this regard, closed steel containers shall be used for the storage of cement powder and any additives. The Contractor shall ensure that sand, aggregate, cement, or additives used during the mixing process are contained and covered to prevent contamination of the surrounding environment. The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to prevent the spillage of cement/ concrete during batching and construction operations. During pouring, the soil surface shall be protected using plastic and all visible remains of concrete shall be physically removed on completion of the cement/ concrete pour and appropriately disposed of. All spoiled and excess aggregate/ cement/ concrete shall be removed and disposed of via the solid waste management system. Where "readymix" concrete is used, the Contractor shall ensure that the delivery vehicles do not wash their chutes directly onto the ground. Any spillage resulting from the "readymix" delivery shall be immediately cleared and disposed of via the solid waste management	✓✓					

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	system. Ready-mix trucks shall not be permitted to dump drum wash on site unless into contaminated water pond which must be fully rehabilitated at completion and the sediment collected for disposal.						
5.4.7.4	**Earthworks** All earthworks shall be undertaken in such a manner to minimise the extent of any impacts caused by such activities, particularly with regards to erosion and dust generation. No equipment associated with earthworks shall be allowed outside of the Site and defined access routes unless expressly permitted by the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.5	**Dewatering** Pumps shall be placed over a drip tray to contain fuel spills and leaks. Pumps shall be located sufficiently above the water line to ensure that that it does not become inundated if pumping is discontinued. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent spillage during the refuelling of these pumps. The Contractor shall ensure that, unless like the upstream water quality, none of the water pumped during any dewatering activities, including good points, is released into the environment without the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval. The ESCO's and Construction Manager's approval is required before the discharge of this water into the Municipal sewer system.	✓✓					
5.4.7.6	**Bitumen** Over spray of bitumen products outside of the road surface and onto roadside vegetation or the surrounding environment shall be prevented using a method approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. When heating bitumen products, the Contractor shall take cognisance of appropriate fire risk controls. Heating of bitumen products shall only be undertaken using LPG or similar zero emission fuels and appropriate firefighting equipment shall be readily available. Stone chip/gravel excess shall not be left on road / paved area verges. This shall be swept / raked into piles and removed to an area approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Water quality from runoff from new/ fresh bitumen surfaces will be monitored visually by the ESCO and Construction Manager and remedial actions taken where necessary by the Contractor.	✓✓					
5.4.7.7	**Erosion and sedimentation control** The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to minimise the footprint of disturbance and limit erosion and sedimentation due to the construction activities. Implement an effective system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. ► Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them. ► Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces or hard standing areas). ► During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. ► Erosion must be controlled where necessary on top soiled areas. Where erosion and/or sedimentation, whether on or off the Site, occurs despite the Contractor complying with the foregoing, rectification shall be carried out in accordance with details specified by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where erosion and/or sedimentation occur due to the fault of the Contractor, rectification shall be carried out to the reasonable requirements of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Any runnels or erosion channels developed during construction or during the defect's liability period shall be backfilled and compacted. Stabilisation of cleared areas to prevent and control erosion shall be actively managed. Consideration and provision shall be made for various methods, namely, brush cut packing, mulch or chip cover, straw stabilising (at a rate of one bale/ 20 m2 and rotovated into the top 100 mm of the completed earthworks), watering, soil binders and anti-erosion compounds, mechanical cover or packing structures (e.g., Hessian cover). Traffic and movement over stabilised areas shall be restricted and controlled, and damage to stabilised area shall be repaired and maintained to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.8	**Crane operations** Drive plants shall be well maintained, and drip trays shall be positioned at potential leak areas. Over-greasing of crane cables shall be avoided. Movement and lifting of hazardous materials shall be undertaken such that they do not cause a pollution, spillage, or safety risk (were concrete buckets are in use).	✓✓					

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5.4.7.9	**Trenching** Trenching for services shall be undertaken in accordance with the engineering specifications with the following environmental amplifications, where applicable: ► Topsoil shall be removed and stockpiled separately from and not mixed with the subsoil. Preferably topsoil should be placed on the upslope side of the trench which subsoil is placed on the downslope side of the trench, levelled and used for construction access. The areas used for topsoil and subsoil stockpiling should not be cleared of shorter herbaceous vegetation and must not be grubbed. Only once the trench is backfilled and shaped will the topsoil be spread across the trench area," ► Soil shall be excavated and used for refilling trenches i.e. soil from the first trench shall be excavated and stockpiled, thereafter soil from the second excavated trench length shall be used to backfill the trench behind it once the services have been laid. The last trench shall be filled using the soil stockpiled from the first trench. ► Trench lengths shall be kept as short as practically possible before backfilling and compacting. ► Trenches shall be re-filled to the same level as (or slightly higher to allow for settlement) the surrounding land surface to minimise erosion. ► Stormwater control measures shall be used to reduce the ingress of stormwater into the trench. Where needed the Contractor shall provide temporary stormwater pipes to allow stormwater to cross the open trench.	✓✓					
5.4.7.10	**Drilling and jack hammering** The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to limit dust generation and noise because of drilling operations. The Contractor shall ensure that no pollution results from drilling operations, either because of oil and fuel drips, or from drilling fluid. Any areas or structures damaged by the drilling and associated activities shall be rehabilitated by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.11	**Stockpiling** The ESCO and Construction Manager will identify suitable sites for stockpiling. Stockpiles shall be convex in shape and shall be limited in height so that it does not result in undue visual impacts or significant dust, as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Stockpiles shall be so placed to occupy minimum width compatible with the natural angle of repose of material, and measures shall be taken to prevent the material from being spread over too wide a surface. Unless otherwise stipulated, areas for temporary stockpiling will not be cleared of shorter herbaceous vegetation as this compacted vegetation layer will serve protect the topsoil and serve as a marker during stockpile reclamation. Where required, appropriate precautions shall be taken to prevent the erosion and limit the compaction of the stockpiles. The Contractor shall ensure that all stockpiles do not result in the damming of water or run off or is itself washed away. Top material stockpiles shall not be covered with any material (e.g., plastic) that may kill seeds or cause it to compost. If the stockpiles start to erode significantly or cause dust problems, they shall be covered with hessian or similar. Where practical, top material shall not be left for longer than six to eight months before being used for rehabilitation. If stored for longer than six months, the top material shall be analysed and, if necessary, ameliorated before use in rehabilitation works.	✓✓					
5.4.7.12	**Site closure and rehabilitation** Any areas that the ESCO or Construction Manager believes may have been impacted upon or disturbed, shall be rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the Construction Manager, which includes all areas where top material has been stripped or compacted. Once construction is complete the Contractor shall clear all construction debris and materials from the Site not forming part of the Permanent Works. The area to be rehabilitated shall first be landscaped to match the topography of the surrounding area as it was prior to construction. The composition of vegetation to be used for any rehabilitation shall be specified. The Contractor may not use herbicides, pesticides, fertilisers, or other poisonous substances for the rehabilitation process unless otherwise agreed with the ESCO and Construction Manager. All rehabilitated areas shall be considered "no go" areas and the Contractor shall ensure that none of his staff or equipment enters these areas. The Contractor shall undertake irrigation of rehabilitated areas for a minimum period of six to eight weeks to encourage germination. They may elect to extend the irrigation programme, or the ESCO and Construction Manager may specify ongoing irrigation programme if required. However, any irrigation programme must taper off over a period of four to eight weeks before complete cessation as an abrupt cessation is likely to result in high seeding mortality rates (depending on local soil and climatological factors). The Contractor shall undertake to remove all alien vegetation re-establishing on the area and shall implement the necessary temporary or permanent measures to combat soil erosion.				-		-Site closure is NA at this stage -Earthworks rehabilitation commenced in July 2024 and continued during 2024 in terms of re-shaping subsoil and topsoil material along the WEF access road verges and the sloped edges of several turbine hardstands -Rehabilitation monitoring should continue concurrently whilst construction continues to check aspects such as erosion and alien plants do not become problems in rehabilitated areas

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
5.4.7.13	**Temporary revegetation of the areas disturbed by construction** Where there is likely to be a delay of greater than two months in the landscaping and revegetation of a disturbed area or where that site is likely to be the subject of further construction activities at a later stage, the Contractor shall ensure that the area is temporarily revegetated to combat dust generation and prevent erosion. This revegetation shall occur incrementally immediately upon completion of the construction activities at the subject location. "Prior to revegetation, structures and material not forming part of the Permanent Works, including remnants of building materials, concrete foundations, timber, and foreign debris, shall be removed, and disposed of via the solid waste management system. The area shall be revegetated as follows: ► Compacted areas, such as roads, stockpile areas and construction platforms shall be ripped or scarified to depth of 300mm." ► The surface shall be shaped to conform to the adjacent landforms. ► Alien vegetation shall be cleared; ► For areas with a slope of greater than 1:3, straw shall be utilised as a binding material to stabilise the soil during revegetation and rehabilitation of the site. Straw shall consist of natural, dried fibres of hay or chaff of various lengths between 50mm and 400mm, delivered to Site in bales and shall be applied evenly by hand or machine at a rate of 1 bale per 20m2 over the area to be revegetated. It shall then immediately be rotated into the upper 100 mm layer of soil. ► The prepared area shall be hydro- or hand-seeded at a rate of 40 kg/ha using a suitable indigenous grass species or Rye grass (Lolium multiflorum). In the event of hand-seeding, the seed mixture as specified shall be mixed with two parts per volume of clean dry plaster sand, then divided in half and applied evenly in two successive applications, one after the other, by means of an approved hand seeding machine (known colloquially as a "tefsaaier"). On completion of the seeding the surface shall be lightly raked to cover the seed with no more than 5 mm of soil. ► Water used for the irrigation of vegetated areas shall be free of pollutants that will have a detrimental effect on the plants. The vegetated area shall only be watered once, immediately following seeding. Watering should be carried out from a tanker, using a fine nozzle spray to avoid erosion and disturbance of the vegetation. Water for irrigation purposes may be from an approved source. No construction equipment, vehicles or unauthorised personnel shall be allowed onto areas that have been vegetated. Only persons or equipment required for the preparation of areas, application of fertiliser and maintenance of revegetated area shall be allowed to operate on these areas.				-		- Re-vegetation is NA at this stage - Re-seeding by hand was undertaken this month to promote growth and stabilise soil on sloped areas - EA holder and Contractors have made provision for re-vegetation of any exposed/disturbed areas requiring such
5.4.8	**Compliance**						
5.4.8.1	**Penalties** Penalties will be issued for certain transgressions. Penalties may be issued per incident at the discretion of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Such penalties will be issued in addition to any remedial costs incurred because of non-compliance with this Specification. The Construction Manager will inform the Contractor of the contravention and the amount of the penalty and shall be entitled to deduct the amount from monies due under the Contract.	✓✓					Noted, no penalties for environmental non-compliance have been issued at this stage
5.4.8.2	**Removal from site and suspension of Works** The Construction Manager may instruct the Contractor to remove from Site any person(s) who in their opinion is guilty of misconduct, or is incompetent, negligent or constitutes an undesirable presence on Site. Where the Construction Manager deems the Contractor to be in breach of any of the requirements of this Specification, he may order the Contractor to suspend the progress of the Works or any part thereof.					-	Noted
5.4.9	**Measurement and payment**						
5.4.9.1	Except as specified or in the Specification Data or as billed, no separate measurement and payment will be made to cover the costs of complying with the provisions of this Specification and such costs shall be deemed to be covered by the rates tendered for the items in the Bill of Quantities completed by the Contractor when submitting his tender.					-	Noted
5.4.9.2	**All requirements of the environmental management specification** All work not measured elsewhere, associated with complying with any requirement of this Environmental Management specification will be measured and paid as a sum. The tendered sum shall cover the cost of with complying with the environmental management specification and shall include for all materials, labour and plant required to execute and complete the Works as specified, described in the Bill of Quantities, or shown on the Drawing(s).					-	Noted

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
5.4.9.3	**Work required by the Construction Manager** Where a clause in this Specification includes a requirement as "required by the Construction Manager", measurement and payment for compliance with that requirement shall be in accordance with the relevant measurement and payment clause of the Project Environmental Specifications.					-	Noted
5.4.10	**Amendments to EMPr & Registers** Amendments to the EMPr must be submitted to and approved by the DFFE before the changes are commenced with. Furthermore, copies of the attendance registers for all environmental awareness training, employee induction programme, complaints registers, penalty registers and method statements must be kept and made available to the DFFE on request.	✓✓				-	-EMPr amendments are NA at this stage -Attendance registers for environmental awareness training, the employee induction programme, a complaints registers, penalty registers and method statements are available on site
		Summary calculation					
		71	0	0	4	6	**81** (total no. of conditions)
		71	0	0	4	6	**71** (audited) **10** (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(71x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (+71x2) x100
		EMPr Compliance					**100%**

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	Roles and responsibilities						
	Developer's Project Manager (DPM) The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMPr and any conditions of approval from the competent authority (CA). Where required, an environmental control officer (ECO) must be contracted by the Project Developer to objectively monitor the implementation of the EMPr according to relevant environmental legislation, and the conditions of the environmental authorisation (EA). The Project Developer is further responsible for providing and giving mandate to enable the ECO to perform responsibilities, and he must ensure that the ECO is integrated as part of the project team while remaining independent.	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA; Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Developer and its Contractor(s); Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Monitor the implementation of the EMPr throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMPr implementation; and Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation	✓✓					
	Developer Site Supervisor (DSS) The DSS reports directly to the DPM, oversees site works, liaises with the contractor(s) and the ECO. The DSS is responsible for the day to day implementation of the EMPr and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Ensure that all contractors identify a contractor's Environmental Officer (cEO); Must be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA. Oversees site works, liaison with Contractor, DPM and ECO; Must ensure that all landowners have the relevant contact details of the site staff, ECO and cEO; Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Will issue all non-compliances to contractors; and Ratify the Monthly Environmental Report.	✓✓					
4	*Environmental Control Officer (ECO)* The ECO is to conduct periodic site inspections, attend regular site meetings, pre-empt problems and suggest mitigation and be available to advise on incidental issues that arise. The ECO is also required to conduct compliance audits, verifying the monitoring reports submitted by the cEO. The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager regarding all environmental matters.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager, who in turn reports back to the Contractor and potential and Registered Interested & Affected Parties' (RI&AP's), as required. Issues of non-compliance raised by the ECO must be taken up by the Project Manager and resolved with the Contractor as per the conditions of his contract.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Decisions regarding environmental procedures, specifications and requirements which have a cost implication (i.e. those that are deemed to be a variation, not allowed for in the Performance Specification) must be endorsed by the Project Manager. The ECO must also, as specified by the EA, report to the relevant CA as and when required.	✓✓					
	The responsibilities of the ECO will include the following: - Be aware of the findings and conclusions of all EA related to the development;	✓✓					
	- Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr;	✓✓					
	- Be conversant with relevant environmental legislation, policies and procedures, and ensure compliance with them;	✓✓					
	Undertake regular and comprehensive site inspections / audits of the construction site according to the generic EMPr and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMPr and environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Compilation and administration of an environmental monitoring plan to ensure that the environmental management measures are implemented and are effective;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Monitoring the performance of the Contractors and ensuring compliance with the EMPr and associated Method Statements;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In consultation with the Developer Site Supervisor order the removal of person(s) and/or equipment which are in contravention of the specifications of the EMPr and/or environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Liaison between the DPM, Contractors, authorities and other lead stakeholders on all environmental concerns;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Compile a regular environmental audit report highlighting any non-compliance issues as well as satisfactory or exceptional compliance with the EMPr;	✓✓					This report
	Validating the regular site inspection reports, which are to be prepared by the contractor Environmental Officer (cEO);	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's record of environmental incidents (spills, impacts, legal transgressions etc.) as well as corrective and preventive actions taken;	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's public complaints register in which all complaints are recorded, as well as action taken;	✓✓					
	Assisting in the resolution of conflicts;	✓✓					
	Facilitate training for all personnel on the site – this may range from carrying out the training, to reviewing the training programmes of the Contractor;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In case of non-compliances, the ECO must first communicate this to the Senior Site Supervisor, who has the power to ensure this matter is addressed. Should no action or insufficient action be taken, the ECO may report this matter to the authorities as non-compliance;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maintenance, update and review of the EMPr;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMPr to the relevant stakeholders.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Developer Environmental Officer (dEO) The dEOs will report to the Project Manager and are responsible for implementation of the EMPr, environmental monitoring and reporting, providing environmental input to the Project Manager and Contractor's Manager, liaising with contractors and the landowners as well as a range of environmental coordination responsibilities	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Employees, Contractor(s) ;	✓✓					
	- Confine the development site to the demarcated area;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental internal audits with regards to EMPr and authorisation compliance (on cEO);	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractors in addressing environmental challenges on site;	✓✓					
	- Assist in incident management:	✓✓					
	- Reporting environmental incidents to developer and ensuring that corrective action is taken, and lessons learnt shared;	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractor in investigating environmental incidents and compile investigation reports;	✓✓					
	- Follow-up on pre-warnings, defects, non-conformance reports;	✓✓					
	- Measure and communicate environmental performance to the Contractor;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental awareness training on site together with ECO and cEO;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that the necessary legal permits and / or licenses are in place and up to date;	✓✓					
	- Acting as Developer's Environmental Representative on site and work together with the ECO and contractor;	✓✓					
4	*Contractor* The Contractor appoints the cEO and has overall responsibility for ensuring that all work, activities, and actions linked to the delivery of the contract are in line with the EMPr and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMPr while performing the onsite activities as per their contract with the Project Developer. The contractors are required, where specified, to provide Method Statements setting out in detail how the impact management actions contained in the EMPr will be implemented during the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity activities.	✓✓					
	project delivery and quality control for the development services as per appointment;	✓✓					
	employ a suitably qualified person to monitor and report to the Project Developer's appointed person on the daily activities on-site during the construction period;	✓✓					
	ensure that safe, environmentally acceptable working methods and practices are implemented and that equipment is properly operated and maintained, to facilitate proper access and enable any operation to be carried out safely;	✓✓					
	attend on site meeting(s) prior to the commencement of activities to confirm the procedure and designated activity zones;	✓✓					
	ensure that contractors' staff repair, at their own cost, any environmental damage as a result of a contravention of the specifications contained in EMPr, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMPr should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMPr (or relevant sections of the EMPr). The Contractor's representative can be the site agent; site engineer; a dedicated environmental officer; or an independent consultant. The Contractor must	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	ensure that the Contractor's Representative is suitably qualified to perform the necessary tasks and is appointed at a level such that she/he can interact effectively with other site Contractors, labourers, the Environmental Control Officer and the public. As a minimum the cEO shall meet the following criteria:						
4	-Be on site throughout the duration of the project and be dedicated to the project;	✓✓					
	-Ensure all their staff are aware of the environmental requirements, conditions and constraints with respect to all of their activities on site;	✓✓					
	-Implementing the environmental conditions, guidelines and requirements as stipulated within the EA, EMPr and Method Statements;	✓✓					
	-Attend the Environmental Site Meeting;	✓✓					
	- Undertaking corrective actions where non-compliances are registered within the stipulated timeframes;	✓✓					
	- Report back formally on the completion of corrective actions;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO in maintaining all the site documentation;	✓✓					
	- Prepare the site inspection reports and corrective action reports for submission to the ECO;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO with the preparing of the monthly report; and	✓✓					
	- Where more than one Contractor is undertaking work on site, each company appointed as a Contractor will appoint a cEO representing that company.	✓✓					
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE							
5	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMPr file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMPr file. A hard copy of all documentation shall be filed, while an electronic copy may be kept where relevant. A duplicate file will be maintained in the office of the DSS (where applicable). This duplicate file must remain current and up-to-date. The filing system must be updated and relevant documents added as required. The EMPr file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMPr file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	At the outset of the project the following preliminary list of documents shall be placed in the filing system and be accessible at all times: • Full copy of the signed EA from the CA in terms of NEMA, granting approval for the development or expansion; • Copy of the generic and site specific EMPr as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMPr and subsequent approval of site specific EMPr and amendments thereof; • All method statements; • Completed environmental checklists; • Minutes and attendance register of environmental site meetings; • An up-to-date environmental incident log; • A copy of all instructions or directives issued; • A copy of all corrective actions signed off. The corrective actions must be filed in such a way that a clear reference is made to the non-compliance record; • Complaints register.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to complete a Weekly Environmental Checklist, the format of which is to be agreed prior to commencement of the activity. The ECOs are required to sign and date the checklist, retain a copy in the EMPr file and submit a copy of the completed checklist to the DSS on a weekly basis.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The checklists will form the basis for the Monthly Environmental Reports. Copies of all completed checklists will be attached as Annexures to the Environmental Audit Report as required in terms of the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	Minutes of the environmental site meetings shall be kept. The minutes must include an attendance register and will be attached to the Monthly Report that is distributed to attendees. Each set of minutes must clearly record "Matters for Attention" that will be reviewed at the next meeting.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The method statement will be done in such detail that the ECOs are enabled to assess whether the contractor's proposal is in accordance with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Unless indicated otherwise by the Project Manager, the Contractor shall provide the following method statements to the Project Manager no less than 14 days prior to the commencement date of the activity: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall monitor and ensure that the contractors perform in accordance with these method statements.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to maintain an up-to-date and current Environmental Incident Log (environmental diary). The Environmental Incident Log is a means to record all environmental incidents and/or all non-compliance notice would not be issued.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECOs are to record all environmental incidents in the Environmental Incident Log. All incidents regardless of severity must be reported to the Developer. The Log is to be kept in the EMPr file and at a minimum the following will be recorded for each environmental incident.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The Environmental Incident Log will be captured in the EAR.	✓✓					

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	A non-compliance notice will be issued to the responsible contractor by the ECOs via the DSS or Project Manager. The non-compliance notice will be issued in writing; a copy filed in the EMPr file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMPr	✓✓					No NCRs issued by ECO this month
5	The contractors shall act immediately when a notice of non-compliance is received and correct whatever is the cause for the issuing of the notice. Complaints received regarding activities on the development site pertaining to the environment shall be recorded in a dedicated register and the response noted with the date and action taken. The ECO should be made aware of any complaints. Refer to EMPr				-		Noted, NA for this month
	For each non-compliance notice issued, a documented corrective action must be recorded. On receiving a non-compliance notice from the DSS, the contractor's cEO will ensure that the corrective actions required take place within the stipulated timeframe. On completion of the corrective action the cEO is to issue a Corrective Action Report in writing to the ECOs. If satisfied that the corrective action has been completed, the ECOs are to sign-off on the Corrective Action Report, and attach the report to the non-compliance notice in the EMPr file. A corrective action is considered complete once the report has signed off by the ECOs.				-		Noted, NA for this month
	A digital photographic record will be kept. The photographic record will be used to show before, during and post rehabilitation evidence of the project as well used in cases of damages claims if they arise. Each image must be dated and a brief description note attached.				-		Noted, NA for this month
	The Contractor shall: Allow the ECOs access to take photographs of all areas, activities and actions. The ECOs shall keep an electronic database of photographic records which will include: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall keep a current and up-to-date complaints register. The complaints register is to be a record of all complaints received from communities, stakeholders and individuals.	✓✓					No complaints received this month
	In the event that a Claim for Damages is submitted by a community, landowner or individual, the ECOs shall record the full detail of the complaint, facilitate with resolving / settling the complaint,				-		No complaints/claims this month, to be facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Open, transparent and good relations with affected landowners, communities and regional staff are an essential aspect to the successful management and mitigation of environmental impacts. The ECOs shall: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMPr must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMPr file and submitted to the CA at intervals as indicated in the EA.	✓✓					
	The ECOs must prepare a monthly EAR. The report will be tabled as the key point on the agenda of the Environmental Site Meeting. The Report is submitted for acceptance at the meeting and the final report will be circulated to the Project Manager and filed in the EMPr file. At a frequency determined by the EA, the ECOs shall submit the monthly reports to the CA.	✓✓					
	On final completion of the rehabilitation and/or requirements of the EA a final EAR is to be prepared and submitted to the CA. The EAR must comply with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS							
6	All staff must receive environmental awareness training prior to commencement of the activities;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must allow for sufficient sessions to train all personnel with no more than 20 personnel attending each course;	✓✓					
	Refresher environmental awareness training is available as and when required;	✓✓					
	All staff are aware of the conditions and controls linked to the EA and within the EMPr and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMPr;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must erect and maintain information posters at key locations on site, and the posters must include the following information as a minimum: a) Safety notifications; and b) No littering.	✓✓					
	Environmental awareness training must include as a minimum the following: a) Description of significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, related to their work activities; b) Mitigation measures to be implemented when carrying out specific activities; c) Emergency preparedness and response procedures; d) Emergency procedures; e) Procedures to be followed when working near or within sensitive areas; f) Wastewater management procedures; g) Water usage and conservation; h) Solid waste management procedures; i) Sanitation procedures; j) Fire prevention; and k) Disease prevention.	✓✓					
	A record of all environmental awareness training courses undertaken as part of the EMPr must be available;	✓✓					
	Educate workers on the dangers of open and/or unattended fires;	✓✓					
	A staff attendance register of all staff to have received environmental awareness training must be available.	✓✓					
	Course material must be available and presented in appropriate languages that all staff can understand.	✓✓					

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	A method statement must be provided by the contractor prior to any onsite activity that includes the layout of the construction camp in the form of a plan showing the location of key infrastructure and services (where applicable), including but not limited to offices, overnight vehicle parking areas, stores, the workshop, stockpile and lay down areas, hazardous materials storage areas (including fuels), the batching plant (if one is located at the construction camp), designated access routes, equipment cleaning areas and the placement of staff accommodation, cooking and ablution facilities, waste and wastewater management;	✓✓					
	Location of camps must be within approved area to ensure that the site does not impact on sensitive areas identified in the environmental assessment or site walk through;	✓✓					
	Sites must be located where possible on previously disturbed areas;	✓✓					
	The camp must be fenced in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation; and	✓✓					
	The use of existing accommodation for contractor staff, where possible, is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Identification of access restricted areas is to be informed by the environmental assessment, site walk through and any additional areas identified during development;	✓✓					
	Erect, demarcate and maintain a temporary barrier with clear signage around the perimeter of any access restricted area, colour coding could be used if appropriate; and	✓✓					
	Unauthorised access and development related activity inside access restricted areas is prohibited.	✓✓					
	An access agreement must be formalised and signed by the DPM, Contractor and landowner before commencing with the activities;	✓✓					
	All private roads used for access to the servitude must be maintained and upon completion of the works, be left in at least the original condition	✓✓					
	All contractors must be made aware of all these access routes.	✓✓					
	Any access route deviation from that in the written agreement must be closed and re-vegetated immediately, at the contractor's expense;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maximum use of both existing servitudes and existing roads must be made to minimize further disturbance through the development of new roads;	✓✓					
	In circumstances where private roads must be used, the condition of the said roads must be recorded in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record; prior to use and the condition thereof agreed by the landowner, the DPM, and the contractor;	✓✓					
	Access roads in flattish areas must follow fence lines and tree belts to avoid fragmentation of vegetated areas or croplands	✓✓					
	Access roads must only be developed on a pre-planned and approved roads;	✓✓					
	Use existing gates provided to gain access to all parts of the area authorised for development, where possible;	✓✓					
	Existing and new gates to be recorded and documented in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record;	✓✓					
	All gates must be fitted with locks and be kept locked at all times during the development phase, unless otherwise agreed with the landowner;	✓✓					
	At points where the line crosses a fence in which there is no suitable gate within the extent of the line servitude, on the instruction of the DPM, a gate must be installed at the approval of the landowner;	✓✓					
	Care must be taken that the gates must be so erected that there is a gap of no more than 100 mm between the bottom of the gate and the ground;	✓✓					
	Where gates are installed in jackal proof fencing, a suitable reinforced concrete sill must be provided beneath the gate;	✓✓					
	Original tension must be maintained in the fence wires;	✓✓					
	All gates installed in electrified fencing must be re-electrified;	✓✓					
	All demarcation fencing and barriers must be maintained in good working order for the duration of the development activities;	✓✓					
	Fencing must be erected around the camp, batching plants, hazardous storage areas, and all designated access restricted areas, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Any temporary fencing to restrict the movement of life-stock must only be erected with the permission of the land owner.	✓✓					
	All fencing must be developed of high quality material bearing the SABS mark;	✓✓					
	The use of razor wire as fencing must be avoided;	✓✓					
	Fenced areas with gate access must remain locked after hours, during weekends and on holidays if staff is away from site. Site security will be required at all times;	✓✓					
	On completion of the development phase all temporary fences are to be removed;	✓✓					
	The contractor must ensure that all fence uprights are appropriately removed, ensuring that no uprights are cut at ground level but rather removed completely.	✓✓					
	All abstraction points or bore holes must be registered with the DWS and suitable water meters installed to ensure that the abstracted volumes are measured on a daily basis;	✓✓					GA issued for boreholes which have meters

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
6	The Contractor must ensure the following: a. The vehicle abstracting water from a river does not enter or cross it and does not operate from within the river; b. No damage occurs to the river bed or banks and that the abstraction of water does not entail stream diversion activities; and c. All reasonable measures to limit pollution or sedimentation of the downstream watercourse are implemented.	✓✓					
	Ensure water conservation is being practiced by: a. Minimising water use during cleaning of equipment; b. Undertaking regular audits of water systems; and c. Including a discussion on water usage and conservation during environmental awareness training. d. The use of grey water is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Runoff from the cement/ concrete batching areas must be strictly controlled, and contaminated water must be collected, stored and either treated or disposed of off-site, at a location approved by the project manager;	✓✓					
	All spillage of oil onto concrete surfaces must be controlled by the use of an approved absorbent material and the used absorbent material disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Natural storm water runoff not contaminated during the development and clean water can be discharged directly to watercourses and water bodies, subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO;	✓✓					
	Water that has been contaminated with suspended solids, such as soils and silt, may be released into watercourses or water bodies only once all suspended solids have been removed from the water by settling out these solids in settlement ponds. The release of settled water back into the environment must be subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO.	✓✓					
	All measures regarding waste management must be undertaken using an integrated waste management approach;	✓✓					
	Sufficient, covered waste collection bins (scavenger and weatherproof) must be provided;	✓✓					
	A suitably positioned and clearly demarcated waste collection site must be identified and provided;	✓✓					
	The waste collection site must be maintained in a clean and orderly manner;	✓✓					
	Waste must be segregated into separate bins and clearly marked for each waste type for recycling and safe disposal;	✓✓					
	Staff must be trained in waste segregation;	✓✓					
	Bins must be emptied regularly;	✓✓					
	General waste produced onsite must be disposed of at registered waste disposal sites/ recycling company;	✓✓					
	Hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site;	✓✓					
	Certificates of safe disposal for general, hazardous and recycled waste must be maintained.	✓✓					
	All watercourses must be protected from direct or indirect spills of pollutants such as solid waste, sewage, cement, oils, fuels, chemicals, aggregate tailings, wash and contaminated water or organic material resulting from the Contractor's activities;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, prompt action must be taken to clear the polluted or affected areas;	✓✓					
	Where possible, no development equipment must traverse any seasonal or permanent wetland	✓✓					
	No return flow into the estuaries must be allowed and no disturbance of the Estuarine functional Zone should occur;				-		NA, no estuaries
	Development of permanent watercourse or estuary crossing must only be undertaken where no alternative access to tower position is available;	✓✓					
	There must not be any impact on the long term morphological dynamics of watercourses or estuaries;	✓✓					
	Existing crossing points must be favoured over the creation of new crossings (including temporary access)	✓✓					
	When working in or near any watercourse or estuary, the following environmental controls and consideration must be taken: a) Water levels during the period of construction; No altering of the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse	✓✓					
	b) During the execution of the works, appropriate measures to prevent pollution and contamination of the riparian environment must be implemented e.g. including ensuring that construction equipment is well maintained;	✓✓					
	c) Where earthwork is being undertaken in close proximity to any watercourse, slopes must be stabilised using suitable materials, i.e. sandbags or geotextile fabric, to prevent sand and rock from entering the channel; and	✓✓					Drainage pipes and gabions have been installed to allow natural drainage and free passage for water flow
	d) Appropriate rehabilitation and re-vegetation measures for the watercourse banks must be implemented timeously. In this regard, the banks should be appropriately and incrementally stabilised as soon as development allows.	✓✓					
	Indigenous vegetation which does not interfere with the development must be left undisturbed;	✓✓					

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Protected or endangered species may occur on or near the development site. Special care should be taken not to damage such species;	✓✓					
	Search, rescue and replanting of all protected and endangered species likely to be damaged during project development must be identified by the relevant specialist and completed prior to any development or clearing;	✓✓					
	Permits for removal must be obtained from the relevant CA prior to the cutting or clearing of the affected species, and they must be filed;	✓✓					
	The Environmental Audit Report must confirm that all identified species have been rescued and replanted and that the location of replanting is compliant with conditions of approvals;	✓✓					
	Trees felled due to construction must be documented and form part of the Environmental Audit Report;	✓✓					
	Rivers and watercourses must be kept clear of felled trees, vegetation cuttings and debris;	✓✓					
	Only a registered pest control operator may apply herbicides on a commercial basis and commercial application must be carried out under the supervision of a registered pest control operator, supervision of a registered pest control operator or is appropriately trained;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A daily register must be kept of all relevant details of herbicide usage;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	No herbicides must be used in estuaries;				-		NA, no estuaries
	All protected species and sensitive vegetation not removed must be clearly marked and such areas fenced off in accordance to Section 5.3: Access restricted areas. Alien invasive vegetation must be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste management facility.	✓✓					
	No interference with livestock must occur without the landowner's written consent and with the landowner or a person representing the landowner being present;	✓✓					
	The breeding sites of raptors and other wild birds species must be taken into consideration during the planning of the development programme;	✓✓					
	Breeding sites must be kept intact and disturbance to breeding birds must be avoided. Special care must be taken where nestlings or fledglings are present;	✓✓					
	Special recommendations of the avian specialist must be adhered to at all times to prevent unnecessary disturbance of birds;	✓✓					
	No poaching must be tolerated under any circumstances. All animal dens in close proximity to the works areas must be marked as Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	No deliberate or intentional killing of fauna is allowed;	✓✓					
	In areas where snakes are abundant, snake deterrents to be deployed on the pylons to prevent snakes climbing up, being electrocuted and causing power outages; and				-		NA at this stage
6	No Threatened or Protected species (ToPs) and/or protected fauna as listed according NEMBA (Act No. 10 of 2004) and relevant provincial ordinances may be removed and/or relocated without appropriate authorisations/permits.	✓✓					
	Identify, demarcate and prevent impact to all known sensitive heritage features on site in accordance with the No-Go procedure in Section 5.3: Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	Carry out general monitoring of excavations for potential fossils, artefacts and material of heritage importance;	✓✓					
	All work must cease immediately, if any human remains and/or other archaeological, palaeontological and historical material are uncovered. Such material, if exposed, must be reported to the nearest museum, archaeologist/ palaeontologist (or the South African Police Services), so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time must be allowed to remove/collect such material before development recommences.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological or archaeological resources discovered at this stage
	Safety of the public Identify fire hazards, demarcate and restrict public access to these areas as well as notify the local authority of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately fenced or demarcated; Adequate protective measures must be implemented to prevent unauthorised access to and climbing of partly constructed towers and protective scaffolding; Ensure structures vulnerable to high winds are secured; Maintain an incidents and complaints register in which all incidents or complaints involving the public are logged.	✓✓					
	Mobile chemical toilets are installed onsite if no other ablution facilities are available;	✓✓					
	The use of ablution facilities and or mobile toilets must be used at all times and no indiscriminate use of the veld for the purposes of ablutions must be permitted under any circumstances;	✓✓					
	Where mobile chemical toilets are required, the following must be ensured: a) Toilets are located no closer than 100 m to any watercourse or water body;	✓✓					
	b) Toilets are secured to the ground to prevent them from toppling due to wind or any other cause;	✓✓					
	c) No spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and the contents are managed in accordance with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	d) Toilets have an external closing mechanism and are closed and secured from the outside when not in use to prevent toilet paper from being blown out;	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	e) Toilets are emptied before long weekends and workers holidays, and must be locked after working hours;	✓✓					
	f) Toilets are serviced regularly and the ECO must inspect toilets to ensure compliance to health standards;	✓✓					
	A copy of the waste disposal certificates must be maintained.	✓✓					
	Undertake environmentally-friendly pest control in the camp area;	✓✓					
	Ensure that the workforce is sensitised to the effects of sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV AIDS;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that information posters on AIDS are displayed in the Contractor Camp area;	✓✓					
	Information and education relating to sexually transmitted diseases to be made available to both construction workers and local community, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Free condoms must be made available to all staff on site at central points;	✓✓					
	Medical support must be made available;	✓✓					
	Provide access to Voluntary HIV Testing and Counselling Services.	✓✓					
	Compile an Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) prior to the commencement of the proposed project;	✓✓					
	The Emergency Plan must deal with accidents, potential spillages and fires in line with relevant legislation;	✓✓					
	All staff must be made aware of emergency procedures as part of environmental awareness training;	✓✓					
	The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	In the event of emergency necessary mitigation measures to contain the spill or leak must be implemented (see Hazardous Substances section 5.17).	✓✓					
	The use and storage of hazardous substances to be minimised and non-hazardous and non-toxic alternatives substituted where possible;	✓✓					
	All hazardous substances must be stored in suitable containers as defined in the Method Statement;	✓✓					
6	Containers must be clearly marked to indicate contents, quantities and safety requirements;	✓✓					
	All storage areas must be bunded. The bunded area must be of sufficient capacity to contain a spill / leak from the stored containers;	✓✓					
	Bunded areas to be suitably lined with a SABS approved liner;	✓✓					
	An Alphabetical Hazardous Chemical Substance (HCS) control sheet must be drawn up and kept up to date on a continuous basis;	✓✓					
	All hazardous chemicals that will be used on site must have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);	✓✓					
	All employees working with HCS must be trained in the safe use of the substance and according to the safety data sheet;	✓✓					
	Employees handling hazardous substances / materials must be aware of the potential impacts and follow appropriate safety measures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be made available;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that diesel and other liquid fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid is stored in appropriate storage tanks or in bowsers;	✓✓					
	The tanks/ bowsers must be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete) with a permanent bund. The impermeable lining must extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund must be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers (110% statutory requirement plus an allowance for rainfall);	✓✓					
	The floor of the bund must be sloped, draining to an oil separator;	✓✓					
	Provision must be made for refuelling at the storage area by protecting the soil with an impermeable groundcover. Where dispensing equipment is used, a drip tray must be used to ensure small spills are contained;	✓✓					
	All empty externally dirty drums must be stored on a drip tray or within a bunded area;	✓✓					
	No unauthorised access into the hazardous substances storage areas must be permitted;	✓✓					
	No smoking must be allowed within the vicinity of the hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Adequate fire-fighting equipment must be made available at all hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Where refuelling away from the dedicated refuelling station is required, a mobile refuelling unit must be used. Appropriate ground protection such as drip trays must be used;	✓✓					
	An appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity/s involving the use of hazardous substance must be available at all times;	✓✓					
	The responsible operator must have the required training to make use of the spill kit in emergency situations;	✓✓					
	An appropriate number of spill kits must be available and must be located in all areas where activities are being undertaken;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, contaminated soil must be collected in containers and stored in a central location and disposed of according to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008. Refer to Section 5.7 for procedures concerning storm and waste water management and 5.8 for solid and hazardous waste management.	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Where possible and practical all maintenance of vehicles and equipment must take place in the workshop area;	✓✓					
	During servicing of vehicles or equipment, especially where emergency repairs are effected outside the workshop area, a suitable drip tray must be used to prevent spills onto the soil. The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or be removed from site to facilitate repair;	✓✓					
	Workshop areas must be monitored for oil and fuel spills;	✓✓					
	Appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity taking place must be available;	✓✓					
	The workshop area must have a bunded concrete slab that is sloped to facilitate runoff into a collection sump or suitable oil / water separator where maintenance work on vehicles and equipment can be performed;	✓✓					
	Water drainage from the workshop must be contained and managed in accordance Section 5.7: Storm and waste water management.	✓✓					
	Concrete mixing must be carried out on an impermeable surface;	✓✓					
	Batching plants areas must be fitted with a containment facility for the collection of cement laden water.	✓✓					
	Dirty water from the batching plant must be contained to prevent soil and groundwater contamination	✓✓					
	Bagged cement must be stored in an appropriate facility and at least 10 m away from any water courses, gullies and drains;	✓✓					
	A washout facility must be provided for washing of concrete associated equipment. Water used for washing must be restricted;	✓✓					
	Hardened concrete from the washout facility or concrete mixer can either be reused or disposed of at an appropriate licenced disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Empty cement bags must be secured with adequate binding material if these will be temporarily stored on site;	✓✓					
6	Sand and aggregates containing cement must be kept damp to prevent the generation of dust (Refer to Section 5.20: Dust emissions)	✓✓					
	Any excess sand, stone and cement must be removed or reused from site on completion of construction period and disposed at a registered disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Temporary fencing must be erected around batching plants in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation;	✓✓					
	Take all reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust as a result of project development activities to the satisfaction of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be avoided until such time as soil stripping is required and similarly exposed surfaces must be re- vegetated or stabilised as soon as is practically possible;	✓✓					
	Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials must be avoided under high wind conditions or when a visible dust plume is present;	✓✓					
	During high wind conditions, the ECO must evaluate the situation and make recommendations as to whether dust-damping measures are adequate, or whether working will cease altogether until the wind speed drops to an acceptable level;	✓✓					
	Where possible, soil stockpiles must be located in sheltered areas where they are not exposed to the erosive effects of the wind;	✓✓					
	Where erosion of stockpiles becomes a problem, erosion control measures must be implemented at the discretion of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Vehicle speeds must not exceed 40 km/h along dust roads or 20 km/h when traversing unconsolidated and non-vegetated areas;	✓✓					
	Straw stabilisation must be applied at a rate of one bale/10m^2 and harrowed into the top 100 mm of top material, for all completed earthworks;				-		This condition to be confirmed with technical specifications for earthworks and may be NA
	For significant areas of excavation or exposed ground, dust suppression measures must be used to minimise the spread of dust.	✓✓					
	Any blasting activity must be conducted by a suitably licensed blasting contractor; and	✓✓					
	Notification of surrounding landowners, emergency services site personnel of blasting activity 24 hours prior to such activity taking place on Site.	✓✓					
	The Contractor must keep noise level within acceptable limits, Restrict the use of sound amplification equipment for communication and emergency only.	✓✓					
6.22	**Noise** All vehicles and machinery must be fitted with appropriate silencing technology and must be properly maintained; Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise must be recorded and communicated. Where possible or applicable, provide transport to and from the site on a daily basis for construction workers; Develop a Code of Conduct for the construction phase.	✓✓					
6.23	**Fire Prevention** Designate smoking areas where the fire hazard could be regarded as insignificant;	✓✓					
	Firefighting equipment must be available on all vehicles located on site;	✓✓					
	The local Fire Protection Agency (FPA) must be informed of construction activities;	✓✓					
	Contact numbers for the FPA and emergency services must be communicated in environmental awareness training and displayed at a central location on site;	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Two way swop of contact details between ECO and FPA.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time site based ESCO
6.24	**Stockpiling and stockpile areas** All material that is excavated during the project development phase (either during piling (if required) or earthworks) must be stored appropriately on site in order to minimise impacts to watercourses, watercourses and water bodies;	✓✓					
	All stockpiled material must be maintained and kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by undertaking regular weeding and control methods;	✓✓					
	Topsoil stockpiles must not exceed 2 m in height;	✓✓					
	During periods of strong winds and heavy rain, the stockpiles must be covered with appropriate material (e.g. cloth, tarpaulin etc.);	✓✓					
	Where possible, sandbags (or similar) must be placed at the bases of the stockpiled material in order to prevent erosion of the material.	✓✓					
6.25	**Civil Works** Where terracing is required, topsoil must be collected and retained for the purpose of re-use later to rehabilitate disturbed areas not covered by yard stone;	✓✓					
	Areas to be rehabilitated include terrace embankments and areas outside the high voltage yards;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where required, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	These areas can be stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas must be managed in accordance with Section 5.35: Landscaping and rehabilitation;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	All excess spoil generated during terracing activities must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a recognised landfill site; and	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
6.26	**Excavation of foundation, cable trenching and drainage systems** All excess spoil generated during foundation excavation must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a licensed landfill site, if not used for backfilling purposes;	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Management of equipment for excavation purposes must be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; and	✓✓					
	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
6.27	**Installation of foundations, cable trenching and drainage systems** Batching of cement to be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.19: Batching plants; and Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.28	**Installation of equipment** Management of dust must be conducted in accordance with Section 5. 20: Dust emissions; Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
5.2	**Steelwork Assembly and Erection** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
6.29	**Cabling and Stringing** Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and	✓✓					
6.30	**Testing and Commissioning** Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.31	**Socio-economic** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste (off cuts etc.) shall be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 6.8: Solid waste and hazardous Management;	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement communication strategies to facilitate public participation;	✓✓					
	Develop and implement a collaborative and constructive approach to conflict resolution as part of the external stakeholder engagement process;	✓✓					
	Sustain continuous communication and liaison with neighbouring owners and residents	✓✓					
	Create work and training opportunities for local stakeholders; and	✓✓					
	Where feasible, no workers, with the exception of security personnel, must be permitted to stay over-night on the site. This would reduce the risk to local farmers.				-		NA, no workers stay overnight on site
6.32	**Temporary closure of site** Bunds must be emptied (where applicable) and need to be undertaken in accordance with the impact management actions included in sections 5.17: Hazardous substances and 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Hazardous storage areas must be well ventilated;	✓✓					
	Fire extinguishers must be serviced and accessible. Service records to be filed and audited at last service;	✓✓					
	Emergency and contact details displayed must be displayed;	✓✓					
	Security personnel must be briefed and have the facilities to contact or be contacted by relevant management and emergency personnel;	✓✓					
	Night hazards such as reflectors, lighting, traffic signage etc. must have been checked;	✓✓					
	Fire hazards identified and the local authority must have been notified of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	Structures vulnerable to high winds must be secured;	✓✓					
	Wind and dust mitigation must be implemented;	✓✓					
	Cement and materials stores must have been secured;	✓✓					
	Toilets must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Refuse bins must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Drip trays must have been emptied and secured.	✓✓					
6.33	**Dismantling of old equipment** All old equipment removed during the project must be stored in such a way as to prevent pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	Oil containing equipment must be stored to prevent leaking or be stored on drip trays;	✓✓					
	All scrap steel must be stacked neatly and any disused and broken insulators must be stored in containers;	✓✓					
	Once material has been scrapped and the contract has been placed for removal, the disposal Contractor must ensure that any equipment containing pollution causing substances is dismantled and transported in such a way as to prevent spillage and pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must also be equipped to contain and clean up any pollution causing spills; and Disposal of unusable material must be at a licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
6.34	**Landscaping and rehabilitation** All areas disturbed by construction activities must be subject to landscaping and rehabilitation; All spoil and waste must be disposed of to a registered waste site;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	All slopes must be assessed for contouring, and to contour only when the need is identified in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Berms that have been created must have a slope of 1:4 and be replanted with indigenous species and grasses that approximates the original condition;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where new access roads have crossed cultivated farmlands, that lands must be rehabilitated by ripping which must be agreed to by the holder of the EA and the landowners;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Rehabilitation of access roads outside of farmland;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Indigenous species must be used for with species and/grasses to where it compliments or approximates the original condition;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Stockpiled topsoil must be used for rehabilitation (refer to Section 5.24: Stockpiling and stockpiled areas);				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread so as to facilitate seeding and minimise loss of soil due to erosion;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Before placing topsoil, all visible weeds from the placement area and from the topsoil must be removed;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Subsoil must be ripped before topsoil is placed;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	The rehabilitation must be timed so that rehabilitation can take place at the optimal time for vegetation establishment;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where impacted through construction related activity, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Sloped areas stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Spoil can be used for backfilling or landscaping as long as it is covered by a minimum of 150 mm of topsoil.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where required, re-vegetation including hydro-seeding can be enhanced using a vegetation seed mixture as described below. A mixture of seed can be used provided the mixture is carefully selected to ensure the following: a) Annual and perennial plants are chosen;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	b) Pioneer species are included;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	c) Species chosen must be indigenous to the area with the seeds used coming from the area;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	d) Root systems must have a binding effect on the soil;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	e) The final product must not cause an ecological imbalance in the area.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
Part C - Impact Management Actions based on site specific environmental attributes							
9	**General** The Owner shall ensure an Independent Auditor undertakes a compliance audit of the project every five years and submit the findings to DFFE. The Report must comply with the provision of Appendix 7 of the NEMA.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Botanical There should be no indiscriminate driving of vehicles 'in the veld' i.e. off designated roads and access routes.	✓✓					
	Construction areas must be clearly marked and no activity should occur outside these areas apart from access.	✓✓					
	Toilet facilities must be provided during the construction phase. The veld should not be used for ablutions.	✓✓					
	Introduction of spread of alien invasive plant species must be avoided. Strict monitoring for possible invasion by alien plans species must be implemented and should remain in place for three years post-construction. Of particular note is the avoidance of spread of *Opuntia ficus-indica* (Prickly-pear – 'spiny form'). During the operational phase there must be ongoing monitoring to ensure that no alien invasive plant species are introduced to the sub-station site and that weedy species are eradicated.	✓✓					
	An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must oversee post-construction site cleaning and all construction sites must be inspected for cleanliness post-construction.	✓✓					
	Bats Artificial lighting - Consciously switch off all lights at a construction area when not required anymore, do not let it burn throughout the night. If suitable for the purpose utilize lighting temperatures (colours/wavelengths) that attract less insects.	✓✓					
	Foraging habitat loss - Adhere to the sensitivity map. Keep to designated areas and designated roads with all construction vehicles. Damaged areas not required after construction should be rehabilitated by an experienced vegetation succession specialist.	✓✓					
	Fauna Before vegetation clearance commences, areas must be walked and slow-moving animals removed out of the impact area.	✓✓					
	Construction workers should be made aware of slow-moving and cryptic species such as tortoises.	✓✓					
	Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm by persons with the necessary training in identification and handling of snakes.	✓✓					
	All construction staff shall undergo environmental awareness training and must be informed that disruption, trapping or snaring of wildlife is not permitted.	✓✓					
	Extra care should be taken on high fire danger index or rating days (orange or red days, see http://www.forestry.co.za/fire-danger-index/), where wildfire could start easily and spread rapidly, causing a high mortality in fauna species. High risk hot work should be carefully controlled and firefighting provisions must be on hand to quickly attend to and extinguish fires on these days.	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	The presence of the switching station should not result in a disruption of the natural fire frequency, which could otherwise result in an accumulation of senescent vegetation and fuel so that when a fire does eventually occur it is faster moving and more intense than an natural fire, and can result in an increased mortality of fauna and retard vegetation recovery, cause the soil to turn hydrophobic and result in an increased risk of significant soil erosion. Thus the WEF owner must have agreements in place with local fire protection association, land owners and fire services to manage a wildfire, i.e. the setting of back burns from the ridgeline to counter wildfire conflagration of ridge top. Thus managing habitat vitality and biodiversity.	✓✓					
9	**Agriculture/soils** Minimise the footprint of disturbance.	✓✓					
	Implement an effective stormwater control system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. Include periodical site inspection in environmental performance reporting that inspects the effectiveness of the run-off control system and specifically records occurrence or not of any erosion on site or downstream.	✓✓					
	Prohibit vehicular passage off designated roads and construction areas and use dust control measures during construction. Include periodic site inspections in environmental performance reporting that specifically records occurrence, or not, of off-road vehicle tracks in specific areas.	✓✓					
	If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them.	✓✓					
	Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces). During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. Erosion must be controlled where necessary on rehabilitated areas.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Establish an effective record-keeping system for each area where soil is disturbed for constructional purposes. These records should be included in environmental performance reports, and should include all of the below: Record the GPS coordinates of each area.	✓✓					
	Record the date of topsoil stripping.	✓✓					
	Record the GPS coordinates of where the topsoil is stockpiled.	✓✓					
	Record the date of cessation of construction (or operation) activities at the particular site.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on cessation of constructional activities.	✓✓					
	Record date and depth of re-spreading of topsoil.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on completion of rehabilitation and on an annual basis thereafter to show vegetation establishment and evaluate progress of restoration over time.						
	Palaeontology Remove any fossils found and send to a museum for curation – implement the chance find procedure. During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil material by the responsible ECO. Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible Environmental Control Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e. the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy).				-		Noted, no new palaeontological sites or fossils have been discovered at this stage
	Freshwater Contaminated runoff from the construction activities on site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction should preferably be undertaken in the low rainfall months when stormwater runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features or minimised during high rainfall events.	✓✓					
	After the construction phase, impacted areas within the freshwater features that have been disturbed should be rehabilitated, and re-vegetated with suitable vegetation.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels, these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. Should the site be decommissioned, these structures should be removed from the channels and the disturbed areas rehabilitated.	✓✓					
	Any increase in stormwater runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed within the drainage lines.	✓✓					

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Stormwater management for the site should be such that there are no direct discharges of stormwater arising from constructed areas into any of the freshwater features.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas should be monitored and managed in terms of the growth of invasive alien plants in/on river beds/banks.	✓✓					
Conditions common to the OHPL EMPrs							
	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation.	✓✓					
	Only use existing access routes to reached infrastructure, proper identification of new AIPs introductions	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas	✓✓					
	Restrict vegetation clearing to the minimum footprint area to decrease the impact on habitat integrity and diversity			X			Three (3) deviated sections of the 90km OHPL beyond the 100m approved corridor was identified for eleven (11) towers; namely SW164A, SW165, SW154A, SW154B, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R. It is recommended to relocate the deviated towers back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage.
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15 m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora	✓✓					
	Access roads should be kept to existing roads, as far as possible, so as to reduce fragmentation of natural habitat outside of the authorised footprint.	✓✓					
	Upon completion of construction activities, it must be ensured that no bare areas remain, and that indigenous species be used to revegetate the disturbed area.	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas.	✓✓					
	Removal of AIP species should preferably commence during the planning phase and continue throughout the construction and operational phases thereby ensuring that no AIP propagules are spread with construction rubble, or soils contaminated with AIP seeds during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Construction and/or alterations within this habitat unit is highly advised against, not only is wetlands protected under certain legislative documents they are of ecologically important ESA.	✓✓					
	Implement erosion control measures where necessary to ensure that further habitat loss does not occur.	✓✓					
	All soils compacted because of maintenance activities should be ripped and reprofiled to natural levels and revegetated with indigenous vegetation. Establishment of reintroduced vegetation within such disturbed areas must be monitored as part of maintenance activities to ensure no cumulative loss of floral habitat.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched and marked for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	A rescue and relocation plan must be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all floral SCC that will potentially be impacted by the proposed development. A Floral SCC Management Plan must also be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all SCC that will not be impacted directly but that could be impacted by edge effect impacts from operational and maintenance phase activities. The SCC Management Plan can be incorporated into the Rehabilitation Plan and must focus on the protection of specific RDL, and NT species that form part of the Study Area.	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be restricted to what is absolutely necessary and should remain within the approved development footprint.	✓✓					
	Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the construction activities. Additional road construction should be limited to what is absolutely necessary, and the footprint thereof kept to a minimal.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC species.	✓✓					

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Regular monitoring of SCC present and observation regarding their extent and abundance.	✓✓					
	Proper management plans to (if possible) relocated or avoid disturbing SCC species, especially those which are sensitive to disturbance.	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities.	✓✓					
Terrestrial Ecology - Fauna	Footprint areas (Pylons and servitude road) are to remain as small as possible with only those are necessary being cleared. Only tall trees located under the powerline are to be cut back, but not totally removed. As much herbaceous and shrubland vegetation as possible must remain under the powerlines. Small reptile and arachnid species should they not self-relocate must be carefully moved to habitat outside of the disturbance footprint.	✓✓					
	Existing roads must be used and as far as possible no new roads constructed.	✓✓					
	Avoid placement of pylons and service roads within this habitat unit and the associated zones of regulation. Do not clear any riparian vegetation within the powerline servitude. Where absolutely necessary only trim tall trees, do not cut them down.	✓✓					
	Manage edge effects and Alien Plant proliferation. Manage erosion and footprint creep.	✓✓					
	Vehicles to use designated roads as far as possible. Minimise vegetation clearance to only what is needed. No collection or destruction of faunal species and SCC is to occur. SCC to be relocated outside of disturbance footprint if they do not relocate themselves (Professional help may be required for such).	✓✓					
	Manage alien plant proliferation in disturbed areas and footprints. No catching / hunting of faunal species during operational activities. Manage erosion to ensure further habitat degradation does not occur. Do not clear vegetation unnecessarily under the powerline servitude.	✓✓					
	No collection or trapping of faunal SCC. Manage edge effects, habitat degradation and alien plant proliferation.	✓✓					
Aquatic ecology	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses;	✓✓					
	Due to the accessibility of the sites, no unnecessary crossing of the watercourses may be permitted and it is strongly recommended that the existing farm and access roads be utilised	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	It is strongly recommended that all support structures associated with the proposed powerline infrastructure be located outside the delineated extent of the identified watercourses and their 32m NEMA ZoR.	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	Maintenance vehicles must make use of dedicated access roads and no indiscriminate movement in the watercourses may be permitted	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate movement of construction equipment in the watercourses and buffer zones surrounding the watercourses may be permitted. Use must be made of the existing roads during the decommissioning phase	✓✓					
	All surface infrastructure (including throughflow structures) must be decommissioned. All materials must be removed from the watercourses (where applicable) and may temporarily be stored/ stockpiled outside of the delineated extent of the watercourses, where after it must be removed from site and disposed of at a registered disposal facility	✓✓					
Avifauna	All construction activities should be strictly managed according to generally accepted environmental best practice standards, so as to avoid any unnecessary impact on the receiving environment.	✓✓					
	All temporary disturbed areas should be rehabilitated according to the site's rehabilitation plan, following construction.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	The overhead cables (specifically the earth wires) should be fitted with an approved anti bird collision line marking device to make cables more visible to birds in flight and reduce the likelihood of collisions. This should be done according to the Eskom Distribution standards in terms of device spacing and other factors. Literature around the world points towards a 50-60% reduction in bird collision risk if the line is marked (Jenkins, Smallie & Diamond, 2010; Shaw et al, 2021). The line marking device should be a dynamic (moving – bird flapper type) device.				-		The ECO has communicated each month the requirement for the fitment of bird diverters / flappers and perches. Stringing activity has been complete on the WK and SK OHPL for several months hence it is now increasingly important to prioritise the activity of obtaining and fitting these devices as per this EMPr condition and in terms of the avifauna specialist reports for both OHPLs. This will be raised as an NC finding in the next audit cycle if appropriate action is not taken timeously.
	The new power line should be patrolled during operation by Eskom annually to measure any impacts on birds (through detecting collision fatalities) and to monitor the durability of the line marking devices.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Where multiple devices on a span have failed (broken off or become stuck and non-dynamic due to wind) they should be replaced immediately.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Any recorded bird fatality data should be submitted to the Eskom –EWT Strategic Partnership where it will be curated and publicly accessible.				-		No bird fatalities recorded at this stage
	The pylon structure to be used provides sufficient clearance between phase and phase and phase and earth to mitigate against the risk of bird electrocution.	✓✓					
	It is recommended as a precautionary measure that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to further provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware.				-		Noted, NA at this stage. The ECO has communicated the requirement of fitment of bird flappers and perches to pylons
	It is also essential that if any of the pylon structures are changed, we are given opportunity to assess the electrocution risk of the new structure and design mitigation.				-		There have been no new structure and design pylon structures at this stage
Heritage	An archaeologist/ heritage practitioner should conduct a walkthrough of a section of the proposed new servitude for the transmission line after vegetation clearing from: the Remaining Extent of the Farm Brakhill No. 139 (GPS reading: 33.31.328 ; S 25.23.426 E) to the Grassridge substation.	✓✓					
	All construction activities must be monitored or alternatively a person must be specially trained, for example the ECO, to conduct the monitoring. This must include the clearing of vegetation, levelling, excavations for other underground/ buried infrastructure and all above ground construction activities.	✓✓					
	Construction managers/foremen should also be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.	✓✓					
	If any human remains (or any other concentrations of archaeological heritage material) are exposed during construction, all work must cease in the immediate area of the finds and must be reported immediately to the archaeologist at the Albany Museum in Makhanda (Tel.: 046 622 2312) or to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (Tel.: 043 7450 888). Sufficient time should be allowed to investigate and to remove/collect such material. Recommendations will follow from the investigation and may include: - Consultation with the local communities regarding the conditions for the possible removal, storage and reburial (in the case of human remains) of heritage material.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If the local communities agree to the removal of human remains and heritage, an archaeologist must apply for permits from the Eastern Cape Province Heritage Resources Authority to collect and/or excavate sites/materials from archaeological sites impacted by the development.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Consultation with the Albany Museum (repository for archaeological material in the Eastern Cape) regarding permit(s) to remove the heritage material, the storing, curating and costs involved.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A Phase 2 Mitigation process to systematically excavate and to remove the archaeological deposits before construction of the development continues.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Monitor construction activities and implement chance fossil find procedure.	✓✓					Noted, Chance fossil find procedure available on site

Summary calculation					
354	0	1	56	0	**411** (total no. of conditions)
354	0	1	56	0	**355** (audited) **56** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(354x2)+(0x1)+(1x0)] / (+355x2) x100
EMPr Compliance					**99.7%**

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
2	The following key conditions would be required to be included within the environmental authorisation issued for the access road: » The project footprint must be minimised and must remain within the demarcated development area to avoid impacts on episodic drainage lines and SCCs in the surrounding areas.	✓✓					
	» The access road layout and EMPr should be approved along with the environmental authorisation (should authorisation be issued for the project).	✓✓					
	» All mitigation measures detailed within this BA Report, as well as the specialist reports contained within Appendices D to H, are to be implemented.	✓✓					
	» The EMPr as contained within Appendix I of the BA Report should form part of the contract with the Contractor appointed to construct and maintain access road in order to ensure compliance with environmental specifications and management measures. The implementation of the EMPr for all life cycle phases of the access road is considered key in achieving the appropriate environmental management standards as detailed for this project.	✓✓					
	» A pre-construction walk-through of the access road route for species of conservation concern (SCC) that would be affected and that can be translocated must be undertaken by an ecologist prior to the commencement of the construction phase. Permits from the relevant national and provincial authorities, i.e., CapeNature and the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE), must be obtained before the individual species of concern are disturbed.	✓✓					
	» Prior to construction, a walkdown of the final road layout must be completed by an archaeologist to ensure that no significant archaeological heritage is impacted by the proposed road development.	✓✓					
	» Obtain all other environmental permits for the project, as required.	✓✓					
	The Developer must ensure that the implementation of the project complies with the requirements of all environmental authorisations, permits, and obligations emanating from relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	This EMPr shall be binding on all the parties involved in the planning, construction and operational phases of the project, and shall be enforceable at all levels of contract and operational management within the project. The document must be adhered to and updated as relevant throughout the project life cycle.	✓✓					
Planning and design							
5	Plan and conduct pre-construction activities in an environmentally acceptable manner.	✓✓					
	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses.	✓✓					
	The throughflow structures must be designed to ensure that the structures are geotechnically sound and that they are hydraulically stable, even if a 1:100 year flood event was to occur. The designs should include culverts installed intermittently to ensure a free draining landscape that does not lead to erosion, incision and sedimentation.	✓✓					
	It is recommended that a suitably qualified hydrologist be consulted to provide guidance on the relevant sizes and width requirements to ensure that hydraulic functioning of the system is maintained.	✓✓					
	In addition, the crossings must be designed such that should they be overtopped, they remain stable and do not lead to excessive downstream erosion and incision. Similarly, a freshwater ecologist must ensure that the final design accounts for appropriate wetting frequencies and patterns are maintained in the pre-development condition.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no clearing or stockpiling occurs within the episodic drainage line and possible buffer zones as defined by the freshwater specialists.	✓✓					
	The delineated extent of the episodic drainage line must be clearly demarcated with danger tape as a 'no-go area' by an Environmental Control Officer (ECO). No construction personnel and equipment/vehicles may enter the episodic drainage line.	✓✓					
	Obtain any additional environmental permits required prior to the commencement of construction. Copies of permits/licenses must be submitted to the Director: Environmental Impact Evaluation at the DFFE.	✓✓					
	Before the commencement of any construction and clearing for the proposed realigned access road, a walkthrough must be conducted during the winter season to ensure all occurring species of concern are marked for relocation or destruction, for which the relevant permits must be applied for.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Affected individuals of selected protected species (i.e. those that are of high conservation value or which have a high probability of surviving translocation) which cannot be avoided should be translocated to a safe area on the site prior to construction. This does not include woody species which cannot be translocated and where these are protected by DFFF and permit for their destruction would be required.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the final road layout must be completed by an archaeologist to ensure that no significant archaeological heritage is impacted by the proposed road development.	✓✓					
	A chance find procedure must be developed and implemented in the event that archaeological or palaeontological resources are found.	✓✓					
	An Ecological walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched for and marked. Wherever possible micro-siting must take place to avoid SCC, and especially SCC which cannot be rescued and relocated.	✓✓					
	Wherever possible micro-siting must take place to avoid SCC, and especially SCC which cannot be rescued and relocated. An assessment must be undertaken to determine those that are eligible for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	The terms of this EMPr and the Environmental Authorisation must be included in all tender documentation and Contractors contracts.	✓✓					
	Pre-construction environmental induction for all construction staff on site must be provided to ensure that basic environmental principles are adhered to. This includes awareness of no littering, appropriate handling of pollution and chemical spills, avoiding fire hazards, minimising wildlife interactions, remaining within demarcated construction areas etc.	✓✓					
Construction							
6	Construction Manager will: » Ensure all specifications and legal constraints specifically with regards to the environment are highlighted to the Contractor(s) so that they are aware of these.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the Developer and its Contractor(s) are made aware of all stipulations within the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the EMPr is correctly implemented throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. This will be documented as part of the site meeting minutes through input from the independent ECO.	✓✓					
	» Be fully conversant with the EIA for the project, the EMPr, the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation, and all relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits.	✓✓					
	Site Manager (The Contractor's on-site Representative) will: » Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of the BA.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents and conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant environmental legislation, and ensure compliance with these.	✓✓					
	» Have overall responsibility of the EMPr and its implementation.	✓✓					
	» Conduct audits to ensure compliance to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Ensure there is communication with the Technical Director, the ECO, the Internal Environmental Officer and relevant discipline engineers on matters concerning the environment.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that no actions are taken which will harm or may indirectly cause harm to the environment, and take steps to prevent pollution on the site.	✓✓					
	» Confine activities to the demarcated construction site.	✓✓					
	An independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must be appointed by the project proponent prior to the commencement of any authorised activities and will be responsible for monitoring, reviewing and verifying compliance by the Contractor with the environmental specifications of the EMPr and the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation. Accordingly, the ECO will: » Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the EIA.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the conditions of the EA (once issued).	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the EMPr.	✓✓					
6	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of all relevant environmental legislation, and ensure compliance therewith.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits issued for the project.	✓✓					

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	» Ensure that the contents of the EMPr are communicated to the Contractors site staff and that the Site Manager and Contractors are constantly made aware of the contents through ongoing discussion.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that compliance with the EMPr is monitored through regular and comprehensive inspection of the site and surrounding areas.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that the Site Manager has input into the review and acceptance of construction methods and method statements.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that activities on site comply with all relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that a removal is ordered of any person(s) and/or equipment responsible for any contravention of the specifications of the EMPr.				-		No removal orders applicable at this stage
	» Ensure that any non-compliance or remedial measures that need to be applied are reported	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Keep records of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Independently report to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) in terms of compliance with the specifications of the EMPr and conditions of the EA (once issued).	✓✓					
	» Keep records of all reports submitted to DFFE.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	As a general mitigation strategy, the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) should be present for the site preparation and initial clearing activities to ensure the correct demarcation of no-go areas, facilitate environmental induction with construction staff and supervise any flora relocation and faunal rescue activities that may need to take place during the site clearing (i.e. during site establishment, and excavation of foundations).	✓✓					
	The ECO will be supplemented with the EPC Contractor's/Project Company's Environmental Office (EO) who will be located on site on a daily basis and will guide the EPC Contractor's/Project Company's to ensure compliance with the environmental considerations.	✓✓					
	Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment Representative and/or Environmental Officer: The Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Representative, employed by the Contractor, is responsible for managing the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr, and for the compilation of regular (usually weekly) Monitoring Reports. In addition, the SHE must act as liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues and ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager and Contractor. In some instances, a separate Environmental Officer (EO) may be appointed to support this function.	✓✓					
	The Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment Representative and/or Environmental Officer should: » Be well versed in environmental matters.	✓✓					
	» Understand the relevant environmental legislation and processes and the implementation thereof.	✓✓					
	» Understand the hierarchy of Environmental Compliance Reporting, and the implications of Non-Compliance.	✓✓					
	» Know the background of the project and understand the implementation programme.	✓✓					
	» Be able to resolve conflicts and make recommendations on site in terms of the requirements of this specification.	✓✓					
	» Keep accurate and detailed records of all EMPr-related activities on site. The EO shall keep a daily diary for monitoring the site specific activities as per project schedule.	✓✓					
	» Supervise any flora relocation and faunal rescue activities that may need to take place during the site clearing (i.e. during site establishment, and excavation of foundations) and therefore needs the relevant training/ experience. The EO will have overall responsibility for day-to day environmental management and implementation of mitigations.	✓✓					
	» The EO is responsible for reporting to the ECO on the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr and other Project Permits / Authorisations.	✓✓					
	» Ensure or otherwise train and induct all contractor's employees prior to commencement of any works.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that there is daily communication with the Site Manager regarding the monitoring of the site.	✓✓					
	» Compilation of Weekly and Monthly Monitoring Reports to be submitted to the ECO and Site Manager.	✓✓					
	» In addition, the EO/ Environmental Representative must act as project liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues and ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager, ECO and Contractor(s).	✓✓					
	Contractors and Service Providers: It is important that Contractors are aware of the responsibilities in terms of the relevant environmental legislation and the contents of this EMPr. The Contractor must appoint an Internal Environmental Officer (EO) who will be responsible for informing contractor employees and sub-contractors of their environmental obligations in terms of the environmental specifications, and for ensuring that employees are adequately experienced and properly trained in order to execute the works in a manner that will minimise environmental impacts.	✓✓					
6	The Internal Environmental Officer and Contractor's obligations in this regard include the following: » Must be fully knowledgeable on all environmental features of the construction site and the surrounding environment.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents and the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents with the EMPr.	✓✓					

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	» Be fully knowledgeable of all the licences and permits issued for the site.	✓✓					
	» Ensure a copy of the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr is easily accessible to all on-site staff members	✓✓					
	» Ensure contractor employees are familiar with the requirements of this EMPr and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the proposed access road.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that prior to commencing any site works, all contractor employees and sub-contractors must have attended environmental awareness training included in the induction training which must provide staff with an appreciation of the project's environmental requirements, and how they are to be implemented.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager and Contractor.	✓✓					
	» Manage the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr, and the compilation of regular (usually weekly) Monitoring Reports.	✓✓					
	» Keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken, including those of the Independent ECO.	✓✓					
	» Inform staff of the environmental issues as deemed necessary by the Independent ECO.	✓✓					
	All contractors (including sub-contractors and staff) and service providers are ultimately responsible for: » Ensuring adherence to the environmental management specifications.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that Method Statements are submitted to the Site Manager (and ECO) for approval before any work is undertaken.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that any instructions issued by the Site Manager on the advice of the ECO are adhered to.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a report is tabled at each site meeting, which will document all incidents that have occurred during the period before the site meeting.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a register is kept in the site office, which lists all transgressions issued by the ECO.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a register of all public complaints is maintained.	✓✓					
	Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will represent the community and assist the Owner, Contractor and the Engineer with communication between them and the community. Inform community regarding the project details, safety precautions and programme.	✓✓					
	Duties and responsibilities of the community liaison officer include: » Be available at the site offices generally between the hours of 07:00 and 09:00 and again from 15:00 until end of working day. Normal working hours will be from 07:00 am till 17:00.	✓✓					
	» Maintain an up-to-date record of potential employees within the community and provide the contractor with copies of this information.	✓✓					
	» To identify, screen and nominate labour from the community in accordance with the Contractor's requirements and determine, in consultation with the Contractor, the needs of local labour for employment and relevant technical training, where applicable.	✓✓					
	» Liaise between Contractor and labour regarding wages and conditions of employment.	✓✓					
	» Communicate daily with the Contractor on labour related issues such as numbers and skills.	✓✓					
	» Identify possible labour disputes, unrest, strikes, etc., in advance and assist in their resolution.	✓✓					
	» Have a good working knowledge of the contents of the contract document regarding labour and training matters.	✓✓					
	» Attend all meetings at which the community and/or labour is represented or discussed.	✓✓					
	» Attend contract site meetings and report on community and labour issues at these meetings.	✓✓					
	» Co-ordinate and assist with the obtaining of information regarding the community's needs (questionnaires, etc.).	✓✓					
	» Inform local labour of their conditions of temporary employment, to ensure their timeous availability and to inform them timeously of when they will be relieved.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that all labour involved in activities when tasks have been set, are fully informed of the principle of task-based work.	✓✓					
	» Attend disciplinary proceedings to ensure that hearings are fair and reasonable.	✓✓					
	» Keep a daily written record of interviews and community liaison.	✓✓					
6	» Arrange venues for training if required.	✓✓					
	» Assist with the training and education of the community regarding the correct usage of the services, where applicable.	✓✓					
	Secure site, working areas and excavations in an appropriate manner.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no activities infringe on identified no-go areas.	✓✓					
	The siting of the construction equipment camp/s must take cognisance of any sensitive areas identified in the BA Report.	✓✓					

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	Ensure that vegetation is not unnecessarily cleared or removed during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Restrict the activities and movement of construction workers and vehicles to the immediate construction site and existing access roads.	✓✓					
	Access to adjacent areas to be strictly controlled.	✓✓					
	Any individuals of protected species affected by and observed within the development footprint during construction should be translocated under the supervision of the Contractor's SHE or EO.	✓✓					
	Ensure that rubble, litter, and disused construction materials are appropriately stored (if not removed daily) and then disposed regularly at licensed waste facilities.	✓✓					
	Appropriate shaping of disturbed areas is essential. To promote successful establishment of vegetation, the slopes must not be steeper than 1(V):5(H) or 1(V):3(H) (depending on engineering input and recommendations). New slopes should resemble/mimic the natural topography of the surrounding area. Where slopes are left steeper than what is recommended for whatever reason, additional measures will be required to prevent soil erosion and to appropriately manage stormwater.	✓✓					
	Stabilizing slope regions and avoiding rocky outcrop areas could potentially limit the impact on the natural environment. Furthermore, rehabilitation of such sensitive microsites can be challenging.	✓✓					
	Reduce and control construction dust through the use of approved dust suppression techniques as and when required (i.e. whenever dust becomes apparent).	✓✓					
	Restrict construction activities to daylight hours in order to negate or reduce the visual impacts associated with lighting.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
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	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
6	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	Ablution or sanitation facilities must not be located within 100m from a watercourse or within the 1:100 year flood.	✓✓					
	Supply adequate weather and vermin proof waste collection bins and skips (covered at minimum with secured netting or shade cloth) at the site where construction is being undertaken. Separate bins should be provided for general and hazardous waste. Provision should be made for separation of waste for recycling.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » An incident reporting system is used to record non-conformances to the EMPr.	✓✓					

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	» EO and ECO to monitor all construction areas on a continuous basis until all construction is completed. Non-conformances will be immediately reported to the site manager.	✓✓					
	» Monitoring of vegetation clearing during construction (by contractor as part of construction contract).	✓✓					
	» Monitoring of rehabilitated areas quarterly for at least a year following the end of construction (by contractor as part of construction contract).	✓✓					
	In order to minimise impacts on flora, fauna, and ecological processes, the development footprint should be limited to the minimum necessary to accommodate the required infrastructure.	✓✓					
	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, which must be clearly marked, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation;	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats;	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora; and	✓✓					
	Land clearance must only be undertaken immediately prior to construction activities.	✓✓					
	Retain and augment natural vegetation on all sides of the proposed project.	✓✓					
	During vegetation clearance, methods should be employed to minimise potential harm to fauna species.	✓✓					
	No dumping of litter or vegetation refuse must be allowed on-site. As such it is advised that vegetation cuttings from landscaped areas be carefully collected and disposed of at a separate waste facility	✓✓					
	Prior and during vegetation clearance any larger fauna species noted should be given the opportunity to move away from the construction machinery.	✓✓					
	Floral SCC plants must be monitored to determine integrity of in situ specimens and the health of those that have been relocated.	✓✓					
	Edge effect control needs to be implemented to prevent further degradation and potential loss of floral SCC outside of the proposed disturbance footprint area.	✓✓					
	All RDL plant species that will be lost due to clearing of vegetation must be replaced either during rehabilitation initiatives or through translocation (for those which relocation is a viable option) to suitable habitat surrounding the disturbance footprint. The relocation site will need to be fenced-off (or somehow barricaded) and monitoring of relocated / transplanted species will be essential until it is evident that the species have successfully established.	✓✓					
	The removed vegetation and any soil/sediment or silt removed from the watercourse may be temporarily stockpiled outside of the delineated boundary of the watercourse. The footprint areas of these stockpiles should be kept to a minimum, and may not exceed a height of 2 m. Should the vegetation not be suitable for reinstatement after the construction phase or be alien/invasive vegetation species, all material must be disposed of at a registered garden refuse site and may not be burned or mulched on site.	✓✓					
	Areas to be cleared must be clearly marked on-site to eliminate the potential for unnecessary clearing. No vegetation removal must be allowed outside the designated project development footprint. Restrict construction activity to demarcated areas.	✓✓					
6	Practical phased development and vegetation clearing must be practiced so that cleared areas are not left un-vegetated and vulnerable to erosion for extended periods of time. Where possible work should be restricted to one area at a time.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC.	✓✓					
	Access to adjacent areas to be strictly controlled.	✓✓					
	No harvesting of plants for firewood, medicinal or any other purposes are to be permitted	✓✓					
	No killing and poaching of any wild animal to be allowed. This should be clearly communicated to all employees, including subcontractors.	✓✓					
	Enforce ban on hunting, collecting etc. of all plants and animals or their products.	✓✓					
	No construction activity should occur near to active raptor nests should these be discovered prior to or during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Areas beyond the development footprint should be expressly off limits to construction personnel and construction vehicles and this should be communicated to them.	✓✓					
	If trenches need to be dug for electrical cabling or other purpose, these should not be left open for extended periods of time as fauna may fall in and become trapped in them. Trenches which are standing open should have places where there are soil ramps allowing fauna to escape the trench.	✓✓					

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	Any fauna threatened or injured during construction should be removed to safety by a suitably qualified person, or allowed to passively vacate the area.	✓✓					
	Education of employees on the conservation importance of natural areas and fauna must be provided.	✓✓					
	All construction vehicles should adhere to clearly defined and demarcated roads	✓✓					
	No collecting of flora species to be permitted.	✓✓					
	Prior arrangements must be made with the landowners to ensure that livestock and game animals are moved to areas where they cannot be injured by vehicles traversing the area.	✓✓					
	No open fires made by the construction teams are allowable during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Level any remaining soil removed from the road area that remained on the surface instead of allowing small stockpiles of soil to remain on the surface.	✓✓					
	Where possible, conduct the construction activities outside of the rainy season and not on days with strong winds blowing.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Contractor's Environmental Officer (EO) to provide supervision and oversight of vegetation clearing activities within sensitive areas such as near the pan.	✓✓					
	» Supervision of all clearing and earthworks.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement an IAP Control and Eradication Programme.	✓✓					
	Avoid creating conditions in which alien plants may become established: » Keep disturbance of indigenous vegetation to a minimum.	✓✓					
	» Rehabilitate disturbed areas as quickly as possible.	✓✓					
	» Do not import soil from areas with alien plants.	✓✓					
	When alien plants are detected, these must be controlled and cleared using the recommended control measures for each species to ensure that the problem is not exacerbated or does not re-occur.	✓✓					
	Eradicate all weeds and alien invasive plants as far as practically possible and ensure that material from invasive plants are adequately destroyed and not further distributed. Continually monitor the re-emergence of these species and manage according to the invasive species management plan.	✓✓					
	Any alien and invasive vegetation removed should be taken to a registered landfill site to prevent the proliferation of alien and invasive species	✓✓					
	The use of herbicides and pesticides and other related horticultural chemicals should be carefully controlled and only applied by personnel adequately certified to apply pesticides and herbicides. It must be ensured that WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard Class 1a (extremely hazardous) or 1b (highly hazardous) are not purchased, stored or used on site along with any other nationally or internationally similarly restricted/banned products.				-		No herbicides use at this stage. If used, a registered PCO must be appointed to apply herbicides.
	To prevent the dispersal of alien seeds, construction vehicles and machinery must be washed regularly and away from any watercourse.	✓✓					
	» On-going monitoring of area by EO during construction.	✓✓					
6	» Annual audit of development footprint and immediate surroundings by qualified botanist.				-		NA at this stage, ESCO monitoring on a daily basis.
	» If any alien invasive species are detected then the distribution of these should be mapped (GPS co-ordinates of plants or concentrations of plants), number of individuals (whole site or per unit area), age and/or size classes of plants and aerial cover of plants.	✓✓					
	» The results should be interpreted in terms of the risk posed to sensitive habitats within and surrounding the site.	✓✓					
	» The environmental manager/site agent should be responsible for driving this process.	✓✓					
	Ensure that routine inspections and monitoring of the access road and any instream infrastructure are undertaken to monitor any build-up of debris that will impact on structure integrity or lead to erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, monitoring to determine the establishment of indigenous vegetation and the presence of any alien or invasive plant species.	✓✓					
	It is imperative that all preparatory and foundational construction works be undertaken during the driest period of the year when there is no flow within the watercourses, and thus no diversion of flow would be necessary.	✓✓					
	The removed vegetation and any soil/sediment or silt removed from the watercourse may be temporarily stockpiled outside of the delineated boundary of the watercourse. The footprint areas of these stockpiles should be kept to a minimum, and may not exceed a height of 2 m. Should the vegetation not be suitable for reinstatement after the construction phase or be alien/invasive vegetation species, all material must be disposed of at a registered garden refuse site and may not be burned or mulched on site.	✓✓					

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	The reaches of the EDLs where no activities are planned to occur must be considered no-go areas. These no-go areas can be marked at a maximum distance of 5m upstream and downstream of the proposed access road crossing. This5m buffer area would allow for construction personal, vehicles (if applicable) to enter the watercourse crossing where the road is proposed to be constructed.	✓✓					
	Care must be taken to ensure that no scouring or erosion occurs as a result of the proposed culvert crossing. Installation of riprap or gabion mattresses and/or concrete aprons associated with any culverts.	✓✓					Implementation of stormwater control measures along the access road continued this month
	All construction material (with specific mention of prefabricated culvert structures) must be stockpiled in the laydown area and must only be imported to the construction site when required.	✓✓					
	Machinery/vehicles used to install culvert structures remain on the existing road surface and may not enter the watercourses.	✓✓					
	No mixed concrete may be deposited outside of the designated construction footprint. As far as possible, concrete mixing should be restricted to the contractor laydown area. Additionally, batter / dagga board mixing trays and impermeable sumps should be provided, onto which any mixed concrete can be deposited while it awaits placing.	✓✓					
	Any concrete potentially spilled outside of the demarcated area must be promptly removed and taken to a suitably licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Ensure that routine inspections and monitoring of any instream infrastructure are undertaken to monitor any build-up of debris that will impact on structure integrity or lead to erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, monitoring to determine the establishment of indigenous vegetation and the presence of any alien or invasive plant species.	✓✓					
	Contractors must be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow if they find sites. All staff should also be familiarised with procedures for dealing with heritage objects/sites.	✓✓					
	Any substantial fossil remains (e.g. vertebrate bones and teeth, shells) encountered during excavation should be reported to ECPHRA for possible mitigation by a professional palaeontologist.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If concentrations of historical and pre-colonial archaeological heritage material and/or human remains (including graves and burials) are uncovered during construction, all work must cease immediately and be reported to ECPHRA so that systematic and professional investigation/excavation can be undertaken. Phase 2 mitigation in the form of test-pitting/sampling or systematic excavations and collections of the pre-colonial shell middens and associated artefacts will then be conducted to establish the contextual status of the sites and possibly remove the archaeological deposit before development activities continue.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses, fossil wood or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible ECO/EO/Environmental Representative should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA, i.e. The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority, as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, at the Proponent's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy) by a suitably qualified palaeontologist.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
6	A chance find procedure must be developed and implemented in the event that archaeological or palaeontological resources are found. In the case where the proposed development activities bring these materials to the surface, work must cease and HWC must be contacted immediately.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Observation of excavation activities by the EO throughout construction phase.	✓✓					
	» Supervision of all clearing and earthworks.	✓✓					
	» Due care taken during earthworks and disturbance of land by all staff and any heritage objects found reported.	✓✓					
	» Appropriate permits obtained from HWC prior to the disturbance or destruction of heritage sites (if required).				-		Noted, no permit requirements at this stage
	» An incident reporting system will be used to record non-conformances to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Implement appropriate dust suppression measures on a regular basis along the gravel access road and on the proposed site.	✓✓					
	Use of dust suppressants on roads and limit development of new roads.	✓✓					
	Appropriate dust suppressant must be applied on all gravel roads associated, exposed areas and stockpiles associated to the project as required to minimise/control airborne dust.	✓✓					
	Speed of construction vehicles must be restricted to 40km/hr on all roads within the site.	✓✓					
	Dust-generating activities or earthworks may need to be rescheduled or the frequency of application of dust control/suppressant increased during periods of high winds if visible dust is blowing toward nearby residences outside the site.	✓✓					

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	Disturbed areas must be re-vegetated as soon as practicable in line with the progression of construction activities.				-		Noted, rehabilitation (i.e. re-vegetation) has not been undertaken at this stage. Soil levelling and landscaping has been undertaken along sections of the road verges with some re-seeding by hand
	Vehicles and equipment must be maintained in a road-worthy condition at all times.	✓✓					
	All vehicles and containers used for moving waste must encapsulate the waste, which prevents the waste from causing odours and from escaping or blowing around the site. This will also prevent leachate material from spilling out of the containers, which is hazardous.	✓✓					
	Monitoring must be undertaken to ensure emissions are not exceeding the prescribed levels via the following methods: » Immediate reporting by personnel of any potential or actual issues with nuisance dust or emissions to the Site Manager.	✓✓					
	» A complaints register must be maintained, in which any complaints from residents/the community will be logged, and thereafter complaints will be investigated and, where appropriate, acted upon.	✓✓					
	» Dustfall monitoring at the homesteads along the access road. Measured daily dustfall rates should not exceed the acceptable dustfall standards for residential areas.				-		NA, no homesteads along the access road
	» Annual emissions monitoring campaign (as per conditions of the AEL), by independent contractor, on all engine stacks.				-		NA, no AEL is required or in place
	» Annual emissions reporting (as per conditions of the AEL)				-		NA, see above
	» Once per year a 7-day ambient monitoring campaign at (minimum) 4 fence-line locations using passive sampling techniques. Monitoring of SO2, NO2, CO, and VOCs				-		NA, see above
	Construction method and materials should be carefully considered in view of waste reduction, re-use, and recycling opportunities.	✓✓					
	Construction contractors must provide specific detailed waste management plans to deal with all waste streams.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no litter, refuse, wastes, rubbish, rubble, debris and builders wastes generated on the premises be placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties, and that the waste is disposed of at dumping site as approved by the Council.	✓✓					
	Waste disposal at the construction site must be avoided by separating and trucking out of waste.	✓✓					
	Specific areas must be designated on-site for the temporary management of various waste streams, i.e. general refuse, construction waste (wood and metal scrap), and contaminated waste as required. Location of such areas must seek to minimise the potential for impact on the surrounding environment, including prevention of contaminated runoff, seepage, and vermin control.	✓✓					
	Where practically possible, construction and general wastes on-site must be reused or recycled. Bins and skips must be available on-site for collection, separation, and storage of waste streams (such as wood, metals, general refuse etc.).	✓✓					
	Disposal of waste must be in accordance with relevant legislative requirements, including the use of licensed contractors.	✓✓					
	Uncontaminated waste must be removed at least weekly for disposal, if feasible; other wastes must be removed for recycling/ disposal at an appropriate frequency.	✓✓					
	Hydrocarbon waste must be contained and stored in sealed containers within an appropriately bunded area and clearly labelled.	✓✓					
	Waste must be kept to a minimum and must be transported by approved waste transporters to sites designated for their disposal.	✓✓					
6	No liquid waste, including grey water, may be discharged into any water body or drainage line. All sewage disposal to take place at a registered and operational wastewater treatment works. Slips of disposal to be retained as proof of responsible disposal.	✓✓					
	All liquid wastes should be contained in appropriately sealed vessels/ponds within the footprint of the development, and be disposed of at a designated waste management facility after use.	✓✓					
	Ensure compliance with all national, regional and local legislation with regard to the storage, handling and disposal of hydrocarbons, chemicals, solvents and any other harmful and hazardous substances and materials. The onus is on the Contractor to identify and interpret the applicable legislation. Hazardous waste to be disposed of at a registered landfill site.	✓✓					
	Documentation (waste manifest) must be maintained detailing the quantity, nature, and fate of any regulated waste. Waste disposal records must be available for review at any time.	✓✓					
	SABS approved spill kits to be available and easily accessible.	✓✓					
	Regularly serviced chemical toilet facilities and/or septic tank must be used to ensure appropriate control of sewage.	✓✓					
	Daily inspection of all chemical toilets and septic tanks must be performed by environmental representatives on site.	✓✓					
	In the event where sewage is discharged into the environment, all contaminated vegetation/ rock and soil must be removed immediately and treated as hazardous waste.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Ensure that the below ground storage of the septic tank can withstand the external forces of the surrounding pressure. The area above the tank must be demarcated to prevent any vehicles or heavy machinery from driving around the tank.	✓✓					A conservancy tank is utilised at the site office/camp, not septic tanks
	Under no circumstances may waste be burnt on site.	✓✓					
	Where a registered waste site is not available close to the construction site, provide a method statement with regard to waste management.	✓✓					
	Waste manifests must be provided for all waste streams generated on site, and must be kept on site.	✓✓					
	Implement an integrated waste management approach that is based on waste minimisation and incorporates reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal where appropriate. Where solid waste is disposed of, such disposal shall only occur at a landfill licensed in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
	Upon the completion of construction, the area must be cleared of potentially polluting materials. Spoil stockpiles must also be removed and appropriately disposed of or the materials re-used for an appropriate purpose.				-		Noted, construction is not yet completed
	Upon the completion of construction, all sanitation facilities (including chemical toilets) must be removed, as well as the associated waste to be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site.				-		Noted, construction is not yet completed
	Litter generated by the construction crew must be collected in rubbish bins and disposed of weekly, or at an appropriate frequency, at registered waste disposal sites.	✓✓					
	All building rubble, solid and liquid waste etc. generated during the construction activities must be disposed of as necessary at an appropriately licensed refuse facility.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no refuse wastes are burnt on the premises or on surrounding premises. No fires will be allowed on site.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no litter, refuse, wastes, rubbish, rubble, debris and builders wastes generated on the premises be placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties during or after the construction period of the project and that the waste is disposed of at dumping site as approved by the Council.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Observation and supervision of waste management practices throughout construction phase.	✓✓					
	» Waste collection will be monitored on a regular basis.	✓✓					
	» Waste documentation completed.	✓✓					
	» Proof of disposal of sewage at an appropriate wastewater treatment works.	✓✓					
	Method Statements must be compiled for all activities which affect any aspect of the environment and should be applied consistently to all activities. Specific areas to be addressed in the method statement: pre, during and post construction include: » Site establishment (which explains all activities from induction training to offloading, construction sequence for site establishment and the different amenities and to be established etc. Including a site camp plan indicating all of these).	✓✓					
	» Preparation of the site (i.e. clearing vegetation, compacting soils and removing existing infrastructure and waste).	✓✓					
	» Soil management/stockpiling and erosion control.	✓✓					
	» Excavations and backfilling procedure.	✓✓					
	» Stipulate norms and standards for water supply and usage (i.e.: comply strictly to licence and legislation requirements and restrictions).	✓✓					
	» Storm water method statement.	✓✓					
	» Ablution facilities (placement, maintenance, management and servicing).	✓✓					
6	Solid Waste Management: - Description of the waste storage facilities (on site and accumulative). - Placement of waste stored (on site and accumulative). - Management and collection of waste process. - Recycle, re-use and removal process and procedure.	✓✓					
	Liquid waste management: » Design, establish, maintain and operate suitable pollution control facilities necessary to prevent discharge of water containing polluting matter or visible suspended materials into the surrounding environment. Should grey water (i.e. water from basins, showers, baths, kitchen sinks etc.) need to be disposed of, link into an existing facility where possible. Where no facilities are available, grey water runoff must be controlled to ensure no seepage into the surrounding environment occurs.	✓✓					
	Dust and noise pollution:	✓✓					

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	- Describe the necessary measures to ensure that noise from construction activities is maintained within lawfully acceptable levels. - Procedure to control dust at all times on the site, access roads and spoil sites (dust control shall be sufficient so as not to have significant impacts in terms of the biophysical and social environments). These impacts include visual pollution, decreased safety due to reduced visibility, negative effects on human health and the ecology due to dust particle accumulation.						
	Hazardous substance storage (ensure compliance with all national, regional and local legislation with regard to the storage of oils, fuels, lubricants, solvents, wood treatments, bitumen, cement, pesticides and any other harmful and hazardous substances and materials. South African National Standards apply). - Lists of all potentially hazardous substances to be used. - Appropriate handling, storage and disposal procedures. - Prevention protocol of accidental contamination of soil at storage and handling areas. - All storage areas, (i.e. for harmful substances appropriately bunded with a suitable collection point for accidental spills must be implemented and drip trays underneath dispensing mechanisms including leaking engines/machinery). - Fire prevention and management measures on site.	✓✓					
	» Fauna and flora protection process on and off site (i.e. removal to reintroduction or replanting, if necessary). - Rehabilitation, re-vegetation process and bush clearing.	✓✓					
	» Incident and accident reporting protocol.	✓✓					
	» General administration.	✓✓					
	» Designate access road and the protocols while roads are in use.	✓✓					
	» Requirements on gate control protocols.	✓✓					
	The Contractor may not commence the activity covered by the Method Statement until it has been approved by the Site Manager (with input from the ECO), except in the case of emergency activities and then only with the consent of the Site Manager. Approval of the Method Statement will not absolve the Contractor from their obligations or responsibilities in terms of their contract. Failure to submit a method statement may result in suspension of the activity concerned until such time as a method statement has been submitted and approved.	✓✓					
	The Contractors obligations in this regard include the following: » All Employees must have a basic understanding of the key environmental features of the construction site and the surrounding environment. This includes the discussion/explanation of site environmental matters during toolbox talks.	✓✓					
	» The content and requirements of Method Statements are to be clearly explained to all plant operators and general workers. All staff acting in a supervisory capacity are to have copies of the relevant Method Statements and be aware of the contents thereof.	✓✓					
6	» Ensuring that a copy of the EMPr is readily available on-site, and that all senior site staff are aware of the location and have access to the document. Senior site staff will be familiar with the requirements of the EMPr and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the access road.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that, prior to commencing any site works, all employees and sub-contractors have attended an Environmental Awareness Training session. The training session must provide the site staff with an appreciation of the project's environmental requirements, and how they are to be implemented. - Records must be kept of those that have completed the relevant training. - Training should be done either in a written or verbal format but must be appropriate for the receiving audience. - Refresher sessions must be held to ensure the contractor staff are aware of their environmental obligations as practically possible.	✓✓					
	» All sub-contractors must have a copy of the EMPr and sign a declaration/ acknowledgement that they are aware and familiar with the contents and requirements of the EMPr and that they will conduct work in such a manner as to ensure compliance with the requirements of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Contractors and main sub-contractors should have a basic training in the identification of archaeological sites/objects, and protected flora and fauna that may be encountered on the site.	✓✓					
	» Awareness of any other environmental matters, which are deemed to be necessary by the ECO.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that employee information posters, outlining the environmental "do's" and "don'ts" (as per the environmental awareness training course) are erected at prominent locations throughout the site.	✓✓					
	The EO, in consultation with the contractor, shall ensure that all construction workers receive an induction presentation, as well as on-going environmental education and awareness, on the importance and implications of the EMPr and the environmental requirements it prescribes. The	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	presentation shall be conducted, as far as is possible, in the employees' language of choice. The contractor should provide a translator from their staff for the purpose of translating should this be necessary.						
	As a minimum, induction training should include: » Explanation of the importance of complying with the EMPr; » Explanation of the importance of complying with the Environmental Authorisation; » Discussion of the potential environmental impacts of construction activities; » Awareness regarding sensitivities on the site, including sensitive plant species (including the use of visual aids and on-site identification); » The benefits of improved personal performance; » Employees' roles and responsibilities, including emergency preparedness (this should be combined with this induction, but presented by the contractor's Health and Safety Representative); » Explanation of the mitigation measures that must be implemented when carrying out their activities; and » Explanation of the specifics of this EMPr and its specification (no-go areas, etc.).	✓✓					
	Environmental Awareness Training must take the form of an on-site talk and demonstration by the EO/ECO before the commencement of site establishment and construction on site. The education/awareness programme should be aimed at all levels of management and construction workers within the contractor team.	✓✓					
	A record of attendance of this training must be maintained by the EO/ECO on site. Proof of awareness training should be kept on record. Environmental induction training must be presented to all persons who are to work on the site – be it for short or long durations; Contractor's or Engineer's staff; administrative or site staff; sub-contractors or visitors to site.	✓✓					
	This induction training should be undertaken by the Contractor's Environmental Officer and should include discussing Wolf Wind Power (RF) (Pty) Ltd's environmental policy and values, the function of the EMPr and Contract Specifications and the importance and reasons for compliance to these. The induction training must highlight overall do's and don'ts on site and clarify the repercussions of not complying with these.	✓✓					
	The non-conformance reporting system must be explained during the induction as well. Opportunity for questions and clarifications must form part of this training.	✓✓					
	Toolbox talks should be held on a scheduled and regular basis (at least twice a month) where foremen, environmental and safety representatives of different components of the works and sub-consultants hold talks relating to environmental practices and safety awareness on site. These talks should also include discussions on possible common incidents occurring on site and ones recommended by the on-site EO and the prevention of reoccurrence thereof. Records of attendance and the awareness talk subject must be kept on file.	✓✓					
6	A monitoring programme must be in place not only to ensure conformance with the EMPr, but also to monitor any environmental issues and impacts which have not been accounted for in the EMPr that are, or could result in significant environmental impacts for which corrective action is required.	✓✓					
	The period and frequency of monitoring will be stipulated by the Environmental Authorisation (once issued). Where this is not clearly dictated, the Developer will determine and stipulate the period and frequency of monitoring required in consultation with relevant stakeholders and authorities. The Technical Director/ Project Manager will ensure that the monitoring is conducted and reported.	✓✓					
	The aim of the monitoring and auditing process would be to monitor the implementation of the specified environmental specifications, in order to: » Monitor and audit compliance with the prescriptive and procedural terms of the environmental specifications;	✓✓					
	» Ensure adequate and appropriate interventions to address non-compliance;	✓✓					
	» Ensure adequate and appropriate interventions to address environmental degradation;	✓✓					
	» Provide a mechanism for the lodging and resolution of public complaints;	✓✓					
	» Ensure appropriate and adequate record keeping related to environmental compliance;	✓✓					
	» Determine the effectiveness of the environmental specifications and recommend the requisite changes and updates based on audit outcomes, in order to enhance the efficacy of environmental management on site; and	✓✓					
	» Aid in communication and feedback to authorities and stakeholders.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	All supervisory staff including Foremen, Engineers, and the ECO must be provided the means to be able to submit non-conformance reports to the Site Manager. Non-conformance reports will describe, in detail, the cause, nature and effects of any environmental non-conformance by the Contractor.	✓✓					
	The non-conformance report will be updated on completion of the corrective measures indicated on the finding sheet. The report must indicate that the remediation measures have been implemented timeously and that the non-conformance can be closed-out to the satisfaction of the Site Manager and ECO.	✓✓					
	A monitoring report will be compiled by the ECO on a monthly basis and must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring at DFFE for their records. This report should include details of the activities undertaken in the reporting period, any non-conformances or incidents recorded, corrective action required, and details of those non-conformances or incidents which have been closed out. The contractor must ensure that all waste manifests are provided to the ECO on a monthly basis in order to inform and update the DFFE regarding waste related activities.	✓✓					
	The holder of the Environmental Authorisation must, for the period during which the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the DFFE.	✓✓					
	An environmental internal audit must be conducted and submitted every 3 months and an external audit must be conducted once a year. An annual audit report must be compiled and submitted to DFFE until the completion of the construction and rehabilitation. This report must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions and the requirements of the EMPr.	✓✓					ESCO and ECO undertaking monthly audits
	A final environmental audit report must be compiled by an independent auditor and be submitted to DFFE upon completion of the construction and rehabilitation activities. The report must be submitted within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities. This report must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions and the requirements of the EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
Operational and Decommissioning Phases							
7	N/A				-		Not yet applicable at this stage of the project

Summary calculation					
283	0	0	16	0	**299** (total no. of conditions)
283	0	0	16	0	**283** (audited), **16** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(283x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (283x2) x100
					100%

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March 2025

ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf Wind Energy Facility, Main Access Road, 90km Overhead Powerline and 13.4km Overhead Powerline, Eastern Cape Province

March 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

March 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisations and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

02 April 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf Wind Energy Facility, Main Access Road, 90km Overhead Powerline and 13.4km Overhead Powerline
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	00
DATE	02/04/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	02/04/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	TBC	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	02 April 2025	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	02 April 2025	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	02 April 2025	Electronic
Queen Mothiba	DFFE (Environment Impact & Pollution Directorate)	TBC	Electronic

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
CR	Critically Endangered
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EN	Endangered
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**) and associated infrastructure (hereafter referred collectively to as "**the project**"), all of which is collectively located between the towns of Jansenville, Wolwefontein, Kirkwood and Kariega in the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa.

The independent ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EAs"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

Upon completion of construction, the WEF will consist of 17 wind turbines, 132kV overhead and underground powerline cabling, a 33/132kV substation, an operational and maintenance building and internal access roads.

In addition to the construction of the wind turbines is the construction of connecting overhead powerlines ("**OHPLs**") and extension of substations. The combined authorised project footprint includes material laydown areas, a construction site camp and a concrete batch plant (the latter having been demobilised in August 2024).

This report provides insight into the overall compliance performance and a summary of any environmental challenges or opportunities, along with potential environmental risks through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) Environmental Authorisations
    i. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 (Wolf WEF and Substation)
    ii. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515 (Wolf-Grassridge 90km OHPL)
    iii. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516 (Wolf Main Access Road)
    iv. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2 (13.4km OHPL)

a) Environmental Management Programmes

b) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework

c) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the overall project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the overall project

Components of overall project	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPr (Compiled by, date)	Date
Wolf WEF and Substation	~~14/12/16/3/3/2/599~~ ~~14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM1~~ ~~14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM3~~ 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM4 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1	14 Sep 2015 17 Nov 2015 1 Sep 2017 26 Nov 2018 22 Sep 2020 02 Feb 2022 25 May 2022	Zutari, 2022	25 Mar 2022
13.4km OHPL and switching station	14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2	02 Feb 2020	Generic OHPL EMPr & Generic Substation Infrastructure EMPr	Mar 2022
90km Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge OHPL	14/12/16/3/3/1/2515	02 Sep 2022	Generic OHPL EMPr & Generic Substation Infrastructure EMPr	Jun 2022
Wolf Main Access Road	14/12/16/3/3/1/2516	24 Aug 2022	Savannah, 2022	May 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake daily inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.

- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and

b) Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in February 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken between the 25th and 26th March 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~17 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and

wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
Fax	+27 86 555 0693
Email	craigb@ncc-group.co.za
Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional body registration	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (**SACNASP**)
	Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa (**EAPASA**)
Affiliation	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa (**IAIAsa**)
Qualifications	MSc, BSc Hons, BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

The ESCO provides weekly updates of the progress of activities on site.

Construction work activities underway during March 2025 included the following:

- Installation of gates and cameras
- Rehabilitation around access road verge and around turbine hardstands
- Civil and building construction at the WEF (Lupo/IPP) substation
- Re seeding of rehabilitated areas
- Demobilisation and lifting of storage containers to remove from site
- Stringing of the overhead power line ("**OHPL**")
- Housekeeping and rehabilitation on the OHPL
- Correcting snags on the OHPL
- Installation of line crossing cables
- Dismantling of the existing 132kv wooden poles along the OHPL

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself and under report sections' 18.1 and 18.2. The register makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in March 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas have been designated at the contractors' main site offices/laydown areas for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to the licensed waste facilities. There is a dedicated waste storage area at the Concor site office consisting of general waste skips and a recycling area (**Photo 3c**). There are also wheelie bins and general waste skips available at Wolwefontein (**Photo 6c** & **7c**) as well as general waste skips and a hazardous waste skip available at the Vestas laydown area. In addition, the OHPL contractor has waste facilities (wheelie bins) available at Mayogi laydown area (**Photo 9c**).

A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. Thirty four (**34m^3**) of general waste was disposed of in the month of March 2025. No waste materials from the site were recycled this month. Any cleared alien vegetation remaining stockpiled on parts of the servitude/site must be treated as waste and disposed of at a registered licensed landfill. The Contractor commenced transportation of stockpiled alien vegetation to a landfill site in November 2024.

4.2 Hazardous waste

Hazardous waste skips are available at the dedicated waste storage area at each of the contractors' main site offices/lay down areas. No (**0m^3**) hazardous waste was disposed of in March 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

Mobile chemical ablution facilities are available on site. The service provider, Liyavuyisa Logistics, services Concor's facilities twice per week and disposes sewage waste at the Jansenville Wastewater Treatment Plant ("**WTP**"). Another service provider, East Cape Toilet Hire, services the mobile ablution facilities for the OHPL construction areas once per week and disposes the waste at the Fishwater Flats disposal site. Both East Cape

Toilet Hire and Sanitech are the appointed sub-contractors for servicing the Vestas mobile ablution facilities for disposal at Fishwater Flats.

Ablution facilities at the main site camp are connected to a 12m^3 (12 000L) conservancy tank which is emptied and disposed of at the Jansenville WTP, as and when required. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in March 2025 amounted to **23 589L**. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the entrance to the WEF to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits are available at each site where work activities are underway. An arrestor bed has been constructed at the start of the main access road to the WEF turbines as another protective measure which has the intended function of slowing down and/or halting a runaway vehicle that may fail mechanically and come down the steep gradient of the WEF access road. Various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring such as spill kits, dust suppression and barricading were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspection.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Fitment of bird flight diverters to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the CR and WK OHPL does, at this stage, require a level of urgent prioritisation to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates. Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR. Alien invasive plant ("**AIP**") species cleared from the servitude and working areas are currently piled at various locations on site to die and desiccate/dry out. As per the EMPr AIPs (mostly *Opuntia* spp.) must be manually removed and destroyed by being discarded as waste at a recognised licensed landfill. The contractor is not permitted to mulch or compost AIPs or to bury or dump such anywhere on site. Burning of cleared AIPs on site is also not permitted, any burning is required to be undertaken at a landfill site. The Contractor commenced transporting cleared, stockpiled alien vegetation to a landfill site in November 2024 and has so far removed an estimated 65 000kg to the Wate Management Division of the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality. Other AIPs identified for removal between tower positions CR12 and CR19 include *Acacia cyclops*, *Melia azederach* and *Datura ferox*.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no: 27/2/2/L570/1/1 is available for the WEF for the abstraction of groundwater from an existing borehole (GA JA02400) located at the main site office (location 33°28'04.73"S, 24°99'36.75"E). Temporary water storage facilities are available at the site office and at the WEF construction site. Records of all water use activities are noted in a centralised water use register. The concrete batch plant has been demobilised and water abstraction is no longer required for this particular activity. No (**0m^3**) groundwater was abstracted in March 2025.

A separate GA with ref no. 27/2/2/N240/3/3 is available for the OHPL for operating the 132kV OHPL within the regulated area of a watercourse as per section 21(i) of the NWA i.e. "*altering the bed, banks, course, or characteristics of a watercourse*". This GA has relevance and applies primarily to stringing activity along the OHPLs where pilot cables have been and will continue to be either pulled manually on foot across drainage lines / watercourses and also to allow for vehicles to traverse across existing roads through ephemeral/episodic watercourses.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is also comprised largely of rocks and boulders, is separately stockpiled and as and where required, has and is being shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas. There are a few sections of the MVA cable trenches which still require soil to be backfilled and levelled (See **Photo 5b**). The original topsoil and rock material which was previously stripped and stockpiled at the WEF during earthworks activities has been re-distributed over several previously disturbed footprint areas as part of the rehabilitation process. Erosion prevention and stormwater measures have been put in place and should continue to be maintained to minimise potential erosion and loss of soil due to heavy rainfall and strong winds. The small-scale soil erosion which was observed around several wind turbine generator ("**WTG**") hardstand edges in November 2024 due to heavy rainfall during that time does not show any signs of further erosion at the same location visited in the first quarter of 2025 (See **Photo 3a**). Grass growth on some hardstand edges due to grass seeding by hand has had some success in areas with fair to good natural vegetation re-growth observed in other areas under rehabilitation (See **Photos' 2a 3a, 4a** and **5a**).

Due to strength test failures for several of the OHPL tower foundations due to the nature of the *in-situ* original soil material, suitable G5 material was imported and used for backfilling purposes leaving behind a soil excess. Any excess of the original subsoil material can be appropriately spread over and around the tower stay anchors and/or used for the repair/rehabilitation of damaged access roads traversing the farm properties. Any excess (unwanted) imported G5 material should be removed as part of rehabilitation. During the OHPL rehabilitation

phase and as part of the handover, written agreements between the parties (landowner, EA holder and contractor) should be obtained and signed detailing, *inter alia*, what is to be done with any of the original and remnant soil or rock material at the tower positions on the servitude. Spreading and levelling subsoil, topsoil and small rocks around the stay anchors is the likely best option however same may not necessarily be ideal for large boulders. Soil/fill material used to construct temporary watercourse crossings should also be removed as part of rehabilitation.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 WEF, Substation and Main Access Road

Bulk civil earthworks relating to the hardstand wind turbine platforms has largely been completed with all 17 turbines now erected/ assembled. The backfilling of sections of open MV cable trenches is also largely complete and is only required in a few remaining areas (**Photo 5b**). The re-placement of rock, subsoil and topsoil onto the sloped edges of the WTG hardstands and batters first commenced around July 2024 and was progressively undertaken during the remainder of 2024, including for the access road verges. The gravel section of the main access road mostly remains in good condition with no major signs of damage or erosion observed by the ECO during the monthly site visits in the first quarter of 2025.

In terms of the cut- and fill-slopes on either side of the paved road section, there is limited vegetation re-growth along the road verge (**Photo 4b**) and on both the fill slope (**Photo 3b**) and cut-slope (**Photos' 1b** and **2b**). This is partly due to the largely mineral nature of the original, underlying geology of the ridge and the limited amount of topsoil and organic matter. Monitoring of erosion, rock-falls and/or rock-slides should continue to ensure the slopes are stable from a geotechnical perspective. There are a number of potential engineered solutions to consider to further stabilise the slopes if deemed to be technically, financially and environmentally feasible. Rock materials and sediment was observed in the stormwater v-drain this month (**Photos' 1b** and **2b**), primarily as a result erosion of loose material and run-off from the unvegetated cut-slope during recent rainfall events.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates during stringing activities are being implemented. Gates are opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit (See **Photos' 7a, 6d, 7d** and **8d**) and communicated via a project-specific WhatsApp Group to keep track of persons opening and closing gates correctly. Barricading should continue to be maintained around any and all open excavations to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and subsequent landowner conflict and damage claims. Daily inspections and weekly reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

An existing farm building and yard area (**Photo 2c** and **4c**) is being utilised by the civils Contractor (Concor) as their main site office and laydown facility. The ablution facilities for both male and females is located at the site camp which are connected to a 12m^3 conservancy tank which formed part of the original (existing) farm buildings. The other construction contractor (Optipower) is also utilising existing buildings as their site office in Kleinpoort as well as at two previously disturbed areas, one in Wolwefontein (**Photo 6c** and **7c**) and one near the Daniell Cheetah Project adjacent to the main R75 tar road (**Photo 12c**). Vestas have established a temporary office area temporary laydown area near the intersection of the R75 and the WEF entrance road (**Photo 1c**).

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the contractors during March 2025 included topics on waste management, the correct use of portable ablution facilities, housekeeping on site and around work areas, snakes on site and what to do if snakes are encountered and environmental sensitive features and rehabilitation zones.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during March 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. An NCR has been issued by the ECO this month, March 2025, (**Table 3**) relating to what is now a significant delay in the fitment of bird diverters to the strung sections of the CR and WK OHPLs. Refer also to report section 18.2 for more details.

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date

NCR No.	Issue Date	NCR Description	Recommended Corrective Action for NCR Closure	Status	NCR Closure Date
1	02 April 2025	Delayed fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPLs	Prioritise the fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPLs	Open	TBC

12 REHABILITATION

Earthworks rehabilitation first commenced in July 2024 along the road verges and the sloped edges of the turbine hardstands. This included the filling and levelling of sub-soil followed by the re-placement, grading and shaping of topsoil. A rehabilitation register and rehabilitation handover documents were compiled and as rehabilitation was undertaken around the turbine positions and various disturbed areas, reports for each section were compiled and submitted for review and approval. Rehabilitation efforts have also included the re-seeding of sloped areas by hand.

Natural re-growth of vegetation during the recent summer rainfall months has been robust in a number of areas with less success observed in areas with less topsoil and/or more recent construction disturbance. In comparison to visual observations during the previous two months, an increase in coverage of vegetation in terms of overall ground cover was observed in the same areas this month (See **Photos' 2a, 3a, 4a** and **5a**) however cover remains sparse in other areas (See **Photos' 3b, 4b** and **5b**). Ongoing monitoring is recommended until project completion.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit between the 25th and 26th March 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EAs and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management
    viii. Environmental awareness
    ix. Rehabilitation
    x. Record-keeping and document control

- Documentation review. This included:
    i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements
    ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings
    iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented
    iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification

- Audit Report compilation. This included:
    i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
    ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;
ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and
iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

15.4 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not Auditable/Audited** (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable. No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the

relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;
ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;
iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;
iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;
v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of one thousand and seventy-seven (**1077**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, nine hundred and five (**905**) are **compliant,** five (**5**) are **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) are **partially-compliant**, one hundred and twenty eight (**128**) were **not audited/applicable** and thirty nine (**39**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

18.1 Major improvements required

The NC audit finding raised by the ECO in November 2024 in terms of condition 5 of the 90km OHPL EA related to three (3) deviated OHPL sections beyond the 100m corridor remains a finding this month given that the towers have not yet been relocated and rehabilitation has not yet commenced. The CA, DFFE, has been notified about the deviation and a rehabilitation plan has been prepared and submitted to the CA who have acknowledged receipt of the plan and indicated they will follow progress regarding rehabilitation by reviewing the successive environmental monitoring reports prepared and submitted to them. The CA also indicated that

the Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may inspect the site in the near future. The process and timeframe in terms of when the finding can be closed out will be addressed when rehabilitation commences.

On the basis that stringing of the S-W and W-K OHPLs has been completed for more than 6 months prior to the date of this audit report and given that bird flight diverters have still not been fitted, the ECO has raised this as an NC finding this month in terms of condition 36 of both the 13.4km and 90km OHPL EAs and to this effect, has issued the project with an NCR. The installed powerline infrastructure has posed for a considerable time period, and still does pose, a significant risk to bird species, more specifically endangered and critically endangered species, which are more susceptible to collisions and subsequent higher mortalities in the absence of bird flight diverters.

18.2 Minor improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **99.5%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs.

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the March 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EAs and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf WEF, Access Road & OHPLs, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**Wolf WEF and Substation EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	74	0	0	7	18	(100%)
2	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
3	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
4	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
5	**Wolf WEF Main Access Road EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	32	0	0	15	3	(100%)
6	**90km OHPL EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	28	0	**2**	16	5	(93.3%)
7	**13.4km OHPL EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	56	0	**1**	16	4	(98.25%)
8	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 - Zutari)	72	0	0	3	6	(100%)

9	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 - Savannah)	283	0	0	16	0	(100%)
10	**Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs and Substations - 13.4km and 90km** (dated March & June 2022)	354	0	**2**	55	0	(99.4%)
	Overall total no. conditions	905	0	5	128	39	**1077**
	Audited conditions	**905**	**0**	**5**	-	-	**1820** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	1810	0	0	-	-	**1810** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[(1810+0+0)] / 1820} x100					**99.5%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	84.03%	0%	0.46%	11.89%	3.62%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Install bird diverters/flappers and perches, as required, on the OPGW/earth wires and towers of the strung 13.4km OHPL from the WEF substation to the R75 (See EA condition 36) and to the full length of the 90km OHPL (See EA condition 36), as recommended by the avifauna specialist and as per the Eskom Distribution Standards referred to in the EMPrs for both OHPLs.
- Relocate the OHPL tower deviations back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage.
- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue to manage dust by suppression with water-spraying, as and when required.
- Continue to monitor, remove and dispose of invasive vegetation from the construction footprints.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Consider appointing a qualified botanist to undertake an annual audit of the development footprint and immediate surroundings in terms of section 6.2 of the WEF Access Road EMPr.
- Continue with the implementation of appropriate rehabilitation measures as and where required.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase (construction) of the WEF development, it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure

Plan is not applicable. The EAs, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities. Notwithstanding the above, there are specific improvements and actions which are required in terms of the tower deviations related to the 90km OPHL. This issue will remain as a repeat NC finding until such time that the appropriate corrective actions are undertaken. The same is true for the NC finding related to the fitment of bird diverters to the OHPLs where closing out the finding will be addressed once fitment of the bird diverters commences.

PREPARED BY:

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	*Suggested Due Date by ECO	Proposed Corrective Action	Action Status	Closure status
003	20 Nov 2024	OHPL tower deviations beyond the approved 100m corridor	Within ~3 months (end June 2025)	Relocate the OHPL tower deviations back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage	Rehabilitation is still to be undertaken – pending	Open
004	02 Apr 2025	Delayed fitment of bird flight diverters to the OHPLs	Within ~1 month (start May 2025)	Prioritise the ordering and fitment of the bird flight diverters	Fitment of bird diverters is still to be undertaken – pending	Open

**The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site*

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
001	25 Apr 2023	Discovery of marked and unmarked graves along the 90km OHPL route.	17 May 2023	Contact made with heritage specialist. Portion of OHPL which was traversing the grave site area were relocated withing the assessed corridor to avoid any potential conflict.	Discovered graves will not be traversed during construction and any disturbance will potentially be avoided.	End Jun 2023
002	12 May 2023	Excessive dust and failure to implement dust suppression measures.	Immediate (12 May 2023)	An additional water source was identified to assist with dust suppression measures. An ADT truck is located permanently on the mountain and conducts dust mitigation on the turbine sites, the access road and internal roads. The second water truck moves on the R75 to the greywater site in Jansenville.	An increase in dust suppression operations and resources have been implemented however due to rains during the period effectiveness was unable to be determined.	14 Jun 2023

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures
16 June 2024	Release of water	Potential soil erosion	A water meter was driven over by an excavator and caused the release of an unknown amount of water. No water entered a watercourse and the water was clean. The incident occurred due to a lack of identifying infrastructure present within the footprint.	unknown	The water was stopped and meter fixed by the farmer. The cost of the repairs was handled by the contractor and paid to the farmer. The area was investigated by the EO and no erosion or contamination was caused.	Awareness training and induction
17 June 2024	Animal casualty	Social	A cow was found stuck one of the MV cable trenches. The cow was lifted out of the trench, found to have a dislocated hip and was transported to the farmer's abattoir on his request.	n/a	The trenches in the area were barricaded to prevent livestock from moving over the trenches.	Awareness training and induction

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Audit observations at the Wolf WEF and Substation

Photo 1a: All turbines have been erected. Note the red stripe on one of the three blades for minimisation of bird collisions

Photo 2a: Good natural vegetation re-growth observed in some areas where rehabilitation with subsoil and topsoil has been undertaken

Photo 3a: WEA28 and hardstand edge with minimal erosion, natural vegetation re-growth and coverage is increasing

Photo 4a: Natural vegetation re-growth is continuing along sections of rehabilitated road verges

Photo 5a: Natural vegetation re-growth observed at the previously rehabilitated vehicle turning area

Photo 6a: Crane activity underway at WEA03 in terms of the removal of parts and components used for turbine assembly

Photo 7a: Installation of electric access gates has been done between several farm properties across which the WEF is situated

Photo 8a: Removal of parts and components used for turbine assembly observed to be underway

Photo 9a: Incomplete oil dam at the WEF (Lupo) substation

Photo 10a: Status of cable installations leading to one of the substation control rooms. Yard-stone is still required as the final top layer for the entire substation

Photo 11a: Ablution facilities available at the WEF substation

Photo 12a: Waste wheelie bins available at the substation

Photo Series B: Audit observations along the WEF Access Road

Photo 1b: Sediment accumulation in the stormwater v-drain as a result of run-off from recent rainfall events

Photo 2b: Rock and soil material in the stormwater v-drain due to recent rainfall and erosion of loose material from the cut-slope

Photo 3b: Some vegetation observed to be growing on the fill-slope adjacent to the road edge

Photo 4b: Material along a section of road edge above the fill-slope, no natural vegetation re-growth observed

Photo 5b: Backfilling still to be completed along a few sections where the MVA cables have been installed adjacent to the access road

Photo 6b: Good state of natural vegetation re-growth observed along several road edges

Photo Series C: Audit observations at the site offices / laydown areas

Photo 1c: Temporary laydown area currently used as Vestas office block, still to be decommissioned and rehabilitated

Photo 2c: Concor laydown area where the batching plant was previously located and subsequently removed during the last quarter of 2024

Photo 3c: Waste skips available at the Concor laydown area

Photo 4c: Environmental awareness information displayed at the Concor laydown area

Photo 5c: Waste wheelie bins available at the Wolwefontein (Optipower) laydown area

Photo 6c: Good state of housekeeping at the Wolwefontein (Optipower) laydown area

Photo 7c: Waste skips available at the Wolwefontein material storage / laydown area

Photo 8c: Scrap conductor cables and insulators from the dismantlement of the timber pylon powerline is still being temporarily stored at the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 9c: Waste bins available at the Mayogi laydown area near Skilpad substation

Photo 10c: Good state of housekeeping observed at the Mayogi material storage / laydown area. No litter or alien invasive vegetation observed

Photo 11c: Ablution facilities at the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 12c: Drip trays are used for stationary / parked vehicles

Photo Series D: Audit observations along the 90km (CR) OHPL

Photo 1d: Good housekeeping between CR153 and CR154

Photo 2d: Backfilling complete at CR153

Photo 3d: Stringing is still to be undertaken along the CR OPHL, visible above is the section between CR152 & CR148

Photo 4d: Stringing is still to be undertaken along the CR OPHL, visible above is the section between CR155 & CR163

Photo 5d: Ablution facilities available on site between CR182T & CR183T

Photo 6d: Game gate installed in one of the farm boundary fences, CR 182T is visible in the background. Stringing of the conductors is still to be undertaken

Photo 7d: Servitude gate installed between CR156 & CR157

Photo 8d: Game gate installed between CR158 & CR159

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLISTS BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Feb 2022 (Split from and replaces the original EA dated 14 Sep 2015)							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The development of the 90MW Wolf Wind Energy Facility, associated facilities and substation near Wolwefontein, within the Dr Beyers Naude and Sundays River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved, at the geographic coordinates and property details cited in the table in the EA.					-	
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.	✓✓					
6	The holder of an Environmental Authorisation must apply for an amendment of the Environmental Authorisation with the Competent Authority for any alienation, transfer or change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.	✓✓					
7	This activity must commence within a period of five (5) years from the date of first issue of the Environmental authorisation issued on 14 September 2015. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken. The Environmental Authorisation will not be extended further.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (twelve) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.				-		No Longer Applicable
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;				-		No Longer Applicable
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;				-		No Longer Applicable
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and						No Longer Applicable
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.				-		No Longer Applicable
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.				-		No Longer Applicable
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	A copy of the final site layout plan must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout plan.	✓✓					
13	The site layout plan must include the following:						
13.1	Turbine positions;	✓✓					
13.2	Foundation footprint;	✓✓					
13.3	Permanent lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.4	Construction lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.5	Internal roads indicating width (construction period width and operation period width) and with numbered sections between the other site elements which they serve (to make commenting on sections possible);	✓✓					
13.6	Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;	✓✓					
13.7	The location of heritage sites;	✓✓					
13.8	Sub-station(s) and/or transformer(s) sites including their entire footprint;	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
13.9	Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads);	✓✓					
13.10	Cut and fill areas at turbine sites along roads and at sub-station/transformer sites indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill;	✓✓					
13.11	Borrow pits;	✓✓					
13.12	Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material);	✓✓					
13.13	All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;	✓✓					
13.14	Buildings including accommodation;	✓✓					
13.15	All "no-go" areas	✓✓					
13.16	A map combining the final layout plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the proposed location of turbines as described in the Final EA Amendment report (Part 2) dated 22 July 2020.	✓✓					
14	The applicant must appoint a qualified botanical and fauna specialist to ground-truth every footprint and their recommendation must inform the final layout of the wind energy facility and EMPr to be submitted to be submitted to the department for approval.				-		No Longer Applicable
15	The revised Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) submitted as part of the application for environmental authorisation is not approved and must be amended and submitted with the abovementioned layout plan to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity.					-	The then Wolf EMP dated Feb 2015 (Aurecon, 2015) which is referred to in this condition is/was not implemented but rather a revised EMPr in June 2022 by Zutari was approved
16	The EMPr amendments must include the following:						
16.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the amended EIR dated 26 June 2015 and EIR dated 11 February 2015.	✓✓					
16.2	The requirements and conditions of this authorisation.	✓✓					
16.3	A plant rescue and protection plan which allows for the maximum transplant of conservation important species from areas to be transformed. This plan must be compiled by a vegetation specialist familiar with the site in consultation with the ECO and be implemented prior to commencement of the construction phase.	✓✓					
16.4	An open space management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility.	✓✓					
16.5	A re-vegetation and rehabilitation plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility including timeframes for restoration which must indicate rehabilitation within the shortest possible time after completion of construction activities to reduce the amount of habitat converted at any one time and to speed up the recovery to natural habitats.				-		The Operation Phase is not yet applicable. Rehabilitation of the WEF hardstands with replacement of topsoil has been done and which should be monitored until completion of construction to ensure sufficient vegetation growth. Further re-seeding may be an option to consider as and where may be necessary
16.6	An alien invasive management plan to be implemented during construction and operation of the facility. The plan must include mitigation measures to reduce the invasion of alien species and ensure that the continuous monitoring and removal of alien species is undertaken.	✓✓					Operation phase not yet applicable. The control of alien vegetation is an ongoing process which is observed to still be underway
16.7	A storm water management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility. The plan must ensure compliance with applicable regulations and prevent off-site migration of contaminated storm water or increased soil erosion. The plan must include the construction of appropriate design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	✓✓					Operation phase not yet applicable. Drainage measures to dissipate stormwater run-off have been constructed along the WEF footprint and access road. Additional options may be required if any of the current stormwater measures either fail or are ineffective.
16.8	An effective monitoring system to detect any leakage or spillage of all hazardous substances during their transportation, handling, use and storage. This must include precautionary measures to limit the possibility of oil and other toxic liquids from entering the soil or storm water systems.	✓✓					
16.9	An erosion management plan for monitoring and rehabilitating erosion events associated with the facility. Appropriate erosion mitigation must form part of this plan to prevent and reduce the risk of any potential erosion.	✓✓					
16.10	A transport plan for the transport of turbine components, main assembly cranes and other large pieces of equipment.	✓✓					
16.11	A traffic management plan for the site access roads to ensure that no hazards would results from the increase truck traffic and that traffic flow would not be adversely impacted. This plan must include measures to minimize impacts on local commuters e.g. limiting construction vehicles travelling on public roadways during the morning and late afternoon commute time and avoid using roads through densely populated built-up areas so as not to disturb existing retail and commercial operations.	✓✓					
16.12	An avifauna and bat monitoring programme to document the effect of the operation of the wind energy facility on avifauna and bats. This must be compiled by a qualified specialist.	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*Info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
16.13	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
16.14	Measures to protect hydrological features such as streams, rivers, pans, wetlands, and their catchments, and other environmental sensitive areas from construction impacts including the direct and indirect spillage of pollutants.	✓✓					
17	The Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site substation, submitted as part of the Application for Amendment of the Environmental Authorisation dated November 2021, must be amended to include measures as dictated by the final site lay-out map and micro-siting; and the provisions of this environmental authorisation. Once amended, the final generic EMPr must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. Once approved the EMPrs must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
18	The generic EMPr for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site Substation Infrastructure must be properly completed and must include the following amendments;	✓✓					
18.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr for the substation.	✓✓					
18.2	All mitigation measures as listed in the specialist reports for the powerline and substation must be included in the EMPr;	✓✓					
18.3	The requirements and conditions of this environmental authorisation.	✓✓					
18.4	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
18.5	A final site layout map for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site Substation, superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the location of the IPP portion of the on-site substation as stated in the EIAr and this Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
19	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
20	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
21	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the EIAr be discovered.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
22	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 29 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
23	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
24	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
25	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
26	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
MONITORING							
27	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
27.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
27.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
27.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
27.4	A detailed incident (including spillage of bitumen, fuels, chemicals, or any other material) and complaint register must be kept on site indicating how these issues were addressed, what rehabilitation measures were taken and what preventative measures were implemented to avoid re-occurrence of incidents/complaints.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
27.5	In addition the ECO must maintain the following on site: a weekly site diary, copies of all reports submitted to the Department; and a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities.	✓✓					Summarised in each monthly report and facilitated by the on-site ESCO
27.6	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
28	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
29	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
30	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
31	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.	✓✓					
32	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
33	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
34	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
35	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, to be done. Operational phase not yet underway
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
36	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, to be done when applicable. The activity has not ceased or become redundant yet
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
37	Should any historical, cultural palaeontological resources and graves being found during the construction of the project, all construction activities must be suspended and Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority together with the heritage specialists who surveyed and compiled HIA reports must be alerted so that the find can be investigated and mitigation measures proposed.	✓✓					No new historical, cultural or palaeontological resources discovered this month
38	A bird and bat monitoring programme must be implemented to document the effect of the operation of the wind energy facility on avifauna and bats. This must commence prior to construction and continue during operation of the wind energy facility.	✓✓					
39	Reports regarding bird monitoring must be submitted to the relevant provincial environmental department, BirdLife South Africa, The Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) and this Department on a quarterly basis. The report will assist all stakeholders in identifying potential and additional mitigation measures and to establish protocols for a bird monitoring programme for wind energy development in the country.	✓✓					
40	The baseline data collected and documented during the survey must be shared with the EWT and Birdlife South Africa for a better understanding of the distribution of breeding behaviour of any of the priority species.	✓✓					
41	The applicant must ensure that all the "No-go" areas are clearly demarcated (using fencing and appropriate signage) before construction commences.	✓✓					
42	The applicant must ensure that the National Noise Control Regulations and SANS10103:2008 are adhered to and reasonable measures to limit noise from the work site are implemented.	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*Info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
43	A health and safety programme must be developed to protect both workers and the general public during construction, operation and decommissioning of the energy facility. The programme must establish a safety zone for wind turbines from residences and occupied buildings, roads, right of ways and other public access areas that is sufficient to prevent accidents resulting from the operation of the wind turbines.	✓✓					
44	The applicant must obtain a written permit or approval from the South Africa Civil Aviation Authority that the wind facility will not interfere with the performance of aerodrome radio Communication, Navigation and Surveillance (CNS) equipment especially the radar prior to commencement of the activity. The approval/permit must be submitted to the Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations.	✓✓					
45	Areas around fuel tanks must be bunded or contained in an appropriate manner as per the requirements of SABS 089:1999 Part 1.	✓✓					
46	Leakage of fuel must be avoided at all times and if spillage occurs, it must be remedied immediately.	✓✓					
47	Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses.	✓✓					
48	The applicant must ensure that poaching, hunting and killing of animals on site during the construction phase of the project is strictly not allowed under any circumstances. In addition, firearms or any other hunting weapons must not be permitted on site.	✓✓					
49	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
50	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
51	Liaison with land owners/farm managers must be done prior to construction in order to provide sufficient time for them to plan their activities.	✓✓					
52	Should the applicant opt to use a turbine model with a sound power emissions level higher than 110dBA; the applicant must appoint a qualified noise specialist to revise the facility's noise model, advise on the turbines' micro-siting and purpose additional mitigation measures for inclusion into the EMPr, if any.				-		
53	The layout to be submitted to the Department for approval as per Condition 12 of the EA issued on 14 September 2015 must comply with the latest requirements for work in or near Eskom servitudes and Eskom Guidelines for Renewable Energy Generation Plant Setbacks to Eskom Infrastructure.	✓✓					
GENERAL							
54	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
54.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
54.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
54.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
55	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.					-	Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
74	0	0	(7)	(18)	**99** (total no. of conditions)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	**74** (audited) **25** (NA)
74	0	0			Audit Score (%) = [(74x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (74x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Auditable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
Amended EA dated 26 Nov 2018							
1	This letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 14 September 2015 as amended.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					
		Summary calculation					
		2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
		2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = 2/2 x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Auditable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
Amended EA dated 22 Sep 2020							
1	This proposed amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 14 September 2015 as amended.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					
		Summary calculation					
		2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
		2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = 2/2 x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Auditable / Not Audited	*info*	Findings & Recommendations
	Amended EA dated 25 May 2022						
1	This proposed amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 02 February 2022.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					

	Summary calculation					
2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)	
2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)	
✓✓	✓	X	-	-	**Audit Score (%)** = 2/2 x100	
EA Compliance					**100%**	

No.	Environmental Authorisation for 13.4km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Feb 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The preferred Alternative 1 (transmission line) for the Wolf 132kV Overhead Powerline and switching station to be located within the Dr Beyers Naude and Sundays River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved as per the geographic coordinates cited in the table in the EA.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
6	The holder of the authorisation must notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.				-		Noted
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of the first issue of this Environmental Authorisation issued on 14 September 2015 (i.e. the authorisation lapses on 14 September 2025). If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken. The Environmental Authorisation will not be extended further.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (twelve) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	A copy of the final site layout plan must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout plan.	✓✓					
13	The site layout plan must include the following:						
13.1	Connection routes (including pylon positions) to the distribution /transmission network;	✓✓					
13.2	Service track and existing and upgraded roads and tracks indicating width (construction period width and operation period width);	✓✓					
13.3	Permanent lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.4	Construction period lay down footprint;	✓✓					
13.5	Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;	✓✓					
13.6	The location of heritage sites;	✓✓					
13.7	Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation including its entire footprint;	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
13.8	Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads);	✓✓					
13.9	Cut and fill areas at Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site sub-station indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill;	✓✓					
13.10	Borrow pits;	✓✓					
13.11	Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material);	✓✓					
13.12	All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;	✓✓					
13.13	Buildings;	✓✓					
13.14	All "no-go" areas;	✓✓					
13.15	A map combining the final layout plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map.	✓✓					
14	The applicant must appoint a qualified botanical and fauna specialist to ground-truth every footprint and their recommendation must inform the final layout of the wind energy facility and EMPr to be submitted to be submitted to the department for approval.	✓✓					
15	The Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) for the 132kV powerline infrastructure and the Generic EMPr for the Substation infrastructure (Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation), submitted as part of the Application for Amendment of the Environmental Authorisation dated November 2021, must be amended to include measures as dictated by the final site lay-out map and micro-siting; and the provisions of this environmental authorisation. Once amended, the final EMPr must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. Once approved the EMPrs must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
16	The generic EMPr for the powerline infrastructure and the generic EMPr for Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site Substation Infrastructure must be properly completed and must include the following amendments;	✓✓					
16.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr for the powerline and substation;	✓✓					
16.2	All mitigation measures as listed in the specialist reports for the powerline and substation must be included in the EMPrs and implemented;	✓✓					
16.3	The requirements and conditions of this environmental authorisation.	✓✓					
16.4	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
16.5	A final site layout map for the powerline and Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation, superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the location of the powerline and Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation as stated in the EIAr and this Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
17	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
18	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		NA at this stage
19	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the EIAr be discovered.				-		NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
20	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 27 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		NA at this stage
21	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		NA at this stage
22	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		NA at this stage
23	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		NA at this stage
24	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		NA at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	Findings & Recommendations
MONITORING							
25	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
25.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
25.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
25.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
25.4	A detailed incident (including spillage of bitumen, fuels, chemicals, or any other material) and complaint register must be kept on site indicating how these issues were addressed, what rehabilitation measures were taken and what preventative measures were implemented to avoid re-occurrence of incidents/complaints.	✓✓					Managed daily on site between ESCO and Contractor
25.5	In addition the ECO must maintain the following on site: a weekly site diary, copies of all reports submitted to the Department; and a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities.	✓✓					Updates provided in this monthly report assisted and facilitated by the full-time ESCO
25.6	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		NA at this stage
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
26	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
27	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
28	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
29	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
30	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
31	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
32	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
32	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
34	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
35	Should any historical, cultural, palaeontological resources and graves being found during the construction of the project, all construction activities must be suspended and Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority together with the heritage specialists who surveyed and compiled HIA reports must be alerted so that the find can be investigated and mitigation measures proposed.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological resources or graves discovered at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors. The input of an avifaunal specialist must be obtained for the fitting of the anti-collision devices onto specific sections of the line once the exact positions of the towers have been surveyed and pegged. Flappers must be fitted in place so that they do not drift along the line and be readily and cost effectively installed on or removed from the existing lines.			x			The ECO has recommended since May 2024 that bird flight diverters be fitted to the strung sections of the OHPL. The SW and WK OHPLs had been fully strung for a period >6 consecutive months with the installed infrastructure posing a significant risk to bird species, more specifically EN and CR species. An NCR has been issued for the delay in the fitment / installation.
37	The applicant must ensure that all the "No-go" areas are clearly demarcated (using fencing and appropriate signage) before construction commences.	✓✓					
38	The applicant must ensure that the National Noise Control Regulations and SANS10103:2008 are adhered to and reasonable measures to limit noise from the work site are implemented.						
39	Areas around fuel tanks must be bunded or contained in an appropriate manner as per the requirements of SABS 089:1999 Part 1.	✓✓					
40	Leakage of fuel must be avoided at all times and if spillage occurs, it must be remedied immediately.	✓✓					
41	Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses.	✓✓					
42	The applicant must ensure that poaching, hunting and killing of animals on site during the construction phase of the project is strictly not allowed under any circumstances. In addition, firearms or any other hunting weapons must not be permitted on site.	✓✓					
43	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
44	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
45	Liaison with land owners/farm managers must be done prior to construction in order to provide sufficient time for them to plan their activities.	✓✓					
GENERAL							
46	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
46.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
46.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
46.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
47	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.					-	Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
56	0	1	(16)	(4)	**77** (total no. of conditions)
56	0	1	-	-	**57** (audited) **20** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(56x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (57x2) x100
EA Compliance					**98.25%**

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Sep 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV transmission power line and associated infrastructure within Ward 53 of the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality and Ward 7 and 8 of the Sundays River Valley Municipality near Kariega and Kirkwood, Eastern Cape Province, is approved as per the geographic coordinates cited in the table in the EA.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this Environmental Authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further Environmental Authorisation in terms of the regulations.			x	-		Three (3) deviated sections of the OHPL beyond the 100m approved corridor was identified for 11 or 12 towers; namely SW164A, SW165, SW154A, SW154B, CR13, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R. It is recommended to relocate the deviated towers back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage.
6	The holder of the authorisation must notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place				-		Noted, NA at this stage
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of issue of this Authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
9	Commencement with one activity listed in terms of this authorisation constitutes commencement of all authorised activities.					-	Noted
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
10	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
11.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
11.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
11.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
11.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
13	The layout map attached as Appendix 7 of the final BAR dated 14 June 2022 is hereby approved.					-	Noted
14	The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) submitted as part of the BAR dated 14 June 2022 is approved and must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
15	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
16	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
17	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the basic assessment be discovered.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
18	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 25 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
19	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
20	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
21	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
22	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
MONITORING							
23	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
23.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
23.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
23.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
23.4	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.	✓✓					
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
24	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
25	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
26	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
27	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
28	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
29	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
30	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
31	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
32	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
33	The footprint of the development must be limited to the areas required for actual construction works and operational activities.	✓✓					
34	Should any archaeological sites, artefacts, palaeontological fossils or grave be exposed during construction work, work in the immediate vicinity of the find must be stopped, the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) must be informed and the services of an accredited heritage professional obtained for an assessment of the heritage resources.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological resources or graves discovered at this stage
35	All declared aliens must be identified and managed in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983).	✓✓					The clearing of alien vegetation is observed to have been undertaken within the construction footprints during bush-clearing. The removal and disposal of this cleared vegetation off site is yet to take place. The ECO has communicated and requested when disposal to a landfill will be undertaken
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors, as recommended by the ecological specialist.			x			The ECO has recommended since May 2024 that bird flight diverters be fitted to the strung sections of the OHPL. The SW and WK OHPLs had been fully strung for a period >6 consecutive months with the installed infrastructure posing a significant risk to bird species, more specifically EN and CR species. An NCR has been issued for the delay in the fitment / installation.
37	No exotic plants must be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area must be utilised.				-		Noted, no exotic plants are being used for rehabilitation
38	Construction must include design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	✓✓					No signs of major erosion due to stormwater run-off along the access road and around tower footprints observed at this stage
39	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
40	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
GENERAL							
41	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
41.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
41.2	to anyone on request; and				-		
41.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					EA holder website does makes provision
42	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
28	0	2	16	5	**51** (total no. of conditions)
28	-	2	-	-	**30** (audited) **21** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(28x2)+(0x1)+(2x0)] / (30x2) x100
EA Compliance					**93.3%**

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 24 Aug 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The development of a main access road for the authorised Wolf Wind Farm near Jansenville, within Wards 7 and 12 of the Bayers Naude and Sunday's River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved as per the geographic cited in the table above.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation, which form part of the Environmental Authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this Environmental Authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
6	The holder of an Environmental Authorisation must apply for an amendment of the Environmental Authorisation with the Competent Authority for any alienation, transfer or change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of issue of this authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for environmental authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) and the final layout plan submitted as part of the BAR dated May 2022 are approved and the EMPr must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
13	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
14	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
15	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the BAR be discovered.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
16	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 23 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
17	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
18	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
19	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
20	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
MONITORING							
21	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
21.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
21.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
21.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
21.4	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed. Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients worsens.
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
22	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
23	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
24	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
25	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
26	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					This report
27	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
28	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
29	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
30	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
31	No activities will be allowed to encroach into a watercourse without a water use authorisation being in place from the Department of Water and Sanitation.	✓✓					A GA has been issued to the EA holder
32	Vegetation clearing must be limited to the required footprint for construction works. Mitigation measures must be implemented to reduce the risk of erosion and the invasion of alien species.	✓✓					
33	The footprint of the development must be limited to the areas required for actual construction works and operational activities.	✓✓					
34	A permit must be obtained from the relevant nature conservation agency for the removal or destruction of protected or endangered plant or animal species.	✓✓					Permits are in place, search and rescue was undertaken
35	No exotic plants may be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area may be utilised.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed. Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients worsens.
36	Dust suppression measures must be implemented during the construction phase to limit the impacts of dust.	✓✓					
37	Foundations and trenches must be backfilled with originally excavated materials as much as possible. Excess excavation materials must be disposed of only in approved areas or, if suitable, stockpiled for use in reclamation activities.	✓✓					
38	Should any further evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g. remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, marine shell and charcoal/ash concentrations), unmarked human burials, fossils or other categories of heritage resources are found during construction, the South African Heritage Resource Heritage Agency (SAHRA) must be alerted immediately, and a professional archaeologist or palaeontologist, must be contacted as soon as possible to inspect the findings.				-		Noted, no new archaeological sites or remains have been discovered at this stage
39	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal. Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licensed in terms of Section 20 (b) of the National Environment Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
GENERAL							
40	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
40.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
40.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website makes provision
40.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
41	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
32	0	0	15	3	**50** (total no. of conditions)
32	0	0	-	-	**32** (audited) **18** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(32x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (32x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLISTS BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	EMPr for Wolf WEF (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
-	**NO LONGER APPLICABLE**				-		The pre-construction phase is over and this section of the EMPr is no longer applicable
5. CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	The Contractor must be provided with the opportunity to cost for implementation of the EMPr in their tender submission. The Developer shall ensure that items pertaining to the environmental protection measures should be reflected in the Bill of Quantities and are adequately priced. Where provisions for he the implementation of environmental specifications is deemed inadequate, the Contractor shall be instructed to amend this or face tender disqualification.	✓✓					
	Where the Project specifications conflict with the General Environmental Specifications, the project specifications or relevant specialists' management plans shall take precedence.					-	Noted
5.3	The developer refers to the holder of the Environmental Authorisation who will be responsible for the following tasks, but not limited to: - Ensure that the requirements as set out in this EMPr are adhered to and implemented; - Allocate the responsibilities assigned to the ECO to an independent suitably qualified individual prior to the start of construction activities on site; and - Provide all principal contractors working on the project with a copy of this EMPr as part of tender contract documentation to allow the contractors to cost for its requirements within their respective construction contracts.	✓✓					
	Principal Contractors shall each appoint their own compliance management structure, including Environmental Officers, Health and Safety Management, and Community Liaison Officers, who shall report to the Project Permit Holder, who in turn provides compliance oversight and assurance.	✓✓					
	Environmental Control Officer (ECO): The Developer shall appoint a suitably qualified independent ECO to monitor the compliance of all parties in terms of this EMPr and the conditions contained in the Environmental Authorisation, as well as address environmental site issues. The ECO shall work with the Owners teams and Contractor's appointed EO. The designation is reserved for a suitably qualified (National Diploma / Degree in Natural Science or an equivalent qualification), independent, environmental manager, with adequate environmental knowledge to understand and verify implementation of the EMPr. The duties of the ECO during construction phase will include but are not limited to:	✓✓					
	i) Liaison with the Owner, Project Manager, ESCO or Construction Manager and DFFE.	✓✓					
	ii) Monitoring of all the Contractor's activities for compliance with the various environmental requirements contained in the construction Specification.	✓✓					
	iii) Monitoring of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation related to the construction phase as issued by DFFE as well as other relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	iv) Reviewing of the Contractor's environmental Method Statements for compliance with the EMPr and environmental best practice.	✓✓					
	v) Monitor and report on requisite remedial action taken in the event of non-compliance.	✓✓					
	vi) Monitor and report on the proactive and effective implementation and management of environmental protection measures.	✓✓					
	vii) Monitor and report on the register of public complaints, confirming that itis maintained by the Contractor and that all public comments or issues are appropriately reported and addressed.	✓✓					
5.3	viii) Routine recording and reporting of environmental activities and general progress monthly.	✓✓					
	ix) Recording and reporting of environmental incidents and remediation; and	✓✓					
	x) Monitor compliance with and implementation of the construction phase EMPr, Operational Phase EMPr and Rehabilitation Plan, including compliance with the relevant conditions contained in the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	The Developer shall appoint a suitably qualified independent ESCO to oversee on-site compliance management and EMPr implementation on a day-to-day basis.	✓✓					
	An independent Environmental Auditor must be appointed by the Owner to undertake an Environmental Audit every five years to verify compliance with the Conditions of EA and the EMPr and submit the results to the DFFE Director: Compliance Monitoring. Audit reports must comply with Appendix 78 of the NEMA. In addition to the five yearly audits, the Owner must ensure an Audit is completed and submitted to the DFFE within 30 days of the completion of the construction phase (Refer to condition 31 of the EA).				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Contractor must ensure that all its sub-contractors, employees, etc., are made fully aware of the environmental issues detailed in this EMPr. The Contractor shall liaise closely with the Construction Manager / Construction Manager, Environmental Site Compliance Officer (ESCO) and the ECO and must ensure that all activities on site are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner and in compliance with the requirements of the EMPr and conditions of EA. The Contractor shall appoint a suitably senior member or staff or qualified professional to the position of EO. The EO's duties will include the following:	✓✓					
	Liaise with all parties on matters relating to the environment;	✓✓					
	Assist with the compilation of environmental components of method statements;	✓✓					
	Undertake daily site compliance inspections of the various works areas;	✓✓					
	Compile a weekly report detailing the key findings and environmental matters observed and dealt with during the week and submit this to the ECO, ESCO and Construction Manager;	✓✓					
	Ensure Contractor is implementing the EMPr and conditions of Authorisation;	✓✓					
	Ensure that any environmental monitoring requirements are being fulfilled and include results in the weekly submissions;	✓✓					
	Report environmental accidents and incidents and oversee all remediated works;	✓✓					
	Make recommendations for disciplinary actions where and if required; and	✓✓					
	Undertake environmental awareness training and routine toolbox talks with contractor staff on matters relating to environmental management.	✓✓					
5.4.1	**Baseline photography** Following official handover of the site to the Contractor and prior to the commencement of mobilisation activities, the Contractor shall take photographs of all areas that will be impacted by construction activity and their immediate surrounds. Photographs shall include, inter alia, all works areas, site establishment and laydown areas, access roads, gates, no go and natural areas, debris, boundary fences, existing structures and infrastructure on the site and any defects or issues to any of the foregoing. These photographs shall be provided to the ESCO and Construction Manager for reference purposes.	✓✓					
5.4.2	**Method statements** Method statements shall be produced and submitted for approval by the ESCO and Construction Manager at least five working days prior to the commencement of the activities. The Contractor shall not commence the activity until the Method Statement has been approved. Approval of method statements shall not unreasonably be withheld. The ESCO and Construction Manager may approve, reject, or approve with conditions any method statement. Refer to detailed list under Subclause 2.2.1-2.2.3 with specific reference to environmental awareness training, toolbox talks and construction information posters.	✓✓					
5.4.3.1	**Site establishment** The ESCO and Construction Manager shall be advised of the area that the Contractor intends using for his site establishment by way of the Mobilisation plan discussed under item 1) of Clause 2.2. The Contractor's camp shall occupy as small an area as possible, and no site establishment shall be allowed within 50 m of any watercourse unless otherwise approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall inform the ESCO and Construction Manager of the intended actions and programme for site establishment. The site layout shall be planned to facilitate ready access for deliveries, facilitate future works and to curtail any disturbance or security implications for neighbours.	✓✓					
5.4.3.2	**Site fencing and demarcations** As may be required, the Contractor shall erect and maintain permanent and/or temporary fences of the type and in the locations directed by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Such fences shall, if so specified, be erected before undertaking designated activities. The Contractor shall not damage or remove any boundary fences without the agreement of the affected landowners. Where property fences are replaced, these shall, at the minimum, meet specification of the fencing it replaces, in terms of top height, sturdiness and rigidity (pole foundations and supports and strength and wire gauge), security (barbed or razor wire) and size of the largest openings (i.e., distances between horizontal wires or mesh dimensions.	✓✓					
5.4.3.3	**No Go Areas** If required, certain areas shall be considered "no go" areas and these may be detailed in the Environmental Management Plan or as conditions attached to an Environmental Authorisation or specified by the ECO. The Contractor shall ensure that, insofar as he has the authority, no unauthorised entry, stockpiling, dumping or storage of equipment or materials shall be allowed within the demarcated "no go" areas. "No go" area demarcation fencing shall be established prior to the commencement of construction in the vicinity.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	"No go" areas shall be demarcated with fencing consisting of wooden or metal posts at 3 m centres with 1 plain wire strand tensioned horizontally at 900 mm from ground level. Commercially available danger tape shall be wrapped around the wire strand. The Contractor shall maintain the fence for the duration of construction and ensure that the danger tape does not become dislodged.						
5.4.4.1	**Protection of natural features** The Contractor shall not deface, paint, damage or mark any natural features (e.g., rock formations) situated in or around the Site for survey or other purposes unless agreed beforehand with the ESCO and Construction Manager. Any features affected by the Contractor in contravention of this clause shall be restored/ rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that plant, equipment, materials, and staff are not permitted to enter any designated "no go" area. The Contractor shall not permit his employees to make use of any natural water sources (e.g., springs, streams, and open water bodies) for the purposes of swimming, personal washing and the washing of machinery or clothes.	✓✓					
5.4.4.2	**Protection of fauna and flora** It is important that ecological functioning of the site should not be negatively impacted e.g., by excluding fire. The fire-management programme should be adhered to. Except to the extent necessary for the carrying out of the Works (as per an approved method statement), flora shall not be removed, damaged or disturbed. Firewood may not be collected from the site. Trapping, poisoning and/ or shooting of animals is strictly forbidden. No domestic pets or livestock belonging to the project staff are permitted on site. The use of biocides is subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager unless provided for in the project specification. Where the use of biocides and other poisonous substances has been specified, they shall be stored, handled and applied with due regard to their potential harmful effects. Persons using any biocide or poisonous substances shall have received training in the appropriate handling, use and storage of such materials. Care will be taken to ensure no movement or drift occurs into non-target areas. Dyes shall be mixed into sprayed biocide so that the treatment areas may be inspected and the risk of over spray / re-spraying is avoided. Before vegetation clearance commences areas must be walked and slow moving animals removed out of the impact area; and Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm.	✓✓					
5.4.4.3	**Protection of archaeological and palaeontological remains** During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil remains by the responsible Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and ESCO. In particular, the ECO should be alerted to the (slight) possibility that fossil-rich lenses or horizons of dark, organic-rich lagoonal mudrocks may be exposed during excavations into the Witpoort Formation along the Klein-Winterhoek ridge. Other possibilities include dark grey phosphatic carbonate nodules containing fossil plants and / or fish in the Waaipoort Formation as well as well-preserved fish and reptile remains within the Whitehill Formation. Should substantial fossil remain (such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages) be exposed during construction, the Environmental Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e., The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, the cost of which is at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g., stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy). The palaeontologist concerned with mitigation work will need a valid fossil collection permit from ECPHRA and any material collected would have to be curated in an approved depository (e.g., museum or university collection). All palaeontological specialist work would have to conform to international best practice for palaeontological fieldwork and the study (e.g., data recording fossil collection and curation, final report) should adhere as far as possible to the minimum standards for Phase 2 palaeontological studies recently developed by SAHRA (2013). The Contractor shall take reasonable precautions to prevent any person from removing or damaging any fossils, coins, articles of value or antiquity and structures and other remains of archaeological interest discovered on the Site, immediately upon discovery thereof and before removal. The Contractor shall inform the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately of such a discovery and carry out the ESCO and Construction Managers instructions for dealing therewith. All construction within the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and the area shall be cordoned off until such time as the Construction Manager authorises resumption of construction in writing.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
5.4.4.4	**Noise control** The applicable regulations framed under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), and the provisions of SANS 1200 A Subclause 4.1 regarding "built-up areas" shall apply to all areas within audible distance of residents whether in urban, peri-urban, or rural areas. Appropriate directional and intensity settings are to be maintained on all hooters and sirens, and the Contractor shall provide and use suitable and effective silencing devices for pneumatic tools and other plant such that the noise level in inhabited areas and dwellings adjacent to the work areas will not increase by more than 7 dB(A)Leq 60 above residual background sound levels. Similarly in habituated areas adjacent to access roads maximum noise levels shall not exceed 60 dB(A)Leq 60 and maximum sound pressure level of 70 dB(A). Where excess noise generation is unavoidable, the Contractor shall, by means of barriers, isolate the source of any such noise to comply with the said regulations. The Contractor shall restrict any of his operations that may result in excessive noise disturbance to those communities and dwellings abutting the Site to the hours of 08:00 to 22:00 on weekdays and Saturdays. No work will be permitted on Sundays unless otherwise agreed to with the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where loud construction operations or plant are required, that cannot be practically barricaded (i.e., Pile driving, hydraulic breakers, or rock crushing), nearby residents that may be disturbed by the operation will be notified and provided with a program for the works prior to commencement. The Contractor shall be reasonable in accommodating the needs of neighbours and take reasonable measures to minimise the impact of noise on neighbouring communities. Apart from warning and emergency sirens and public address systems used during an emergency, no sound is to be broadcast across the site without approval from the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					The site is within a rural area with no residential or built-up areas in close proximity
5.4.4.5	**Lighting** The Contractor shall ensure that any lighting installed on the site for his activities does not interfere with road traffic or cause a reasonably avoidable disturbance to the surrounding community or other users of the area. Subject to meeting the minimum requirements of the OHSA and general security, lighting shall be kept to the minimum. Care will be taken to ensure lighting is task specific and does not spill into the surrounding environment through appropriate placement and shielding. Floodlighting of expansive work areas or up- or down lighting of vertical structures or natural features shall only be permitted if approved by ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.6	**Fuel and oil** Unless otherwise specified, fuel may be stored on site in an area approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that all liquid fuels (petrol and diesel) are stored in tanks with lids, which are kept firmly shut or in bowsers. The tanks/bowsers shall be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250µm plastic) with an earth bund (plastic must have a 5 cm layer of sand on top to prevent damage and perishing). The impermeable lining shall extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund shall be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers. The bunded area shall be covered to protect it from rain. Provision shall be made for refuelling at the fuel storage area, by protecting the soil with 250µm plastic covered with a minimum of a 5 cm layer of sand. If fuel is dispensed from 200 litre drums, only empty externally clean drums may be stored on the bare ground. All empty externally dirty drums shall be stored on an area where the ground has been protected. The proper dispensing equipment shall be used, and the drum shall not be tipped to dispense fuel. The dispensing mechanism of the fuel storage drum shall be stored in a waterproof container when not in use. The Contractor shall prevent unauthorised access into the fuel storage area. No smoking shall be allowed within the vicinity of the fuel storage area. The Contractor shall ensure that there is adequate fire-fighting equipment at the fuel stores. Where reasonably practical, plant shall be refuelled at the fuel storage area or at the workshop as applicable. If it is not reasonably practical, then the surface under the refuelling area shall be protected against pollution to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager prior to any refuelling activities. The Contractor shall employ the use of appropriate non-spill dispensing equipment and drip trays to prevent spills during refuelling. The Contractor shall ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible be designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials shall be able to handle a minimum of 200 litre of hydrocarbon liquid spill. The Contractor shall ensure that staff responsible for refuelling of plant is trained to clean up any fuel of oil spills as they occur. The Contractor shall obtain the ESCO's and Construction Manager's prior approval for any refuelling or maintenance activities. The fuel bowsers and stores must be inspected daily by the Contractor and any contaminated soil shall be collected and disposed of via the	✓✓					

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	hazardous waste system. Care will be taken to ensure that oil contaminated soil, rags or other materials are not disposed of as part of domestic waste system due to the fire risk.						
5.4.4.7	**Contaminated water** Contaminated runoff from the various construction and decommission activities on the site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction as well as the decommissioning activities in work areas prone to stormwater disturbances / damages, i.e., the ascending portion of main access road and any channel crossings, should preferably be scheduled and undertaken in the low rainfall months when storm water runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features. The Contractor shall take reasonable measure to prevent the contamination of water and where this is not possible will set up a contaminated water management system, which shall include collection facilities to be used to prevent pollution, as well as suitable methods of disposal of contaminated water. The Contractor shall prevent the discharge of water contaminated with any pollutants, such as soaps, detergent, cements, concrete, lime, chemicals, glues, solvents, paints, and fuels, into the environment. The Contractor shall notify the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately of any pollution incidents on Site. The ESCO's and Construction Manager's approval is required prior to the discharge of contaminated water to the Municipal sewer system.	✓✓					
5.4.4.8	**Stormwater and drainage** Any increase in storm water runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed with the drainage lines. Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels; these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. The Contractor shall ensure that storm water is managed in such a way that prevents erosion. The Contractor shall install temporary stormwater control measures which may include cut off drains, berms, side drains, retention ponds or similar needed to divert stormwater away from earthworks areas, or as directed by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Apart from identified road crossings, all delineated river systems are to be regarded as no-go areas. According to the Stormwater management plan (Annexure H.6) the following mitigations must be adhered to: ■ Avoid any construction activities within the 1:100-year flood-line or 100 meters from the edge any watercourse, except for linear infrastructure such as transmission lines and other flood compatible infrastructure such as electrical pylons. ■ Clearing of vegetation and associated excavation areas should be kept to a minimum. ■ Construction of new access roads should be kept to what is necessary. Stick to existing roads as far as possible. ■ Vegetation clearance and commencement of construction activities can be scheduled to coincide with low rainfall conditions when the erosive stormwater and wind are anticipated to be low. ■ No vegetation clearance should be undertaken prior to periods of inactivity. ■ A berm/channel combination should be constructed around each of the construction sites using the excavated soil material. ■ Bare soils can be regularly dampened with water to suppress dust during the construction phase, especially when strong wind conditions are predicted according to the local weather forecast. Thus, a water tanker should be available onsite. ■ Soil/topsoil should be placed onto the concrete slab once it has dried up and the turbine fixed, with natural vegetation re-established to mimic the previous undisturbed environment as far as practically possible. ■ All excavation/construction vehicles should be in good condition and inspected regularly to ensure there are no chemical spills (diesel/oil) which will negatively impact the receiving environment. ■ Excavated soils should be stockpiled and separated into separate material types. ■ The disconnection flow paths should be located on gradual slopes (≤5%) to maintain sheet flow. ■ The construction of the proposed roads will create large areas prone to erosion due to soils being exposed as well as sloping terrain. Roads should therefore be constructed in a manner to rapidly stabilise soils, while roadside drainage should be included where necessary. Additional information in this regard can be obtained on the SANRAL (2013) 6th Edition Drainage Manual. ■ All disturbed areas must be rehabilitated (as soon as possible) to represent the previous undisturbed environment (soil, land use, slope) as closely as possible so as to limit the impact on receiving water resources through improve infiltration and limited soil erosion. ■ A water tanker should be available to be used for dust suppression should the need arise	✓✓					

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	■ Regular inspection of the berms/channels and sediment control areas should be undertaken to assess erosion which may result from a loss in vegetation or cavitation from soil slumping; and ■ A practical erosion control handbook should be developed, based on the principles developed in this report and given to the construction contractors to ensure the impact on receiving water resources is limited.						
5.4.4.9	**Solid waste management** The Contractor shall provide sufficient bins with lids on Site to store the produced daily. Solid, non-hazardous waste shall be disposed of in the bins provided and no on-site burying, dumping, or burning of any waste materials, vegetation, litter, or refuse shall occur. Bins shall not be allowed to become overfull and shall be emptied a minimum of once daily. The waste may be temporarily stored on Site in a central waste area that is weatherproof and scavenger-proof, and which the ESCO and Construction Manager has approved. All solid waste shall be disposed of offsite at an approved landfill site. The Contractor shall supply the ESCO and Construction Manager with a certificate of disposal.	✓✓					
5.4.4.10	**Shutter oil and curing compound** Shutter oil and curing compound pose a risk of causing water and soil contamination and accordingly are regarded as potential hazardous substances. The Contractor shall ensure that shutter oil and curing compound containers in use are stored within the fuel bund. The remaining containers shall be inspected regularly to ensure that no leakage occurs. When shutter oil or curing compound is dispensed, the proper dispensing equipment shall be used, and the storage container shall not be tipped to dispense the oil/compound. The dispensing mechanism of the shutter oil/curing compound storage container shall be stored in a waterproof container when not in use. Shutter oil and curing shall be used in moderation and shall be applied under controlled conditions using appropriate equipment. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent accidental and incidental spillage during the application of these compounds. In the event of a shutter oil or curing compound spill, the source of the spillage shall be isolated, and the spillage contained. The Contractor shall clean up the spill, either by removing the contaminated soil or by the application of absorbent material in the event of a larger spill. Treatment and remediation of the spill area shall be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.12	**Bitumen** The ESCO and Construction Manager shall be advised of the area that the Contractor intends using for the storage of bitumen drums/ products. The storage area shall have a smooth impermeable (concrete or 250µm plastic covered in sand) floor. The floor shall be bunded and sloped towards a sump to contain any spillages of substances. The bund shall be inspected and emptied daily and serviced when necessary. The bund shall be closely monitored during rain events to ensure that it does not overflow.	✓✓					
5.4.4.13	**Hazardous substances** Procedures detailed in the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) shall be followed in the event of an emergency. Petroleum, chemicals, harmful and hazardous waste shall be stored in an enclosed and bunded area. This area shall be subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The waste shall be disposed of at a hazardous waste disposal site as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.14	**Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage** The Contractor shall ensure that all items of plant and equipment are inspected daily by the operators prior to commencement. Any maintenance requirements shall be seen to before start-up, which includes fuel and oil leaks. Inspection checklists shall be retained and submitted to the Construction Manager on request. Leaking equipment shall be repaired immediately or removed from the Site. Where practical, all maintenance of equipment and vehicles on Site shall be performed off Site or in the workshop. If it is necessary to do in field maintenance, the Contractor shall ensure that measures are implemented to prevent the accidental spillage of oil and fuel into the environment and that the area is effectively cleaned after such maintenance. The Contractor shall ensure that in his workshop and other plant maintenance facilities, including those areas where, after obtaining the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval, the Contractor carries out emergency plant maintenance, there is no contamination of the soil or vegetation. The workshop shall have a smooth impermeable (concrete or 250µm plastic covered with sand) floor. The floor shall be bunded and sloped towards an oil trap or sump to contain any spillages of substances (e.g., oil). When servicing equipment on site, drip trays shall be used to collect the waste oil and other lubricants. Drip trays shall also be provided in construction areas for stationary plant (such as generators, pumps, and compressors) and for Transport and Earthmoving Equipment (such as scrapers, diggers, loaders, trucks, cranes, etc.). Drip trays shall be inspected and emptied daily. Drip trays shall be closely	✓✓					

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	monitored during rain events to ensure that they do not overflow. Where practical, the Contractor shall ensure that equipment is covered so that rainwater is excluded from the drip trays. The washing of equipment shall be restricted to urgent or preventative maintenance requirements only. All washing shall be undertaken off Site or in the workshop with adequate facilities for dealing with wastewater, including an oil separator. The use of detergents for washing of equipment on site is prohibited						
5.4.4.15	**Materials handling, use and storage** The Contractor shall ensure that any delivery drivers are informed of all procedures and restrictions (including "no go" areas) required to comply with the Specifications. The Contractor shall ensure that these delivery drivers are supervised during off loading, by someone with an adequate understanding of the requirements of the Specifications. Materials shall be appropriately secured to ensure safe passage between destinations. Loads including, but not limited to sand, stone chips, fine vegetation, refuse, paper, and cement, shall have appropriate cover to prevent them spilling from the vehicle during transit. The Contractor shall be responsible for any clean up resulting from the failure by his employees or suppliers to properly secure transported materials.	✓✓					
5.4.4.16	**Dust** The Contractor shall take reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust because of construction activities to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor's dust management planning shall, as a minimum, take cognisance of the following: ► Schedule of spraying water on unpaved roads paying due attention to control of runoff. ► Speed limits for vehicles on unpaved roads and minimisation of haul distances. ► Measures to ensure that material loads are properly covered during transportation. ► Schedule for wheel cleaning and measures to clean up public roads that may be soiled by construction vehicles. ► Minimisation of the areas disturbed at any one time and protection of exposed soil against wind erosion, e.g. by dampening with water or covering with straw ► Location and treatment of material stockpiles taking into consideration prevailing wind directions and location of sensitive receptors. ► Controlled blasting techniques to minimise dust and fly rock during blasting. ► Adherence to the dust loads and protective gear stipulated in the Occupational Health and Safety Act. ► Reporting mechanism and action plan in case of excessive wind and dust conditions. During dry and, or windy periods, a water tanker shall be available for the control of dust, and the Contractor shall ensure that the sprays do not generate excess run off. During high wind conditions, the Contractor shall comply with the ESCO and Construction Manager's instructions regarding dust-damping measures. The Construction Manager may request the temporary cessation of all construction activities where wind speeds are high and excessive dust is produced, and until such time as dust levels return to acceptable levels. "As required by the National Dust Control Regulations, promulgated in terms of section 53(o) of National Environmental Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004) the Contractor shall establish of a network of dust monitoring points using method ASTM D1739: 1970 (or equivalent), sufficient in number to establish the contribution of the project to dust fall in the vicinity of the premises, to monitor identified or likely sensitive receptor locations, and to establish the baseline dust fall for the district. The following standards will apply: ► For residential areas the dust fallout may not exceed 600mg/m2/day (on a 30 day average) more than two times a year and not on sequential months. ► For non-residential areas the dust fallout may not exceed 1200mg/m2/day (on a 30 day average) more than two times a year and not on sequential months. All items of plant capable of generating significant volumes of dust (i.e., crusher plants, concrete batching plants) shall be equipped with necessary equipment (Bag filters in cement silos, sprayers and conveyor transfer and fall points and hoppers) to ensure that fugitive dust is minimised.	✓✓					
5.4.4.17	**Aesthetics** According to CAA regulations wind turbines must be painted in bright colours to increase its visibility to aircraft. For the same reason red warning lights must indicate their presence during night-time. Note, due to the proximity Verreaux's Eagle Nest that all turbines have a single blade painted with a red stripe to increased visibility for the birds.	✓✓					The assembled turbines have a single blade painted with a red stripe.

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	All site establishment components (as well as equipment) shall be positioned to limit visual intrusion on neighbours and the size of area disturbed. The type and colour of roofing and cladding materials to the Contractor's temporary structures shall be selected to reduce reflection. The Contractor shall take reasonable measures to ensure that construction activities do not have an unreasonable impact on the aesthetics of the area. Measures will be taken to obscure construction yards and associated plant and equipment from onlookers as far as is reasonable. Refer also to 2.4.5 regarding requirements for lighting.						
5.4.4.18	**Disruption to existing and neighbouring land use activities** The Contractor shall take measures to limit the disruption of any existing land use activities occurring on the site or neighbouring sites as far as reasonable. Where construction may impact on access routes, safe alternative access shall be provided to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where construction will result in disruptions to activities, the Construction Manager shall notify the affected landowner and inform him of the construction activity, the program and what mitigations measures will be implemented to minimise the disruptions. The Owner, Contractor and Construction Manager shall make compensations and or accommodate landowner's requests and to maintain the status quo, as far as is reasonable.	✓✓					
5.4.4.19	**Temporary site closure** If the site is closed for a period exceeding one week, the Contractor, in consultation with the Construction Manager shall carry out the following checklist procedure. Hazardous materials stores: ► Outlet secure / locked. ► Bund empty (where applicable). ► Fire extinguishers serviced and accessible. ► Secure area from accidental damage e.g. vehicle collision. ► Emergency and contact details displayed. ► Adequate ventilation. Safety: ► All trenches secured or barricades in place. ► Fencing and barriers in place as per the Occupational Health and Safety Act (No 85 of 1193). ► Emergency and management contact details for at least two standby staff displayed. ► Pipe stockpile wedged/ secured. ► Emergency equipment, including firefighting and spill response materials and equipment remain readily accessible to standby staff. ► Site security measures in place. ► All plant and equipment have their keys removed or are disabled to prevent unauthorised start-up / theft. Erosion: ► Wind and dust mitigation in place. ► Slopes and stockpiles at stable angle. ► Revegetated areas watering schedules and supply secured. Water contamination and pollution: ► Cement and materials stores secured. ► Toilets empty and secured. ► Refuse bins empty and secured. ► Drip trays empty and secure (where possible). ► Structures vulnerable to high winds secure. ► All plant and equipment not in use are withdrawn from areas prone to flooding.	✓✓					

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5.4.4.20	**Public roads** The Contractor shall control the movement of all vehicles and plant including that of his suppliers so that they remain on designated routes, are distributed so as not to cause an undue concentration of traffic and that all relevant laws are complied with. In addition, such vehicles and plant shall be so routed and operated as to minimise disruption to regular users of the routes not on the Site (Due to the site, this will be achieved more through the timing of deliveries, since the route options are limited). Where road safety may be impacted on the Contractor shall notify the relevant roads authority and arrange for the necessary road warning signage and appoint trained points men to control traffic around any hazards. Any damage caused to the public road system because of construction or as a direct result of construction vehicles and equipment shall be repaired to the satisfaction of the Construction Manager. On gravel or earth roads on Site and within 500 m of the Site, the vehicles of the Contractor and his suppliers shall not exceed a speed of 40 km/h. Mud and sand deposited onto public roads by construction activities shall be cleared daily or as required.	✓✓					
5.4.4.21	**Security and access control** The Contractor shall ensure that access to the Site and associated infrastructure and equipment is always off-limits to the public during construction. If so required, as directed by the Construction Manager, the Contractor shall fence the site to ensure effective control of access to the site. This fence shall be a diamond mesh fence or similar with a minimum height of 1.8 m, and it shall be erected around the site and shall be maintained for the duration of construction. All authorised personal and visitors shall be issued with an identification card (or similar) to ensure that the security personnel may identify authorised persons. The Project's overarching security objective is to protect the people and assets in a way that minimises conflict and respects the human rights of its diverse stakeholders, avoids creating or worsening conflict and address security threats in as peaceful a way as possible. The Project has adopted the IFC Performance Standards and supporting World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines as the overarching standards associated with human rights, labour force management, vulnerable groups, and stakeholder engagement to guide it towards achievement of appropriately high levels of environmental and social performance throughout the Project's life cycle. A security company must be appointed to guard the site and monitor access and must be registered with the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA). The company should be utilised for the project life cycle, alternatively different companies can be used for the construction, operations, and decommissioning phases. The choice is at the discretion of the Holder of the EA. The following guiding principles have been developed for site security: – All access roads shall be gated to restrict access to the general public. Gates will be required to be kept locked when construction is occurring or when turbine maintenance is not occurring." – The Contractor, prior to arriving on site, will assess any risks posed by its security arrangements to people within and outside the Project site. – No firearms allowed on site or in vehicles transporting staff to / from site (unless used by security personnel). – The Operations and Maintenance Building ("O&M building") shall be locked at all times when Project personnel are not inside. – The security arrangements must take account of the principles of proportionality and good international practice in relation to hiring, rules of conduct, training, equipping, and monitoring of security. – The contractor and Holder of the EA: – is required to make reasonable inquiries to ensure that those providing security are not implicated in past abuses; and – Ensure that the security company is adequately trained in the use of force and appropriate conduct, and they act within the applicable law. – A grievance mechanism for affected communities shall be provided to express any concerns about security arrangements. The Project has adopted the United Nations Basic Principles on the use of Force and Firearms and Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.	✓✓					
5.4.4.22	**Access routes / haul roads** Access to the Construction camp and working areas shall utilise existing roads or tracks as far as possible. Entry/exit points onto public roads shall take cognisance of traffic safety. Traffic safety measures shall include appropriate signage and signalmen where relevant. Where temporary roads are required for construction the route, design and layout shall be subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Roads shall be routed to limit environmental impact by avoiding sensitive environmental features including rivers, wetlands, areas of botanical significance or any other areas as identified through environmental planning processes. Roads shall follow routes that minimise stormwater related risks (i.e., steep gradients, cuts and fills, drainage lines, marshy areas). Where temporary roads	✓✓					

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	cross drainage lines (which must be an approved, see Activity 18 of R 544 of NEMA) the reasonable provision shall be made to accommodate flooding without structural damages to the road crossing, approaches or to the riverbanks, the design of crossings shall be subject to approval by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Subject to the preceding requirements, roads shall be designed to have the least possible footprint needed to meet project objectives. All temporary roads shall undergo full rehabilitation at project completion and the expense of such shall be to the Contractor's account. Unless inside the urban edge or part of an environmental authorisation in terms of NEMA R544 Activity No. 22. (II), no new construction road shall exceed 8m or, where such road already exists, be widened by more than 6m or lengthened by more than 1000m.						
5.4.4.23	**Housekeeping** The Contractor shall make available the time and resources need to undertake routine housekeeping of the works areas and site establishment areas at a minimum of a weekly interval. Housekeeping shall include maintenance of barriers, structures, signage, material stockpiles to ensure that they are safe and aesthetically acceptable and to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Construction materials shall be stacked in a safe, neat, and orderly fashion and shall comply with the requirements of the OHSA. Windblown litter, construction debris and spoil shall be collected and removed for disposal.	✓✓					
5.4.4.24	**Ablution facilities** The Contractor shall deploy an adequate number (As per the requirements of the OHSA) of portable toilets at the various works areas and site establishment area, including provision for security and access control personal. Toilets should not be located further than 100m from the place of work. Toilets should be placed in shaded areas wherever possible. The Contractor shall make provision to have the toilets cleaned and maintained in a hygienic fashion and shall supply toilet paper. Toilets shall be secured to the ground to ensure they are not blown over during high winds or bumped over by some other means. The Contractor shall also make available a hand washing facility. Where portable toilets are located within view of the public or neighbouring residences or places of business, efforts should be taken to screen such facilities from view and provide privacy to users. The Contractor shall ensure that no spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and that the contents are properly stored and removed from Site. Discharge of waste from toilets into the environment and burial of waste is strictly prohibited and must be treated at a registered wastewater treatment works. The Contractor shall keep record, and provided such records upon request, of the location and volumes of waste disposed. The use of pit latrines and soak-a-ways is prohibited unless approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Washing, whether of the person or of personal effects and acts of excretion and urination are strictly prohibited other than at the facilities provided. The Contractor shall take disciplinary action against any staff member found in contravention of this requirement.	✓✓					
5.4.4.25	**Recess areas and canteens** The Contractor shall provide covered recess areas at the site establishment area and at various working areas, which are situated too far from the site establishment area to allow staff to return for recesses. The recess area should provide shade but should not be located within 32m of a drainage lines or wetland, in or adjacent a "no go" area, in dense combustible vegetation or near any neighbour or activity to which they may cause disturbance. The recess areas should also be located away from construction noise, dust, waste storage areas, hazardous materials stores, fuel storage and dispensing areas and any other activity that may contaminate food or impair comfort. The recess areas shall provide adequate seating to accommodate the staff stationed at that area of the works. Recess areas shall be located near, but not next to, ablution and hand washing facilities. Recess areas should also have an adequate supply of cool potable water, as determined by the number of staff working in that area. An adequate number of rubbish bins shall be provided to contain the waste generate by this facility in a day. The recess areas shall make provision for a smoking area, including seating and a fireproof sand filled container for extinguishing cigarettes. Smoking shall otherwise be prohibited across the site and in the works areas. The recess areas shall be equipped with an appropriately sized fire extinguisher to deal with a fire at this location. Subject to implementation of reasonable fire protection measures and the presence of fight fighting equipment, the Contractor may establish a purpose built warming or cooking fire in an area cleared of all combustible material near the recess area. Staff shall not be permitted to eat or rest during recess times in any other areas other than the designated recess or canteen area.	✓✓					
5.4.4.26	**Site clinic or first aid station** Should the scale of construction warrant the need for a first aid station (clinic, sick bay, medical bay) the following requirements shall apply. The design and maintenance of the first aid station shall be such that the hygienic safety of the patients can be assured. The first aid station shall be operated by a certified first aider or paramedic. All waste arising from the first aid station or site ambulance shall be	✓✓					

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	treated as hazardous waste and shall not be disposed of via the domestic waste system. A safe potable water supply shall be provided. Effluents from washing shall be direct to a tank, collected and disposed via the sewage disposal system.						
5.4.5	**Emergency procedures**						
5.4.5.1	**Fire** Any wildfires that occur shall be reported to the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately. Smoking shall not be permitted in those areas where it is a fire hazard. Such areas shall include the workshop and fuel storage areas and any areas where the vegetation or other material is such as to make liable the rapid spread of an initial flame. In terms of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (No. 45 of 1965), burning is not permitted as a disposal method. The Contractor shall ensure that there is basic but adequate fire-fighting equipment available on Site at all times. This shall include at least rubber beaters when working in urban open spaces and fynbos areas, and at least one fire extinguisher of the appropriate type when welding or other "hot" activities are undertaken. The Contractor shall advise the relevant authority and Fire Protection Association (Emergency numbers must be prominently displayed at the site offices) of a fire as soon as one starts and shall not wait until he can no longer control it. The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are aware of the procedure to be followed in the event of a fire. The Contractor shall provide adequate fire protection measures at each work area and the site establishment area to deal with the type and nature of fire that may arise.	✓✓					
5.4.5.2	**Accidental leaks and spillages** The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are aware of the emergency procedure(s) to be followed for dealing with spills and leaks, which shall include notifying the ESCO and Construction Manager and the relevant authorities. The Contractor shall ensure that the necessary materials and equipment for dealing with spills and leaks is available on Site at all times. Treatment and remediation of the spill areas shall be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. In the event of a hydrocarbon spill, the source of the spillage shall be isolated, and the spillage contained. The area shall be cordoned off and secured. The Contractor shall ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible be designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials shall be able to handle a minimum of 200 ℓ of hydrocarbon liquid spill.	✓✓					
5.4.6	**Community relations** The Contractor shall erect and maintain information boards in the position, quantity, design, and dimensions specified. Such boards shall include contact details for complaints by members of the public in accordance with details provided by the Construction Manager. The Contractor shall keep a "Complaints Register" on Site. The Register shall contain all contact details of the person who made the complaint, and information regarding the complaint itself and any measures or agreements made in resolution to such complaint. The Contractor shall develop an employment policy and shall disseminate this to interested communities, informing them of how many opportunities are available and the skills required for such opportunities. Depending on the scale of the project and the proximity and populace of nearby communities, the Contractor shall consider appointing a community liaison officer and an employment desk in the interested communities to manage the recruitment of staff. Local South Africans should be given priority about any employment opportunities and the Contractor's recruitment policy and nature and number of job opportunities should be communicated timeously and clearly to manage expectations and avoid conflict. This can be done by following the following mitigation measures: ► Organise local community meetings to advise the local labour on the project that is planned to be established and the jobs that can potentially be applied for. ► Set up a recruitment office in the nearby towns (i.e. Jansenville and Kirkwood) and adhere to strict labour recruitment practices that would reduce the desire of potential job seekers to loiter around the properties in hope to find temporary employment. ► Establish a local skills desk (in Jansenville and Kirkwood) to determine the potential skills that could be sourced in the area. ► Recruit local labour as far as feasible. ► Control the movement of workers between the site and areas of residence to minimise loitering around the proposed facility by providing scheduled transportation services between the urban areas and the construction site. ► Engage communities with respect to their possible involvement during construction in providing supporting services such as catering, temporary housing of workers, transportation, etc. ► Employ labour-intensive methods in construction where feasible. ► Formalise trading and service provision on the site, by providing a dedicate area for such services and signing contracts with service providers.	✓✓					

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	► Establish a proper fencing around the property to reduce the desire of workers to trespass between the construction site and adjacent properties. ► Set up a gate and controlled access system to monitor the movement of people to and from the property, as well as to reduce the influx of job seekers to the site itself. ► Ensure that any damages or losses to the nearby farms that can be linked to the conduct of the construction workers are adequately reimbursed. ► Assign a person to deal with complaints and concerns of the affected parties ► Sub-contract to local construction companies where possible. ► Use local suppliers where feasible and arrange with the local Small and Medium Enterprises to provide transport, catering, and other services to the construction crew. ► Facilitate knowledge and skills transfer between foreign experts and South African professionals during the pre-establishment and construction phases. ► Set up apprenticeship programmes to build onto existing or develop new skills of construction workers, especially those coming from the local communities.						
5.4.7	**Construction Methods and procedures**						
5.4.7.1	**Site clearance** The Contractor shall ensure that the clearance of vegetation is restricted to that required to facilitate the execution of the Works. Site clearance shall occur in a planned manner and cleared areas shall be stabilised as soon as possible. The detail of vegetation clearing shall be to the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval. All cleared vegetation shall either be mulched and mixed into the topsoil stockpiles or disposed of at an approved disposal site. The disposal of vegetation by burying or burning is prohibited without the requisite permit from the local authority. The Contractor shall strip the topsoil and mulch layer within the working areas. The topsoil and mulch layer shall be stockpiled separately from subsoil and used for subsequent rehabilitation and revegetation. topsoil and mulch layer stockpiles shall not be compacted. Should fauna be encountered during site clearance, earthworks shall cease until fauna have been safely relocated form the affected area.	✓✓					
5.4.7.2	**Demolition** Hazardous and non-hazardous materials shall be separated at site and disposed of in a manner approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. All buildings older than 60 years require a permit from South African Heritage Resources Agency in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (no. 25 of 1999). A demolition permit is also required from the local authority in terms of the National Building Regulations.	✓✓					
5.4.7.3	**Cement and concrete batching** Where applicable, the location of the batching plant (including the location of cement stores, sand, and aggregate stockpiles) shall be as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The concrete/cement batching plant shall be kept neat and clean at all times. No batching activities shall occur directly on unprotected ground. The batching plant shall be located on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250µm plastic covered with 5 cm of sand). The area shall be bunded and sloped towards a sump to contain spillages of substances. All wastewater resulting from batching of concrete shall be disposed of via the contaminated water management system and shall not be discharged into the environment. Contaminated water storage areas shall not be allowed to overflow and appropriate protection from rain and flooding shall be implemented Empty cement bags shall be stored in weatherproof containers to prevent windblown cement dust and water contamination. Empty cement bags shall be disposed of on a regular basis via the solid waste management system and shall not be used for any other purpose. Unused cement bags shall be stored so as not to be affected by rain or runoff events. In this regard, closed steel containers shall be used for the storage of cement powder and any additives. The Contractor shall ensure that sand, aggregate, cement, or additives used during the mixing process are contained and covered to prevent contamination of the surrounding environment. The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to prevent the spillage of cement/ concrete during batching and construction operations. During pouring, the soil surface shall be protected using plastic and all visible remains of concrete shall be physically removed on completion of the cement/ concrete pour and appropriately disposed of. All spoiled and excess aggregate/ cement/ concrete shall be removed and disposed of via the solid waste management system. Where "readymix" concrete is used, the Contractor shall ensure that the delivery vehicles do not wash their chutes directly onto the ground. Any spillage resulting from the "readymix" delivery shall be immediately cleared and disposed of via the solid waste management	✓✓					

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	system. Ready-mix trucks shall not be permitted to dump drum wash on site unless into contaminated water pond which must be fully rehabilitated at completion and the sediment collected for disposal.						
5.4.7.4	**Earthworks** All earthworks shall be undertaken in such a manner to minimise the extent of any impacts caused by such activities, particularly with regards to erosion and dust generation. No equipment associated with earthworks shall be allowed outside of the Site and defined access routes unless expressly permitted by the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.5	**Dewatering** Pumps shall be placed over a drip tray to contain fuel spills and leaks. Pumps shall be located sufficiently above the water line to ensure that that it does not become inundated if pumping is discontinued. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent spillage during the refuelling of these pumps. The Contractor shall ensure that, unless like the upstream water quality, none of the water pumped during any dewatering activities, including good points, is released into the environment without the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval. The ESCO's and Construction Manager's approval is required before the discharge of this water into the Municipal sewer system.	✓✓					
5.4.7.6	**Bitumen** Over spray of bitumen products outside of the road surface and onto roadside vegetation or the surrounding environment shall be prevented using a method approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. When heating bitumen products, the Contractor shall take cognisance of appropriate fire risk controls. Heating of bitumen products shall only be undertaken using LPG or similar zero emission fuels and appropriate firefighting equipment shall be readily available. Stone chip/gravel excess shall not be left on road / paved area verges. This shall be swept / raked into piles and removed to an area approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Water quality from runoff from new/ fresh bitumen surfaces will be monitored visually by the ESCO and Construction Manager and remedial actions taken where necessary by the Contractor.	✓✓					
5.4.7.7	**Erosion and sedimentation control** The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to minimise the footprint of disturbance and limit erosion and sedimentation due to the construction activities. Implement an effective system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. ► Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them. ► Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces or hard standing areas). ► During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. ► Erosion must be controlled where necessary on top soiled areas. Where erosion and/or sedimentation, whether on or off the Site, occurs despite the Contractor complying with the foregoing, rectification shall be carried out in accordance with details specified by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where erosion and/or sedimentation occur due to the fault of the Contractor, rectification shall be carried out to the reasonable requirements of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Any runnels or erosion channels developed during construction or during the defect's liability period shall be backfilled and compacted. Stabilisation of cleared areas to prevent and control erosion shall be actively managed. Consideration and provision shall be made for various methods, namely, brush cut packing, mulch or chip cover, straw stabilising (at a rate of one bale/ 20 m2 and rotovated into the top 100 mm of the completed earthworks), watering, soil binders and anti-erosion compounds, mechanical cover or packing structures (e.g., Hessian cover). Traffic and movement over stabilised areas shall be restricted and controlled, and damage to stabilised area shall be repaired and maintained to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.8	**Crane operations** Drive plants shall be well maintained, and drip trays shall be positioned at potential leak areas. Over-greasing of crane cables shall be avoided. Movement and lifting of hazardous materials shall be undertaken such that they do not cause a pollution, spillage, or safety risk (were concrete buckets are in use).	✓✓					

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5.4.7.9	**Trenching** Trenching for services shall be undertaken in accordance with the engineering specifications with the following environmental amplifications, where applicable: ► Topsoil shall be removed and stockpiled separately from and not mixed with the subsoil. Preferably topsoil should be placed on the upslope side of the trench which subsoil is placed on the downslope side of the trench, levelled and used for construction access. The areas used for topsoil and subsoil stockpiling should not be cleared of shorter herbaceous vegetation and must not be grubbed. Only once the trench is backfilled and shaped will the topsoil be spread across the trench area," ► Soil shall be excavated and used for refilling trenches i.e. soil from the first trench shall be excavated and stockpiled, thereafter soil from the second excavated trench length shall be used to backfill the trench behind it once the services have been laid. The last trench shall be filled using the soil stockpiled from the first trench. ► Trench lengths shall be kept as short as practically possible before backfilling and compacting. ► Trenches shall be re-filled to the same level as (or slightly higher to allow for settlement) the surrounding land surface to minimise erosion. ► Stormwater control measures shall be used to reduce the ingress of stormwater into the trench. Where needed the Contractor shall provide temporary stormwater pipes to allow stormwater to cross the open trench.	✓✓					
5.4.7.10	**Drilling and jack hammering** The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to limit dust generation and noise because of drilling operations. The Contractor shall ensure that no pollution results from drilling operations, either because of oil and fuel drips, or from drilling fluid. Any areas or structures damaged by the drilling and associated activities shall be rehabilitated by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.11	**Stockpiling** The ESCO and Construction Manager will identify suitable sites for stockpiling. Stockpiles shall be convex in shape and shall be limited in height so that it does not result in undue visual impacts or significant dust, as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Stockpiles shall be so placed to occupy minimum width compatible with the natural angle of repose of material, and measures shall be taken to prevent the material from being spread over too wide a surface. Unless otherwise stipulated, areas for temporary stockpiling will not be cleared of shorter herbaceous vegetation as this compacted vegetation layer will serve protect the topsoil and serve as a marker during stockpile reclamation. Where required, appropriate precautions shall be taken to prevent the erosion and limit the compaction of the stockpiles. The Contractor shall ensure that all stockpiles do not result in the damming of water or run off or is itself washed away. Top material stockpiles shall not be covered with any material (e.g., plastic) that may kill seeds or cause it to compost. If the stockpiles start to erode significantly or cause dust problems, they shall be covered with hessian or similar. Where practical, top material shall not be left for longer than six to eight months before being used for rehabilitation. If stored for longer than six months, the top material shall be analysed and, if necessary, ameliorated before use in rehabilitation works.	✓✓					
5.4.7.12	**Site closure and rehabilitation** Any areas that the ESCO or Construction Manager believes may have been impacted upon or disturbed, shall be rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the Construction Manager, which includes all areas where top material has been stripped or compacted. Once construction is complete the Contractor shall clear all construction debris and materials from the Site not forming part of the Permanent Works. The area to be rehabilitated shall first be landscaped to match the topography of the surrounding area as it was prior to construction. The composition of vegetation to be used for any rehabilitation shall be specified. The Contractor may not use herbicides, pesticides, fertilisers, or other poisonous substances for the rehabilitation process unless otherwise agreed with the ESCO and Construction Manager. All rehabilitated areas shall be considered "no go" areas and the Contractor shall ensure that none of his staff or equipment enters these areas. The Contractor shall undertake irrigation of rehabilitated areas for a minimum period of six to eight weeks to encourage germination. They may elect to extend the irrigation programme, or the ESCO and Construction Manager may specify ongoing irrigation programme if required. However, any irrigation programme must taper off over a period of four to eight weeks before complete cessation as an abrupt cessation is likely to result in high seeding mortality rates (depending on local soil and climatological factors). The Contractor shall undertake to remove all alien vegetation re-establishing on the area and shall implement the necessary temporary or permanent measures to combat soil erosion.				-		-Site closure is NA at this stage -Earthworks rehabilitation commenced in July 2024 and has continued during 2025 in terms of re-shaping subsoil and topsoil material along the WEF access road verges and the sloped edges of several turbine hardstands -Rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed -Rehabilitation monitoring should continue until completion of construction to check aspects such as erosion and ensure alien plants do not become problems in rehabilitated areas -Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
5.4.7.13	**Temporary revegetation of the areas disturbed by construction** Where there is likely to be a delay of greater than two months in the landscaping and revegetation of a disturbed area or where that site is likely to be the subject of further construction activities at a later stage, the Contractor shall ensure that the area is temporarily revegetated to combat dust generation and prevent erosion. This revegetation shall occur incrementally immediately upon completion of the construction activities at the subject location. "Prior to revegetation, structures and material not forming part of the Permanent Works, including remnants of building materials, concrete foundations, timber, and foreign debris, shall be removed, and disposed of via the solid waste management system. The area shall be revegetated as follows: ► Compacted areas, such as roads, stockpile areas and construction platforms shall be ripped or scarified to depth of 300mm." ► The surface shall be shaped to conform to the adjacent landforms. ► Alien vegetation shall be cleared; ► For areas with a slope of greater than 1:3, straw shall be utilised as a binding material to stabilise the soil during revegetation and rehabilitation of the site. Straw shall consist of natural, dried fibres of hay or chaff of various lengths between 50mm and 400mm, delivered to Site in bales and shall be applied evenly by hand or machine at a rate of 1 bale per 20m2 over the area to be revegetated. It shall then immediately be rotated into the upper 100 mm layer of soil. ► The prepared area shall be hydro- or hand-seeded at a rate of 40 kg/ha using a suitable indigenous grass species or Rye grass (Lolium multiflorum). In the event of hand-seeding, the seed mixture as specified shall be mixed with two parts per volume of clean dry plaster sand, then divided in half and applied evenly in two successive applications, one after the other, by means of an approved hand seeding machine (known colloquially as a "tefsaaier"). On completion of the seeding the surface shall be lightly raked to cover the seed with no more than 5 mm of soil. ► Water used for the irrigation of vegetated areas shall be free of pollutants that will have a detrimental effect on the plants. The vegetated area shall only be watered once, immediately following seeding. Watering should be carried out from a tanker, using a fine nozzle spray to avoid erosion and disturbance of the vegetation. Water for irrigation purposes may be from an approved source. No construction equipment, vehicles or unauthorised personnel shall be allowed onto areas that have been vegetated. Only persons or equipment required for the preparation of areas, application of fertiliser and maintenance of revegetated area shall be allowed to operate on these areas.	✓✓					-Earthworks rehabilitation commenced in July 2024 and has continued during 2025 in terms of re-shaping subsoil and topsoil material along the WEF access road verges and the sloped edges of several turbine hardstands -Rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed -Rehabilitation monitoring should continue until completion of construction to check aspects such as erosion and ensure alien plants do not become problems in rehabilitated areas -Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates
5.4.8	**Compliance**						
5.4.8.1	**Penalties** Penalties will be issued for certain transgressions. Penalties may be issued per incident at the discretion of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Such penalties will be issued in addition to any remedial costs incurred because of non-compliance with this Specification. The Construction Manager will inform the Contractor of the contravention and the amount of the penalty and shall be entitled to deduct the amount from monies due under the Contract.	✓✓					Noted, no penalties for environmental non-compliance have been issued at this stage
5.4.8.2	**Removal from site and suspension of Works** The Construction Manager may instruct the Contractor to remove from Site any person(s) who in their opinion is guilty of misconduct, or is incompetent, negligent or constitutes an undesirable presence on Site. Where the Construction Manager deems the Contractor to be in breach of any of the requirements of this Specification, he may order the Contractor to suspend the progress of the Works or any part thereof.					-	Noted
5.4.9	**Measurement and payment**						
5.4.9.1	Except as specified or in the Specification Data or as billed, no separate measurement and payment will be made to cover the costs of complying with the provisions of this Specification and such costs shall be deemed to be covered by the rates tendered for the items in the Bill of Quantities completed by the Contractor when submitting his tender.					-	Noted
5.4.9.2	**All requirements of the environmental management specification** All work not measured elsewhere, associated with complying with any requirement of this Environmental Management specification will be measured and paid as a sum. The tendered sum shall cover the cost of with complying with the environmental management specification and shall include for all materials, labour and plant required to execute and complete the Works as specified, described in the Bill of Quantities, or shown on the Drawing(s).					-	Noted

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5.4.9.3	**Work required by the Construction Manager** Where a clause in this Specification includes a requirement as "required by the Construction Manager", measurement and payment for compliance with that requirement shall be in accordance with the relevant measurement and payment clause of the Project Environmental Specifications.					-	Noted
5.4.10	**Amendments to EMPr & Registers** Amendments to the EMPr must be submitted to and approved by the DFFE before the changes are commenced with. Furthermore, copies of the attendance registers for all environmental awareness training, employee induction programme, complaints registers, penalty registers and method statements must be kept and made available to the DFFE on request.	✓✓				-	-EMPr amendments are NA at this stage -Attendance registers for environmental awareness training, the employee induction programme, a complaints registers, penalty registers and method statements are available on site
		Summary calculation					
		72	0	0	3	6	**81** (total no. of conditions)
		72	0	0	3	6	**72** (audited) **9** (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(72x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (+72x2) x100
		EMPr Compliance					**100%**

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	Roles and responsibilities						
	Developer's Project Manager (DPM) The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMPr and any conditions of approval from the competent authority (CA). Where required, an environmental control officer (ECO) must be contracted by the Project Developer to objectively monitor the implementation of the EMPr according to relevant environmental legislation, and the conditions of the environmental authorisation (EA). The Project Developer is further responsible for providing and giving mandate to enable the ECO to perform responsibilities, and he must ensure that the ECO is integrated as part of the project team while remaining independent.	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA; Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Developer and its Contractor(s); Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Monitor the implementation of the EMPr throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMPr implementation; and Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation	✓✓					
	Developer Site Supervisor (DSS) The DSS reports directly to the DPM, oversees site works, liaises with the contractor(s) and the ECO. The DSS is responsible for the day to day implementation of the EMPr and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Ensure that all contractors identify a contractor's Environmental Officer (cEO); Must be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA. Oversees site works, liaison with Contractor, DPM and ECO; Must ensure that all landowners have the relevant contact details of the site staff, ECO and cEO; Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Will issue all non-compliances to contractors; and Ratify the Monthly Environmental Report.	✓✓					
4	*Environmental Control Officer (ECO)* The ECO is to conduct periodic site inspections, attend regular site meetings, pre-empt problems and suggest mitigation and be available to advise on incidental issues that arise. The ECO is also required to conduct compliance audits, verifying the monitoring reports submitted by the cEO. The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager regarding all environmental matters.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager, who in turn reports back to the Contractor and potential and Registered Interested & Affected Parties' (RI&AP's), as required. Issues of non-compliance raised by the ECO must be taken up by the Project Manager and resolved with the Contractor as per the conditions of his contract.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Decisions regarding environmental procedures, specifications and requirements which have a cost implication (i.e. those that are deemed to be a variation, not allowed for in the Performance Specification) must be endorsed by the Project Manager. The ECO must also, as specified by the EA, report to the relevant CA as and when required.	✓✓					
	The responsibilities of the ECO will include the following: - Be aware of the findings and conclusions of all EA related to the development;	✓✓					
	- Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr;	✓✓					
	- Be conversant with relevant environmental legislation, policies and procedures, and ensure compliance with them;	✓✓					
	Undertake regular and comprehensive site inspections / audits of the construction site according to the generic EMPr and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMPr and environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Compilation and administration of an environmental monitoring plan to ensure that the environmental management measures are implemented and are effective;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Monitoring the performance of the Contractors and ensuring compliance with the EMPr and associated Method Statements;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In consultation with the Developer Site Supervisor order the removal of person(s) and/or equipment which are in contravention of the specifications of the EMPr and/or environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Liaison between the DPM, Contractors, authorities and other lead stakeholders on all environmental concerns;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Compile a regular environmental audit report highlighting any non-compliance issues as well as satisfactory or exceptional compliance with the EMPr;	✓✓					This report
	Validating the regular site inspection reports, which are to be prepared by the contractor Environmental Officer (cEO);	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's record of environmental incidents (spills, impacts, legal transgressions etc.) as well as corrective and preventive actions taken;	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's public complaints register in which all complaints are recorded, as well as action taken;	✓✓					
	Assisting in the resolution of conflicts;	✓✓					
	Facilitate training for all personnel on the site – this may range from carrying out the training, to reviewing the training programmes of the Contractor;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In case of non-compliances, the ECO must first communicate this to the Senior Site Supervisor, who has the power to ensure this matter is addressed. Should no action or insufficient action be taken, the ECO may report this matter to the authorities as non-compliance;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maintenance, update and review of the EMPr;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMPr to the relevant stakeholders.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Developer Environmental Officer (dEO) The dEOs will report to the Project Manager and are responsible for implementation of the EMPr, environmental monitoring and reporting, providing environmental input to the Project Manager and Contractor's Manager, liaising with contractors and the landowners as well as a range of environmental coordination responsibilities	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Employees, Contractor(s) ;	✓✓					
	- Confine the development site to the demarcated area;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental internal audits with regards to EMPr and authorisation compliance (on cEO);	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractors in addressing environmental challenges on site;	✓✓					
	- Assist in incident management:	✓✓					
	- Reporting environmental incidents to developer and ensuring that corrective action is taken, and lessons learnt shared;	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractor in investigating environmental incidents and compile investigation reports;	✓✓					
	- Follow-up on pre-warnings, defects, non-conformance reports;	✓✓					
	- Measure and communicate environmental performance to the Contractor;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental awareness training on site together with ECO and cEO;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that the necessary legal permits and / or licenses are in place and up to date;	✓✓					
	- Acting as Developer's Environmental Representative on site and work together with the ECO and contractor;	✓✓					
4	*Contractor* The Contractor appoints the cEO and has overall responsibility for ensuring that all work, activities, and actions linked to the delivery of the contract are in line with the EMPr and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMPr while performing the onsite activities as per their contract with the Project Developer. The contractors are required, where specified, to provide Method Statements setting out in detail how the impact management actions contained in the EMPr will be implemented during the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity activities.	✓✓					
	project delivery and quality control for the development services as per appointment;	✓✓					
	employ a suitably qualified person to monitor and report to the Project Developer's appointed person on the daily activities on-site during the construction period;	✓✓					
	ensure that safe, environmentally acceptable working methods and practices are implemented and that equipment is properly operated and maintained, to facilitate proper access and enable any operation to be carried out safely;	✓✓					
	attend on site meeting(s) prior to the commencement of activities to confirm the procedure and designated activity zones;	✓✓					
	ensure that contractors' staff repair, at their own cost, any environmental damage as a result of a contravention of the specifications contained in EMPr, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMPr should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMPr (or relevant sections of the EMPr). The Contractor's representative can be the site agent; site engineer; a dedicated environmental officer; or an independent consultant. The Contractor must ensure that the Contractor's Representative is suitably qualified to perform the necessary tasks and is appointed at a level such that	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	she/he can interact effectively with other site Contractors, labourers, the Environmental Control Officer and the public. As a minimum the cEO shall meet the following criteria:						
4	-Be on site throughout the duration of the project and be dedicated to the project;	✓✓					
	-Ensure all their staff are aware of the environmental requirements, conditions and constraints with respect to all of their activities on site;	✓✓					
	-Implementing the environmental conditions, guidelines and requirements as stipulated within the EA, EMPr and Method Statements;	✓✓					
	-Attend the Environmental Site Meeting;	✓✓					
	- Undertaking corrective actions where non-compliances are registered within the stipulated timeframes;	✓✓					
	- Report back formally on the completion of corrective actions;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO in maintaining all the site documentation;	✓✓					
	- Prepare the site inspection reports and corrective action reports for submission to the ECO;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO with the preparing of the monthly report; and	✓✓					
	- Where more than one Contractor is undertaking work on site, each company appointed as a Contractor will appoint a cEO representing that company.	✓✓					
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE							
5	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMPr file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMPr file. A hard copy of all documentation shall be filed, while an electronic copy may be kept where relevant. A duplicate file will be maintained in the office of the DSS (where applicable). This duplicate file must remain current and up-to-date. The filing system must be updated and relevant documents added as required. The EMPr file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMPr file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	At the outset of the project the following preliminary list of documents shall be placed in the filing system and be accessible at all times: • Full copy of the signed EA from the CA in terms of NEMA, granting approval for the development or expansion; • Copy of the generic and site specific EMPr as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMPr and subsequent approval of site specific EMPr and amendments thereof; • All method statements; • Completed environmental checklists; • Minutes and attendance register of environmental site meetings; • An up-to-date environmental incident log; • A copy of all instructions or directives issued; • A copy of all corrective actions signed off. The corrective actions must be filed in such a way that a clear reference is made to the non-compliance record; • Complaints register.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to complete a Weekly Environmental Checklist, the format of which is to be agreed prior to commencement of the activity. The ECOs are required to sign and date the checklist, retain a copy in the EMPr file and submit a copy of the completed checklist to the DSS on a weekly basis.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The checklists will form the basis for the Monthly Environmental Reports. Copies of all completed checklists will be attached as Annexures to the Environmental Audit Report as required in terms of the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	Minutes of the environmental site meetings shall be kept. The minutes must include an attendance register and will be attached to the Monthly Report that is distributed to attendees. Each set of minutes must clearly record "Matters for Attention" that will be reviewed at the next meeting.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The method statement will be done in such detail that the ECOs are enabled to assess whether the contractor's proposal is in accordance with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Unless indicated otherwise by the Project Manager, the Contractor shall provide the following method statements to the Project Manager no less than 14 days prior to the commencement date of the activity: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall monitor and ensure that the contractors perform in accordance with these method statements.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to maintain an up-to-date and current Environmental Incident Log (environmental diary). The Environmental Incident Log is a means to record all environmental incidents and/or all non-compliance notice would not be issued.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECOs are to record all environmental incidents in the Environmental Incident Log. All incidents regardless of severity must be reported to the Developer. The Log is to be kept in the EMPr file and at a minimum the following will be recorded for each environmental incident.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Environmental Incident Log will be captured in the EAR.	✓✓					
	A non-compliance notice will be issued to the responsible contractor by the ECOs via the DSS or Project Manager. The non-compliance notice will be issued in writing; a copy filed in the EMPr file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMPr	✓✓					An NCR was issued by the ECO this month at the time this report was submitted
5	The contractors shall act immediately when a notice of non-compliance is received and correct whatever is the cause for the issuing of the notice. Complaints received regarding activities on the development site pertaining to the environment shall be recorded in a dedicated register and the response noted with the date and action taken. The ECO should be made aware of any complaints. Refer to EMPr				-		The ECO will follow up on the NCR issued and close it out once corrective action is undertaken. At this stage corrective action is pending and responses from the recipient are still to be provided on the NCR
	For each non-compliance notice issued, a documented corrective action must be recorded. On receiving a non-compliance notice from the DSS, the contractor's cEO will ensure that the corrective actions required take place within the stipulated timeframe. On completion of the corrective action the cEO is to issue a Corrective Action Report in writing to the ECOs. If satisfied that the corrective action has been completed, the ECOs are to sign-off on the Corrective Action Report, and attach the report to the non-compliance notice in the EMPr file. A corrective action is considered complete once the report has signed off by the ECOs.				-		The ECO will follow up on the NCR issued and close it out once corrective action is undertaken. At this stage corrective action is pending and responses from the recipient are still to be provided on the NCR
	A digital photographic record will be kept. The photographic record will be used to show before, during and post rehabilitation evidence of the project as well used in cases of damages claims if they arise. Each image must be dated and a brief description note attached.	✓✓					Photographic records taken during construction are available and same will be captured after rehabilitation
	The Contractor shall: Allow the ECOs access to take photographs of all areas, activities and actions. The ECOs shall keep an electronic database of photographic records which will include: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall keep a current and up-to-date complaints register. The complaints register is to be a record of all complaints received from communities, stakeholders and individuals.	✓✓					No complaints received this month
	In the event that a Claim for Damages is submitted by a community, landowner or individual, the ECOs shall record the full detail of the complaint, facilitate with resolving / settling the complaint,				-		No complaints/claims this month, to be facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Open, transparent and good relations with affected landowners, communities and regional staff are an essential aspect to the successful management and mitigation of environmental impacts. The ECOs shall: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMPr must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMPr file and submitted to the CA at intervals as indicated in the EA.	✓✓					
	The ECOs must prepare a monthly EAR. The report will be tabled as the key point on the agenda of the Environmental Site Meeting. The Report is submitted for acceptance at the meeting and the final report will be circulated to the Project Manager and filed in the EMPr file. At a frequency determined by the EA, the ECOs shall submit the monthly reports to the CA.	✓✓					
	On final completion of the rehabilitation and/or requirements of the EA a final EAR is to be prepared and submitted to the CA. The EAR must comply with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS							
6	All staff must receive environmental awareness training prior to commencement of the activities;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must allow for sufficient sessions to train all personnel with no more than 20 personnel attending each course;	✓✓					
	Refresher environmental awareness training is available as and when required;	✓✓					
	All staff are aware of the conditions and controls linked to the EA and within the EMPr and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMPr;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must erect and maintain information posters at key locations on site, and the posters must include the following information as a minimum: a) Safety notifications; and b) No littering.	✓✓					
	Environmental awareness training must include as a minimum the following: a) Description of significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, related to their work activities; b) Mitigation measures to be implemented when carrying out specific activities; c) Emergency preparedness and response procedures; d) Emergency procedures; e) Procedures to be followed when working near or within sensitive areas; f) Wastewater management procedures; g) Water usage and conservation; h) Solid waste management procedures; i) Sanitation procedures; j) Fire prevention; and k) Disease prevention.	✓✓					
	A record of all environmental awareness training courses undertaken as part of the EMPr must be available;	✓✓					
	Educate workers on the dangers of open and/or unattended fires;	✓✓					

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	A staff attendance register of all staff to have received environmental awareness training must be available.	✓✓					
	Course material must be available and presented in appropriate languages that all staff can understand.	✓✓					
	A method statement must be provided by the contractor prior to any onsite activity that includes the layout of the construction camp in the form of a plan showing the location of key infrastructure and services (where applicable), including but not limited to offices, overnight vehicle parking areas, stores, the workshop, stockpile and lay down areas, hazardous materials storage areas (including fuels), the batching plant (if one is located at the construction camp), designated access routes, equipment cleaning areas and the placement of staff accommodation, cooking and ablution facilities, waste and wastewater management;	✓✓					
	Location of camps must be within approved area to ensure that the site does not impact on sensitive areas identified in the environmental assessment or site walk through;	✓✓					
	Sites must be located where possible on previously disturbed areas;	✓✓					
	The camp must be fenced in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation; and	✓✓					
	The use of existing accommodation for contractor staff, where possible, is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Identification of access restricted areas is to be informed by the environmental assessment, site walk through and any additional areas identified during development;	✓✓					
	Erect, demarcate and maintain a temporary barrier with clear signage around the perimeter of any access restricted area, colour coding could be used if appropriate; and	✓✓					
	Unauthorised access and development related activity inside access restricted areas is prohibited.	✓✓					
	An access agreement must be formalised and signed by the DPM, Contractor and landowner before commencing with the activities;	✓✓					
	All private roads used for access to the servitude must be maintained and upon completion of the works, be left in at least the original condition	✓✓					
	All contractors must be made aware of all these access routes.	✓✓					
	Any access route deviation from that in the written agreement must be closed and re-vegetated immediately, at the contractor's expense;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maximum use of both existing servitudes and existing roads must be made to minimize further disturbance through the development of new roads;	✓✓					
	In circumstances where private roads must be used, the condition of the said roads must be recorded in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record; prior to use and the condition thereof agreed by the landowner, the DPM, and the contractor;	✓✓					
	Access roads in flattish areas must follow fence lines and tree belts to avoid fragmentation of vegetated areas or croplands	✓✓					
	Access roads must only be developed on a pre-planned and approved roads;	✓✓					
	Use existing gates provided to gain access to all parts of the area authorised for development, where possible;	✓✓					
	Existing and new gates to be recorded and documented in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record;	✓✓					
	All gates must be fitted with locks and be kept locked at all times during the development phase, unless otherwise agreed with the landowner;	✓✓					
	At points where the line crosses a fence in which there is no suitable gate within the extent of the line servitude, on the instruction of the DPM, a gate must be installed at the approval of the landowner;	✓✓					
	Care must be taken that the gates must be so erected that there is a gap of no more than 100 mm between the bottom of the gate and the ground;	✓✓					
	Where gates are installed in jackal proof fencing, a suitable reinforced concrete sill must be provided beneath the gate;	✓✓					
	Original tension must be maintained in the fence wires;	✓✓					
	All gates installed in electrified fencing must be re-electrified;	✓✓					
	All demarcation fencing and barriers must be maintained in good working order for the duration of the development activities;	✓✓					
	Fencing must be erected around the camp, batching plants, hazardous storage areas, and all designated access restricted areas, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Any temporary fencing to restrict the movement of life-stock must only be erected with the permission of the land owner.	✓✓					
	All fencing must be developed of high quality material bearing the SABS mark;	✓✓					
	The use of razor wire as fencing must be avoided;	✓✓					
	Fenced areas with gate access must remain locked after hours, during weekends and on holidays if staff is away from site. Site security will be required at all times;	✓✓					
	On completion of the development phase all temporary fences are to be removed;	✓✓					
	The contractor must ensure that all fence uprights are appropriately removed, ensuring that no uprights are cut at ground level but rather removed completely.	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	All abstraction points or bore holes must be registered with the DWS and suitable water meters installed to ensure that the abstracted volumes are measured on a daily basis;	✓✓					GA issued for boreholes which have meters
6	The Contractor must ensure the following: a. The vehicle abstracting water from a river does not enter or cross it and does not operate from within the river; b. No damage occurs to the river bed or banks and that the abstraction of water does not entail stream diversion activities; and c. All reasonable measures to limit pollution or sedimentation of the downstream watercourse are implemented.	✓✓					
	Ensure water conservation is being practiced by: a. Minimising water use during cleaning of equipment; b. Undertaking regular audits of water systems; and c. Including a discussion on water usage and conservation during environmental awareness training. d. The use of grey water is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Runoff from the cement/ concrete batching areas must be strictly controlled, and contaminated water must be collected, stored and either treated or disposed of off-site, at a location approved by the project manager;	✓✓					
	All spillage of oil onto concrete surfaces must be controlled by the use of an approved absorbent material and the used absorbent material disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Natural storm water runoff not contaminated during the development and clean water can be discharged directly to watercourses and water bodies, subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO;	✓✓					
	Water that has been contaminated with suspended solids, such as soils and silt, may be released into watercourses or water bodies only once all suspended solids have been removed from the water by settling out these solids in settlement ponds. The release of settled water back into the environment must be subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO.	✓✓					
	All measures regarding waste management must be undertaken using an integrated waste management approach;	✓✓					
	Sufficient, covered waste collection bins (scavenger and weatherproof) must be provided;	✓✓					
	A suitably positioned and clearly demarcated waste collection site must be identified and provided;	✓✓					
	The waste collection site must be maintained in a clean and orderly manner;	✓✓					
	Waste must be segregated into separate bins and clearly marked for each waste type for recycling and safe disposal;	✓✓					
	Staff must be trained in waste segregation;	✓✓					
	Bins must be emptied regularly;	✓✓					
	General waste produced onsite must be disposed of at registered waste disposal sites/ recycling company;	✓✓					
	Hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site;	✓✓					
	Certificates of safe disposal for general, hazardous and recycled waste must be maintained.	✓✓					
	All watercourses must be protected from direct or indirect spills of pollutants such as solid waste, sewage, cement, oils, fuels, chemicals, aggregate tailings, wash and contaminated water or organic material resulting from the Contractor's activities;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, prompt action must be taken to clear the polluted or affected areas;	✓✓					
	Where possible, no development equipment must traverse any seasonal or permanent wetland	✓✓					
	No return flow into the estuaries must be allowed and no disturbance of the Estuarine functional Zone should occur;				-		NA, no estuaries
	Development of permanent watercourse or estuary crossing must only be undertaken where no alternative access to tower position is available;	✓✓					
	There must not be any impact on the long term morphological dynamics of watercourses or estuaries;	✓✓					
	Existing crossing points must be favoured over the creation of new crossings (including temporary access)	✓✓					
	When working in or near any watercourse or estuary, the following environmental controls and consideration must be taken: a) Water levels during the period of construction; No altering of the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse	✓✓					
	b) During the execution of the works, appropriate measures to prevent pollution and contamination of the riparian environment must be implemented e.g. including ensuring that construction equipment is well maintained;	✓✓					
	c) Where earthwork is being undertaken in close proximity to any watercourse, slopes must be stabilised using suitable materials, i.e. sandbags or geotextile fabric, to prevent sand and rock from entering the channel; and	✓✓					Drainage pipes and gabions have been installed to allow natural drainage and free passage for water flow
	d) Appropriate rehabilitation and re-vegetation measures for the watercourse banks must be implemented timeously. In this regard, the banks should be appropriately and incrementally stabilised as soon as development allows.	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Indigenous vegetation which does not interfere with the development must be left undisturbed;	✓✓					
	Protected or endangered species may occur on or near the development site. Special care should be taken not to damage such species;	✓✓					
	Search, rescue and replanting of all protected and endangered species likely to be damaged during project development must be identified by the relevant specialist and completed prior to any development or clearing;	✓✓					
	Permits for removal must be obtained from the relevant CA prior to the cutting or clearing of the affected species, and they must be filed;	✓✓					
	The Environmental Audit Report must confirm that all identified species have been rescued and replanted and that the location of replanting is compliant with conditions of approvals;	✓✓					
	Trees felled due to construction must be documented and form part of the Environmental Audit Report;	✓✓					
	Rivers and watercourses must be kept clear of felled trees, vegetation cuttings and debris;	✓✓					
	Only a registered pest control operator may apply herbicides on a commercial basis and commercial application must be carried out under the supervision of a registered pest control operator, supervision of a registered pest control operator or is appropriately trained;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A daily register must be kept of all relevant details of herbicide usage;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	No herbicides must be used in estuaries;				-		NA, no estuaries
	All protected species and sensitive vegetation not removed must be clearly marked and such areas fenced off in accordance to Section 5.3: Access restricted areas. Alien invasive vegetation must be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste management facility.	✓✓					
	No interference with livestock must occur without the landowner's written consent and with the landowner or a person representing the landowner being present;	✓✓					
	The breeding sites of raptors and other wild birds species must be taken into consideration during the planning of the development programme;	✓✓					
	Breeding sites must be kept intact and disturbance to breeding birds must be avoided. Special care must be taken where nestlings or fledglings are present;	✓✓					
	Special recommendations of the avian specialist must be adhered to at all times to prevent unnecessary disturbance of birds;	✓✓					
	No poaching must be tolerated under any circumstances. All animal dens in close proximity to the works areas must be marked as Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
6	No deliberate or intentional killing of fauna is allowed;	✓✓					
	In areas where snakes are abundant, snake deterrents to be deployed on the pylons to prevent snakes climbing up, being electrocuted and causing power outages; and				-		NA at this stage
	No Threatened or Protected species (ToPs) and/or protected fauna as listed according NEMBA (Act No. 10 of 2004) and relevant provincial ordinances may be removed and/or relocated without appropriate authorisations/permits.	✓✓					
	Identify, demarcate and prevent impact to all known sensitive heritage features on site in accordance with the No-Go procedure in Section 5.3: Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	Carry out general monitoring of excavations for potential fossils, artefacts and material of heritage importance;	✓✓					
	All work must cease immediately, if any human remains and/or other archaeological, palaeontological and historical material are uncovered. Such material, if exposed, must be reported to the nearest museum, archaeologist/ palaeontologist (or the South African Police Services), so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time must be allowed to remove/collect such material before development recommences.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological or archaeological resources discovered at this stage
	Safety of the public Identify fire hazards, demarcate and restrict public access to these areas as well as notify the local authority of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately fenced or demarcated; Adequate protective measures must be implemented to prevent unauthorised access to and climbing of partly constructed towers and protective scaffolding; Ensure structures vulnerable to high winds are secured; Maintain an incidents and complaints register in which all incidents or complaints involving the public are logged.	✓✓					
	Mobile chemical toilets are installed onsite if no other ablution facilities are available;	✓✓					
	The use of ablution facilities and or mobile toilets must be used at all times and no indiscriminate use of the veld for the purposes of ablutions must be permitted under any circumstances;	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Where mobile chemical toilets are required, the following must be ensured: a) Toilets are located no closer than 100 m to any watercourse or water body;	✓✓					
	b) Toilets are secured to the ground to prevent them from toppling due to wind or any other cause;	✓✓					
	c) No spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and the contents are managed in accordance with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	d) Toilets have an external closing mechanism and are closed and secured from the outside when not in use to prevent toilet paper from being blown out;	✓✓					
	e) Toilets are emptied before long weekends and workers holidays, and must be locked after working hours;	✓✓					
	f) Toilets are serviced regularly and the ECO must inspect toilets to ensure compliance to health standards;	✓✓					
	A copy of the waste disposal certificates must be maintained.	✓✓					
	Undertake environmentally-friendly pest control in the camp area;	✓✓					
	Ensure that the workforce is sensitised to the effects of sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV AIDS;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that information posters on AIDS are displayed in the Contractor Camp area;	✓✓					
	Information and education relating to sexually transmitted diseases to be made available to both construction workers and local community, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Free condoms must be made available to all staff on site at central points;	✓✓					
	Medical support must be made available;	✓✓					
	Provide access to Voluntary HIV Testing and Counselling Services.	✓✓					
	Compile an Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) prior to the commencement of the proposed project;	✓✓					
	The Emergency Plan must deal with accidents, potential spillages and fires in line with relevant legislation;	✓✓					
	All staff must be made aware of emergency procedures as part of environmental awareness training;	✓✓					
	The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	In the event of emergency necessary mitigation measures to contain the spill or leak must be implemented (see Hazardous Substances section 5.17).	✓✓					
	The use and storage of hazardous substances to be minimised and non-hazardous and non-toxic alternatives substituted where possible;	✓✓					
	All hazardous substances must be stored in suitable containers as defined in the Method Statement;	✓✓					
6	Containers must be clearly marked to indicate contents, quantities and safety requirements;	✓✓					
	All storage areas must be bunded. The bunded area must be of sufficient capacity to contain a spill / leak from the stored containers;	✓✓					
	Bunded areas to be suitably lined with a SABS approved liner;	✓✓					
	An Alphabetical Hazardous Chemical Substance (HCS) control sheet must be drawn up and kept up to date on a continuous basis;	✓✓					
	All hazardous chemicals that will be used on site must have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);	✓✓					
	All employees working with HCS must be trained in the safe use of the substance and according to the safety data sheet;	✓✓					
	Employees handling hazardous substances / materials must be aware of the potential impacts and follow appropriate safety measures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be made available;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that diesel and other liquid fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid is stored in appropriate storage tanks or in bowsers;	✓✓					
	The tanks/ bowsers must be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete) with a permanent bund. The impermeable lining must extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund must be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers (110% statutory requirement plus an allowance for rainfall);	✓✓					
	The floor of the bund must be sloped, draining to an oil separator;	✓✓					
	Provision must be made for refuelling at the storage area by protecting the soil with an impermeable groundcover. Where dispensing equipment is used, a drip tray must be used to ensure small spills are contained;	✓✓					
	All empty externally dirty drums must be stored on a drip tray or within a bunded area;	✓✓					
	No unauthorised access into the hazardous substances storage areas must be permitted;	✓✓					
	No smoking must be allowed within the vicinity of the hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Adequate fire-fighting equipment must be made available at all hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Where refuelling away from the dedicated refuelling station is required, a mobile refuelling unit must be used. Appropriate ground protection such as drip trays must be used;	✓✓					
	An appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity/s involving the use of hazardous substance must be available at all times;	✓✓					
	The responsible operator must have the required training to make use of the spill kit in emergency situations;	✓✓					
	An appropriate number of spill kits must be available and must be located in all areas where activities are being undertaken;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, contaminated soil must be collected in containers and stored in a central location and disposed of according to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008. Refer to Section 5.7 for procedures concerning storm and waste water management and 5.8 for solid and hazardous waste management.	✓✓					
	Where possible and practical all maintenance of vehicles and equipment must take place in the workshop area;	✓✓					
	During servicing of vehicles or equipment, especially where emergency repairs are effected outside the workshop area, a suitable drip tray must be used to prevent spills onto the soil. The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or be removed from site to facilitate repair;	✓✓					
	Workshop areas must be monitored for oil and fuel spills;	✓✓					
	Appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity taking place must be available;	✓✓					
	The workshop area must have a bunded concrete slab that is sloped to facilitate runoff into a collection sump or suitable oil / water separator where maintenance work on vehicles and equipment can be performed;	✓✓					
	Water drainage from the workshop must be contained and managed in accordance Section 5.7: Storm and waste water management.	✓✓					
	Concrete mixing must be carried out on an impermeable surface;	✓✓					
	Batching plants areas must be fitted with a containment facility for the collection of cement laden water.	✓✓					
	Dirty water from the batching plant must be contained to prevent soil and groundwater contamination	✓✓					
	Bagged cement must be stored in an appropriate facility and at least 10 m away from any water courses, gullies and drains;	✓✓					
	A washout facility must be provided for washing of concrete associated equipment. Water used for washing must be restricted;	✓✓					
	Hardened concrete from the washout facility or concrete mixer can either be reused or disposed of at an appropriate licenced disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Empty cement bags must be secured with adequate binding material if these will be temporarily stored on site;	✓✓					
	Sand and aggregates containing cement must be kept damp to prevent the generation of dust (Refer to Section 5.20: Dust emissions)	✓✓					
6	Any excess sand, stone and cement must be removed or reused from site on completion of construction period and disposed at a registered disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Temporary fencing must be erected around batching plants in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation;	✓✓					
	Take all reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust as a result of project development activities to the satisfaction of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be avoided until such time as soil stripping is required and similarly exposed surfaces must be re- vegetated or stabilised as soon as is practically possible;	✓✓					
	Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials must be avoided under high wind conditions or when a visible dust plume is present;	✓✓					
	During high wind conditions, the ECO must evaluate the situation and make recommendations as to whether dust-damping measures are adequate, or whether working will cease altogether until the wind speed drops to an acceptable level;	✓✓					
	Where possible, soil stockpiles must be located in sheltered areas where they are not exposed to the erosive effects of the wind;	✓✓					
	Where erosion of stockpiles becomes a problem, erosion control measures must be implemented at the discretion of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Vehicle speeds must not exceed 40 km/h along dust roads or 20 km/h when traversing unconsolidated and non-vegetated areas;	✓✓					
	Straw stabilisation must be applied at a rate of one bale/10m^2 and harrowed into the top 100 mm of top material, for all completed earthworks;				-		This condition to be confirmed with technical specifications for earthworks and may be NA
	For significant areas of excavation or exposed ground, dust suppression measures must be used to minimise the spread of dust.	✓✓					
	Any blasting activity must be conducted by a suitably licensed blasting contractor; and	✓✓					
	Notification of surrounding landowners, emergency services site personnel of blasting activity 24 hours prior to such activity taking place on Site.	✓✓					
	The Contractor must keep noise level within acceptable limits, Restrict the use of sound amplification equipment for communication and emergency only.	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
6.22	**Noise** All vehicles and machinery must be fitted with appropriate silencing technology and must be properly maintained; Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise must be recorded and communicated. Where possible or applicable, provide transport to and from the site on a daily basis for construction workers; Develop a Code of Conduct for the construction phase.	✓✓					
6.23	**Fire Prevention** Designate smoking areas where the fire hazard could be regarded as insignificant;	✓✓					
	Firefighting equipment must be available on all vehicles located on site;	✓✓					
	The local Fire Protection Agency (FPA) must be informed of construction activities;	✓✓					
	Contact numbers for the FPA and emergency services must be communicated in environmental awareness training and displayed at a central location on site;	✓✓					
	Two way swop of contact details between ECO and FPA.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time site based ESCO
6.24	**Stockpiling and stockpile areas** All material that is excavated during the project development phase (either during piling (if required) or earthworks) must be stored appropriately on site in order to minimise impacts to watercourses, watercourses and water bodies;	✓✓					
	All stockpiled material must be maintained and kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by undertaking regular weeding and control methods;	✓✓					
	Topsoil stockpiles must not exceed 2 m in height;	✓✓					
	During periods of strong winds and heavy rain, the stockpiles must be covered with appropriate material (e.g. cloth, tarpaulin etc.);	✓✓					
	Where possible, sandbags (or similar) must be placed at the bases of the stockpiled material in order to prevent erosion of the material.	✓✓					
6.25	**Civil Works** Where terracing is required, topsoil must be collected and retained for the purpose of re-use later to rehabilitate disturbed areas not covered by yard stone;	✓✓					
	Areas to be rehabilitated include terrace embankments and areas outside the high voltage yards;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where required, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	These areas can be stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas must be managed in accordance with Section 5.35: Landscaping and rehabilitation;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	All excess spoil generated during terracing activities must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a recognised landfill site; and	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
6.26	**Excavation of foundation, cable trenching and drainage systems** All excess spoil generated during foundation excavation must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a licensed landfill site, if not used for backfilling purposes;	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Management of equipment for excavation purposes must be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; and	✓✓					
	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
6.27	**Installation of foundations, cable trenching and drainage systems** Batching of cement to be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.19: Batching plants; and Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.28	**Installation of equipment** Management of dust must be conducted in accordance with Section 5. 20: Dust emissions; Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
5.2	**Steelwork Assembly and Erection** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.						
6.29	**Cabling and Stringing** Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and	✓✓					
6.30	**Testing and Commissioning** Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.31	**Socio-economic** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts	✓✓					
	Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste (off cuts etc.) shall be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 6.8: Solid waste and hazardous Management;	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement communication strategies to facilitate public participation;	✓✓					
	Develop and implement a collaborative and constructive approach to conflict resolution as part of the external stakeholder engagement process;	✓✓					
	Sustain continuous communication and liaison with neighbouring owners and residents	✓✓					
	Create work and training opportunities for local stakeholders; and	✓✓					
	Where feasible, no workers, with the exception of security personnel, must be permitted to stay over-night on the site. This would reduce the risk to local farmers.				-		NA, no workers stay overnight on site
6.32	**Temporary closure of site** Bunds must be emptied (where applicable) and need to be undertaken in accordance with the impact management actions included in sections 5.17: Hazardous substances and 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Hazardous storage areas must be well ventilated;	✓✓					
	Fire extinguishers must be serviced and accessible. Service records to be filed and audited at last service;	✓✓					
	Emergency and contact details displayed must be displayed;	✓✓					
	Security personnel must be briefed and have the facilities to contact or be contacted by relevant management and emergency personnel;	✓✓					
	Night hazards such as reflectors, lighting, traffic signage etc. must have been checked;	✓✓					
	Fire hazards identified and the local authority must have been notified of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	Structures vulnerable to high winds must be secured;	✓✓					
	Wind and dust mitigation must be implemented;	✓✓					
	Cement and materials stores must have been secured;	✓✓					
	Toilets must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Refuse bins must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Drip trays must have been emptied and secured.	✓✓					
6.33	**Dismantling of old equipment** All old equipment removed during the project must be stored in such a way as to prevent pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	Oil containing equipment must be stored to prevent leaking or be stored on drip trays;	✓✓					
	All scrap steel must be stacked neatly and any disused and broken insulators must be stored in containers;	✓✓					
	Once material has been scrapped and the contract has been placed for removal, the disposal Contractor must ensure that any equipment containing pollution causing substances is dismantled and transported in such a way as to prevent spillage and pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must also be equipped to contain and clean up any pollution causing spills; and	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Disposal of unusable material must be at a licensed waste disposal site.						
6.34	**Landscaping and rehabilitation** All areas disturbed by construction activities must be subject to landscaping and rehabilitation; All spoil and waste must be disposed of to a registered waste site;				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPLs.
	All slopes must be assessed for contouring, and to contour only when the need is identified in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPLs.
	Berms that have been created must have a slope of 1:4 and be replanted with indigenous species and grasses that approximates the original condition;				-		
	Where new access roads have crossed cultivated farmlands, that lands must be rehabilitated by ripping which must be agreed to by the holder of the EA and the landowners;				-		
	Rehabilitation of access roads outside of farmland;				-		
	Indigenous species must be used for with species and/grasses to where it compliments or approximates the original condition;				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be used for rehabilitation (refer to Section 5.24: Stockpiling and stockpiled areas);				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread so as to facilitate seeding and minimise loss of soil due to erosion;				-		
	Before placing topsoil, all visible weeds from the placement area and from the topsoil must be removed;				-		
	Subsoil must be ripped before topsoil is placed;				-		
	The rehabilitation must be timed so that rehabilitation can take place at the optimal time for vegetation establishment;				-		
	Where impacted through construction related activity, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		
	Sloped areas stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		
	Spoil can be used for backfilling or landscaping as long as it is covered by a minimum of 150 mm of topsoil.				-		
	Where required, re-vegetation including hydro-seeding can be enhanced using a vegetation seed mixture as described below. A mixture of seed can be used provided the mixture is carefully selected to ensure the following: a) Annual and perennial plants are chosen;				-		
	b) Pioneer species are included;				-		
	c) Species chosen must be indigenous to the area with the seeds used coming from the area;				-		
	d) Root systems must have a binding effect on the soil;				-		
	e) The final product must not cause an ecological imbalance in the area.				-		
Part C - Impact Management Actions based on site specific environmental attributes							
9	**General** The Owner shall ensure an Independent Auditor undertakes a compliance audit of the project every five years and submit the findings to DFFE. The Report must comply with the provision of Appendix 7 of the NEMA.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Botanical There should be no indiscriminate driving of vehicles 'in the veld' i.e. off designated roads and access routes.	✓✓					
	Construction areas must be clearly marked and no activity should occur outside these areas apart from access.	✓✓					
	Toilet facilities must be provided during the construction phase. The veld should not be used for ablutions.	✓✓					
	Introduction of spread of alien invasive plant species must be avoided. Strict monitoring for possible invasion by alien plans species must be implemented and should remain in place for three years post-construction. Of particular note is the avoidance of spread of *Opuntia ficus-indica* (Prickly-pear – 'spiny form'). During the operational phase there must be ongoing monitoring to ensure that no alien invasive plant species are introduced to the sub-station site and that weedy species are eradicated.	✓✓					
	An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must oversee post-construction site cleaning and all construction sites must be inspected for cleanliness post-construction.	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Bats Artificial lighting - Consciously switch off all lights at a construction area when not required anymore, do not let it burn throughout the night. If suitable for the purpose utilize lighting temperatures (colours/wavelengths) that attract less insects.	✓✓					
	Foraging habitat loss - Adhere to the sensitivity map. Keep to designated areas and designated roads with all construction vehicles. Damaged areas not required after construction should be rehabilitated by an experienced vegetation succession specialist.	✓✓					
	Fauna Before vegetation clearance commences, areas must be walked and slow-moving animals removed out of the impact area.	✓✓					
	Construction workers should be made aware of slow-moving and cryptic species such as tortoises.	✓✓					
	Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm by persons with the necessary training in identification and handling of snakes.	✓✓					
	All construction staff shall undergo environmental awareness training and must be informed that disruption, trapping or snaring of wildlife is not permitted.	✓✓					
	Extra care should be taken on high fire danger index or rating days (orange or red days, see http://www.forestry.co.za/fire-danger-index/), where wildfire could start easily and spread rapidly, causing a high mortality in fauna species. High risk hot work should be carefully controlled and firefighting provisions must be on hand to quickly attend to and extinguish fires on these days.	✓✓					
	The presence of the switching station should not result in a disruption of the natural fire frequency, which could otherwise result in an accumulation of senescent vegetation and fuel so that when a fire does eventually occur it is faster moving and more intense than an natural fire, and can result in an increased mortality of fauna and retard vegetation recovery, cause the soil to turn hydrophobic and result in an increased risk of significant soil erosion. Thus the WEF owner must have agreements in place with local fire protection association, land owners and fire services to manage a wildfire, i.e. the setting of back burns from the ridgeline to counter wildfire conflagration of ridge top. Thus managing habitat vitality and biodiversity.	✓✓					
9	**Agriculture/soils** Minimise the footprint of disturbance.	✓✓					
	Implement an effective stormwater control system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. Include periodical site inspection in environmental performance reporting that inspects the effectiveness of the run-off control system and specifically records occurrence or not of any erosion on site or downstream.	✓✓					
	Prohibit vehicular passage off designated roads and construction areas and use dust control measures during construction. Include periodic site inspections in environmental performance reporting that specifically records occurrence, or not, of off-road vehicle tracks in specific areas.	✓✓					
	If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them.	✓✓					
	Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces). During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. Erosion must be controlled where necessary on rehabilitated areas.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPLs.
	Establish an effective record-keeping system for each area where soil is disturbed for constructional purposes. These records should be included in environmental performance reports, and should include all of the below: Record the GPS coordinates of each area.	✓✓					
	Record the date of topsoil stripping.	✓✓					
	Record the GPS coordinates of where the topsoil is stockpiled.	✓✓					
	Record the date of cessation of construction (or operation) activities at the particular site.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on cessation of constructional activities.	✓✓					
	Record date and depth of re-spreading of topsoil.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on completion of rehabilitation and on an annual basis thereafter to show vegetation establishment and evaluate progress of restoration over time.						

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Palaeontology Remove any fossils found and send to a museum for curation – implement the chance find procedure. During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil material by the responsible ECO. Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible Environmental Control Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e. the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy).				-		Noted, no new palaeontological sites or fossils have been discovered at this stage
	Freshwater Contaminated runoff from the construction activities on site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction should preferably be undertaken in the low rainfall months when stormwater runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features or minimised during high rainfall events.	✓✓					
	After the construction phase, impacted areas within the freshwater features that have been disturbed should be rehabilitated, and re-vegetated with suitable vegetation.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels, these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. Should the site be decommissioned, these structures should be removed from the channels and the disturbed areas rehabilitated.	✓✓					
	Any increase in stormwater runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed within the drainage lines.	✓✓					
	Stormwater management for the site should be such that there are no direct discharges of stormwater arising from constructed areas into any of the freshwater features.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas should be monitored and managed in terms of the growth of invasive alien plants in/on river beds/banks.	✓✓					
Conditions common to the OHPL EMPrs							
	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation.	✓✓					
	Only use existing access routes to reached infrastructure, proper identification of new AIPs introductions	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas	✓✓					
	Restrict vegetation clearing to the minimum footprint area to decrease the impact on habitat integrity and diversity			x			Three (3) deviated sections of the 90km OHPL beyond the 100m approved corridor was identified for eleven (11) towers; namely SW164A, SW165, SW154A, SW154B, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R. It is recommended to relocate the deviated towers back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage.
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15 m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora	✓✓					
	Access roads should be kept to existing roads, as far as possible, so as to reduce fragmentation of natural habitat outside of the authorised footprint.	✓✓					
	Upon completion of construction activities, it must be ensured that no bare areas remain, and that indigenous species be used to revegetate the disturbed area.	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas.	✓✓					

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Removal of AIP species should preferably commence during the planning phase and continue throughout the construction and operational phases thereby ensuring that no AIP propagules are spread with construction rubble, or soils contaminated with AIP seeds during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Construction and/or alterations within this habitat unit is highly advised against, not only is wetlands protected under certain legislative documents they are of ecologically important ESA.	✓✓					
	Implement erosion control measures where necessary to ensure that further habitat loss does not occur.	✓✓					
	All soils compacted because of maintenance activities should be ripped and reprofiled to natural levels and revegetated with indigenous vegetation. Establishment of reintroduced vegetation within such disturbed areas must be monitored as part of maintenance activities to ensure no cumulative loss of floral habitat.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched and marked for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	A rescue and relocation plan must be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all floral SCC that will potentially be impacted by the proposed development. A Floral SCC Management Plan must also be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all SCC that will not be impacted directly but that could be impacted by edge effect impacts from operational and maintenance phase activities. The SCC Management Plan can be incorporated into the Rehabilitation Plan and must focus on the protection of specific RDL, and NT species that form part of the Study Area.	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be restricted to what is absolutely necessary and should remain within the approved development footprint.	✓✓					
	Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the construction activities. Additional road construction should be limited to what is absolutely necessary, and the footprint thereof kept to a minimal.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC species.	✓✓					
	Regular monitoring of SCC present and observation regarding their extent and abundance.	✓✓					
	Proper management plans to (if possible) relocated or avoid disturbing SCC species, especially those which are sensitive to disturbance.	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities.	✓✓					
Terrestrial Ecology - Fauna	Footprint areas (Pylons and servitude road) are to remain as small as possible with only those are necessary being cleared. Only tall trees located under the powerline are to be cut back, but not totally removed. As much herbaceous and shrubland vegetation as possible must remain under the powerlines. Small reptile and arachnid species should they not self-relocate must be carefully moved to habitat outside of the disturbance footprint.	✓✓					
	Existing roads must be used and as far as possible no new roads constructed.	✓✓					
	Avoid placement of pylons and service roads within this habitat unit and the associated zones of regulation. Do not clear any riparian vegetation within the powerline servitude. Where absolutely necessary only trim tall trees, do not cut them down.	✓✓					
	Manage edge effects and Alien Plant proliferation. Manage erosion and footprint creep.	✓✓					
	Vehicles to use designated roads as far as possible. Minimise vegetation clearance to only what is needed. No collection or destruction of faunal species and SCC is to occur. SCC to be relocated outside of disturbance footprint if they do not relocate themselves (Professional help may be required for such).	✓✓					
	Manage alien plant proliferation in disturbed areas and footprints. No catching / hunting of faunal species during operational activities. Manage erosion to ensure further habitat degradation does not occur. Do not clear vegetation unnecessarily under the powerline servitude.	✓✓					
	No collection or trapping of faunal SCC. Manage edge effects, habitat degradation and alien plant proliferation.	✓✓					
Aquatic ecology	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses;	✓✓					
	Due to the accessibility of the sites, no unnecessary crossing of the watercourses may be permitted and it is strongly recommended that the existing farm and access roads be utilised	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	It is strongly recommended that all support structures associated with the proposed powerline infrastructure be located outside the delineated extent of the identified watercourses and their 32m NEMA ZoR.	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	Maintenance vehicles must make use of dedicated access roads and no indiscriminate movement in the watercourses may be permitted	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate movement of construction equipment in the watercourses and buffer zones surrounding the watercourses may be permitted. Use must be made of the existing roads during the decommissioning phase	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	All surface infrastructure (including throughflow structures) must be decommissioned. All materials must be removed from the watercourses (where applicable) and may temporarily be stored/ stockpiled outside of the delineated extent of the watercourses, where after it must be removed from site and disposed of at a registered disposal facility	✓✓					
Avifauna	All construction activities should be strictly managed according to generally accepted environmental best practice standards, so as to avoid any unnecessary impact on the receiving environment.	✓✓					
	All temporary disturbed areas should be rehabilitated according to the site's rehabilitation plan, following construction.				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPLs.
	The overhead cables (specifically the earth wires) should be fitted with an approved anti bird collision line marking device to make cables more visible to birds in flight and reduce the likelihood of collisions. This should be done according to the Eskom Distribution standards in terms of device spacing and other factors. Literature around the world points towards a 50-60% reduction in bird collision risk if the line is marked (Jenkins, Smallie & Diamond, 2010; Shaw et al, 2021). The line marking device should be a dynamic (moving – bird flapper type) device.			x			The ECO has recommended since May 2024 that bird flight diverters be fitted to the strung sections of the OHPL. The SW and WK OHPLs had been fully strung for a period >6 consecutive months with the installed infrastructure posing a significant risk to bird species, more specifically EN and CR species. An NCR has been issued for the delay in the fitment / installation.
	The new power line should be patrolled during operation by Eskom annually to measure any impacts on birds (through detecting collision fatalities) and to monitor the durability of the line marking devices.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Where multiple devices on a span have failed (broken off or become stuck and non-dynamic due to wind) they should be replaced immediately.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Any recorded bird fatality data should be submitted to the Eskom –EWT Strategic Partnership where it will be curated and publicly accessible.				-		No bird fatalities recorded or reported to ECO at this stage
	The pylon structure to be used provides sufficient clearance between phase and phase and phase and earth to mitigate against the risk of bird electrocution.	✓✓					
	It is recommended as a precautionary measure that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to further provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware.				-		The ECO has communicated the requirement of fitment of bird perches to pylon tops. Although this activity has been noted as not yet applicable in previous reports, it is now imminently required.
	It is also essential that if any of the pylon structures are changed, we are given opportunity to assess the electrocution risk of the new structure and design mitigation.				-		There have been no new structure and design pylon structures at this stage
Heritage	An archaeologist/ heritage practitioner should conduct a walkthrough of a section of the proposed new servitude for the transmission line after vegetation clearing from: the Remaining Extent of the Farm Brakhill No. 139 (GPS reading: 33.31.328 ; S 25.23.426 E) to the Grassridge substation.	✓✓					
	All construction activities must be monitored or alternatively a person must be specially trained, for example the ECO, to conduct the monitoring. This must include the clearing of vegetation, levelling, excavations for other underground/ buried infrastructure and all above ground construction activities.	✓✓					
	Construction managers/foremen should also be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.	✓✓					
	If any human remains (or any other concentrations of archaeological heritage material) are exposed during construction, all work must cease in the immediate area of the finds and must be reported immediately to the archaeologist at the Albany Museum in Makhanda (Tel.: 046 622 2312) or to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (Tel.: 043 7450 888). Sufficient time should be allowed to investigate and to remove/collect such material. Recommendations will follow from the investigation and may include: - Consultation with the local communities regarding the conditions for the possible removal, storage and reburial (in the case of human remains) of heritage material.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	If the local communities agree to the removal of human remains and heritage, an archaeologist must apply for permits from the Eastern Cape Province Heritage Resources Authority to collect and/or excavate sites/materials from archaeological sites impacted by the development.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Consultation with the Albany Museum (repository for archaeological material in the Eastern Cape) regarding permit(s) to remove the heritage material, the storing, curating and costs involved.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A Phase 2 Mitigation process to systematically excavate and to remove the archaeological deposits before construction of the development continues.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Monitor construction activities and implement chance fossil find procedure.	✓✓					Noted, Chance fossil find procedure available on site
		Summary calculation					
		354	0	2	55	0	**411** (total no. of conditions)
		354	0	2	55	0	**356** (audited) **55** (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(354x2)+(0x1)+(0x2)] / (+356x2) x100
		EMPr Compliance					**99.4%**

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
2	The following key conditions would be required to be included within the environmental authorisation issued for the access road: » The project footprint must be minimised and must remain within the demarcated development area to avoid impacts on episodic drainage lines and SCCs in the surrounding areas.	✓✓					
	» The access road layout and EMPr should be approved along with the environmental authorisation (should authorisation be issued for the project).	✓✓					
	» All mitigation measures detailed within the BA Report, as well as the specialist reports contained within Appendices D to H, are to be implemented.	✓✓					
	» The EMPr as contained within Appendix I of the BA Report should form part of the contract with the Contractor appointed to construct and maintain access road in order to ensure compliance with environmental specifications and management measures. The implementation of the EMPr for all life cycle phases of the access road is considered key in achieving the appropriate environmental management standards as detailed for this project.	✓✓					
	» A pre-construction walk-through of the access road route for species of conservation concern (SCC) that would be affected and that can be translocated must be undertaken by an ecologist prior to the commencement of the construction phase. Permits from the relevant national and provincial authorities, i.e., CapeNature and the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE), must be obtained before the individual species of concern are disturbed.	✓✓					
	» Prior to construction, a walkdown of the final road layout must be completed by an archaeologist to ensure that no significant archaeological heritage is impacted by the proposed road development.	✓✓					
	» Obtain all other environmental permits for the project, as required.	✓✓					
	The Developer must ensure that the implementation of the project complies with the requirements of all environmental authorisations, permits, and obligations emanating from relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	This EMPr shall be binding on all the parties involved in the planning, construction and operational phases of the project, and shall be enforceable at all levels of contract and operational management within the project. The document must be adhered to and updated as relevant throughout the project life cycle.	✓✓					
Planning and design							
5	Plan and conduct pre-construction activities in an environmentally acceptable manner.	✓✓					
	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses.	✓✓					

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	The throughflow structures must be designed to ensure that the structures are geotechnically sound and that they are hydraulically stable, even if a 1:100 year flood event was to occur. The designs should include culverts installed intermittently to ensure a free draining landscape that does not lead to erosion, incision and sedimentation.	✓✓					
	It is recommended that a suitably qualified hydrologist be consulted to provide guidance on the relevant sizes and width requirements to ensure that hydraulic functioning of the system is maintained.	✓✓					
	In addition, the crossings must be designed such that should they be overtopped, they remain stable and do not lead to excessive downstream erosion and incision. Similarly, a freshwater ecologist must ensure that the final design accounts for appropriate wetting frequencies and patterns are maintained in the pre-development condition.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no clearing or stockpiling occurs within the episodic drainage line and possible buffer zones as defined by the freshwater specialists.	✓✓					
	The delineated extent of the episodic drainage line must be clearly demarcated with danger tape as a 'no-go area' by an Environmental Control Officer (ECO). No construction personnel and equipment/vehicles may enter the episodic drainage line.	✓✓					
	Obtain any additional environmental permits required prior to the commencement of construction. Copies of permits/licenses must be submitted to the Director: Environmental Impact Evaluation at the DFFE.	✓✓					
	Before the commencement of any construction and clearing for the proposed realigned access road, a walkthrough must be conducted during the winter season to ensure all occurring species of concern are marked for relocation or destruction, for which the relevant permits must be applied for.	✓✓					
	Affected individuals of selected protected species (i.e. those that are of high conservation value or which have a high probability of surviving translocation) which cannot be avoided should be translocated to a safe area on the site prior to construction. This does not include woody species which cannot be translocated and where these are protected by DFFF and permit for their destruction would be required.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the final road layout must be completed by an archaeologist to ensure that no significant archaeological heritage is impacted by the proposed road development.	✓✓					
	A chance find procedure must be developed and implemented in the event that archaeological or palaeontological resources are found.	✓✓					
	An Ecological walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched for and marked. Wherever possible micro-siting must take place to avoid SCC, and especially SCC which cannot be rescued and relocated.	✓✓					
	Wherever possible micro-siting must take place to avoid SCC, and especially SCC which cannot be rescued and relocated. An assessment must be undertaken to determine those that are eligible for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	The terms of this EMPr and the Environmental Authorisation must be included in all tender documentation and Contractors contracts.	✓✓					
	Pre-construction environmental induction for all construction staff on site must be provided to ensure that basic environmental principles are adhered to. This includes awareness of no littering, appropriate handling of pollution and chemical spills, avoiding fire hazards, minimising wildlife interactions, remaining within demarcated construction areas etc.	✓✓					
Construction							
6	Construction Manager will: » Ensure all specifications and legal constraints specifically with regards to the environment are highlighted to the Contractor(s) so that they are aware of these.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the Developer and its Contractor(s) are made aware of all stipulations within the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the EMPr is correctly implemented throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. This will be documented as part of the site meeting minutes through input from the independent ECO.	✓✓					
	» Be fully conversant with the EIA for the project, the EMPr, the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation, and all relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits.	✓✓					
	Site Manager (The Contractor's on-site Representative) will: » Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of the BA.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents and conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant environmental legislation, and ensure compliance with these.	✓✓					
	» Have overall responsibility of the EMPr and its implementation.	✓✓					

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	» Conduct audits to ensure compliance to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Ensure there is communication with the Technical Director, the ECO, the Internal Environmental Officer and relevant discipline engineers on matters concerning the environment.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that no actions are taken which will harm or may indirectly cause harm to the environment, and take steps to prevent pollution on the site.	✓✓					
	» Confine activities to the demarcated construction site.	✓✓					
	An independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must be appointed by the project proponent prior to the commencement of any authorised activities and will be responsible for monitoring, reviewing and verifying compliance by the Contractor with the environmental specifications of the EMPr and the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation. Accordingly, the ECO will: » Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the EIA.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the conditions of the EA (once issued).	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of all relevant environmental legislation, and ensure compliance therewith.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits issued for the project.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the contents of the EMPr are communicated to the Contractors site staff and that the Site Manager and Contractors are constantly made aware of the contents through ongoing discussion.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that compliance with the EMPr is monitored through regular and comprehensive inspection of the site and surrounding areas.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that the Site Manager has input into the review and acceptance of construction methods and method statements.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that activities on site comply with all relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that a removal is ordered of any person(s) and/or equipment responsible for any contravention of the specifications of the EMPr.				-		No removal orders applicable at this stage
	» Ensure that any non-compliance or remedial measures that need to be applied are reported	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Keep records of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Independently report to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) in terms of compliance with the specifications of the EMPr and conditions of the EA (once issued).	✓✓					
	» Keep records of all reports submitted to DFFE.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
6	As a general mitigation strategy, the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) should be present for the site preparation and initial clearing activities to ensure the correct demarcation of no-go areas, facilitate environmental induction with construction staff and supervise any flora relocation and faunal rescue activities that may need to take place during the site clearing (i.e. during site establishment, and excavation of foundations).	✓✓					
	The ECO will be supplemented with the EPC Contractor's/Project Company's Environmental Office (EO) who will be located on site on a daily basis and will guide the EPC Contractor's/Project Company's to ensure compliance with the environmental considerations.	✓✓					
	Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment Representative and/or Environmental Officer: The Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Representative, employed by the Contractor, is responsible for managing the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr, and for the compilation of regular (usually weekly) Monitoring Reports. In addition, the SHE must act as liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues and ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager and Contractor. In some instances, a separate Environmental Officer (EO) may be appointed to support this function.	✓✓					
	The Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment Representative and/or Environmental Officer should: » Be well versed in environmental matters.	✓✓					
	» Understand the relevant environmental legislation and processes and the implementation thereof.	✓✓					
	» Understand the hierarchy of Environmental Compliance Reporting, and the implications of Non-Compliance.	✓✓					
	» Know the background of the project and understand the implementation programme.	✓✓					
	» Be able to resolve conflicts and make recommendations on site in terms of the requirements of this specification.	✓✓					
	» Keep accurate and detailed records of all EMPr-related activities on site. The EO shall keep a daily diary for monitoring the site specific activities as per project schedule.	✓✓					
	» Supervise any flora relocation and faunal rescue activities that may need to take place during the site clearing (i.e. during site establishment, and excavation of foundations) and therefore needs the relevant training/ experience. The EO will have overall responsibility for day-to day environmental management and implementation of mitigations.	✓✓					

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	» The EO is responsible for reporting to the ECO on the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr and other Project Permits / Authorisations.	✓✓					
	» Ensure or otherwise train and induct all contractor's employees prior to commencement of any works.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that there is daily communication with the Site Manager regarding the monitoring of the site.	✓✓					
	» Compilation of Weekly and Monthly Monitoring Reports to be submitted to the ECO and Site Manager.	✓✓					
	» In addition, the EO/ Environmental Representative must act as project liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues and ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager, ECO and Contractor(s).	✓✓					
	Contractors and Service Providers: It is important that Contractors are aware of the responsibilities in terms of the relevant environmental legislation and the contents of this EMPr. The Contractor must appoint an Internal Environmental Officer (EO) who will be responsible for informing contractor employees and sub-contractors of their environmental obligations in terms of the environmental specifications, and for ensuring that employees are adequately experienced and properly trained in order to execute the works in a manner that will minimise environmental impacts.	✓✓					
	The Internal Environmental Officer and Contractor's obligations in this regard include the following: » Must be fully knowledgeable on all environmental features of the construction site and the surrounding environment.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents and the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of all the licences and permits issued for the site.	✓✓					
	» Ensure a copy of the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr is easily accessible to all on-site staff members	✓✓					
	» Ensure contractor employees are familiar with the requirements of this EMPr and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the proposed access road.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that prior to commencing any site works, all contractor employees and sub-contractors must have attended environmental awareness training included in the induction training which must provide staff with an appreciation of the project's environmental requirements, and how they are to be implemented.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager and Contractor.	✓✓					
	» Manage the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr, and the compilation of regular (usually weekly) Monitoring Reports.	✓✓					
	» Keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken, including those of the Independent ECO.	✓✓					
	» Inform staff of the environmental issues as deemed necessary by the Independent ECO.	✓✓					
6	All contractors (including sub-contractors and staff) and service providers are ultimately responsible for: » Ensuring adherence to the environmental management specifications.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that Method Statements are submitted to the Site Manager (and ECO) for approval before any work is undertaken.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that any instructions issued by the Site Manager on the advice of the ECO are adhered to.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a report is tabled at each site meeting, which will document all incidents that have occurred during the period before the site meeting.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a register is kept in the site office, which lists all transgressions issued by the ECO.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a register of all public complaints is maintained.	✓✓					
	Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will represent the community and assist the Owner, Contractor and the Engineer with communication between them and the community. Inform community regarding the project details, safety precautions and programme.	✓✓					
	Duties and responsibilities of the community liaison officer include: » Be available at the site offices generally between the hours of 07:00 and 09:00 and again from 15:00 until end of working day. Normal working hours will be from 07:00 am till 17:00.	✓✓					
	» Maintain an up-to-date record of potential employees within the community and provide the contractor with copies of this information.	✓✓					
	» To identify, screen and nominate labour from the community in accordance with the Contractor's requirements and determine, in consultation with the Contractor, the needs of local labour for employment and relevant technical training, where applicable.	✓✓					
	» Liaise between Contractor and labour regarding wages and conditions of employment.	✓✓					
	» Communicate daily with the Contractor on labour related issues such as numbers and skills.	✓✓					
	» Identify possible labour disputes, unrest, strikes, etc., in advance and assist in their resolution.	✓✓					
	» Have a good working knowledge of the contents of the contract document regarding labour and training matters.	✓✓					
	» Attend all meetings at which the community and/or labour is represented or discussed.	✓✓					

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	» Attend contract site meetings and report on community and labour issues at these meetings.	✓✓					
	» Co-ordinate and assist with the obtaining of information regarding the community's needs (questionnaires, etc.).	✓✓					
	» Inform local labour of their conditions of temporary employment, to ensure their timeous availability and to inform them timeously of when they will be relieved.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that all labour involved in activities when tasks have been set, are fully informed of the principle of task-based work.	✓✓					
	» Attend disciplinary proceedings to ensure that hearings are fair and reasonable.	✓✓					
	» Keep a daily written record of interviews and community liaison.	✓✓					
	» Arrange venues for training if required.	✓✓					
	» Assist with the training and education of the community regarding the correct usage of the services, where applicable.	✓✓					
	Secure site, working areas and excavations in an appropriate manner.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no activities infringe on identified no-go areas.	✓✓					
	The siting of the construction equipment camp/s must take cognisance of any sensitive areas identified in the BA Report.	✓✓					
	Ensure that vegetation is not unnecessarily cleared or removed during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Restrict the activities and movement of construction workers and vehicles to the immediate construction site and existing access roads.	✓✓					
	Access to adjacent areas to be strictly controlled.	✓✓					
	Any individuals of protected species affected by and observed within the development footprint during construction should be translocated under the supervision of the Contractor's SHE or EO.	✓✓					
	Ensure that rubble, litter, and disused construction materials are appropriately stored (if not removed daily) and then disposed regularly at licensed waste facilities.	✓✓					
	Appropriate shaping of disturbed areas is essential. To promote successful establishment of vegetation, the slopes must not be steeper than 1(V):5(H) or 1(V):3(H) (depending on engineering input and recommendations). New slopes should resemble/mimic the natural topography of the surrounding area. Where slopes are left steeper than what is recommended for whatever reason, additional measures will be required to prevent soil erosion and to appropriately manage stormwater.	✓✓					
	Stabilizing slope regions and avoiding rocky outcrop areas could potentially limit the impact on the natural environment. Furthermore, rehabilitation of such sensitive microsites can be challenging.	✓✓					
6	Reduce and control construction dust through the use of approved dust suppression techniques as and when required (i.e. whenever dust becomes apparent).	✓✓					
	Restrict construction activities to daylight hours in order to negate or reduce the visual impacts associated with lighting.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
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	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					

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	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	Ablution or sanitation facilities must not be located within 100m from a watercourse or within the 1:100 year flood.	✓✓					
	Supply adequate weather and vermin proof waste collection bins and skips (covered at minimum with secured netting or shade cloth) at the site where construction is being undertaken. Separate bins should be provided for general and hazardous waste. Provision should be made for separation of waste for recycling.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » An incident reporting system is used to record non-conformances to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» EO and ECO to monitor all construction areas on a continuous basis until all construction is completed. Non-conformances will be immediately reported to the site manager.	✓✓					
	» Monitoring of vegetation clearing during construction (by contractor as part of construction contract).	✓✓					
	» Monitoring of rehabilitated areas quarterly for at least a year following the end of construction (by contractor as part of construction contract).	✓✓					
	In order to minimise impacts on flora, fauna, and ecological processes, the development footprint should be limited to the minimum necessary to accommodate the required infrastructure.	✓✓					
	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, which must be clearly marked, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation;	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats;	✓✓					
6	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora; and	✓✓					
	Land clearance must only be undertaken immediately prior to construction activities.	✓✓					
	Retain and augment natural vegetation on all sides of the proposed project.	✓✓					
	During vegetation clearance, methods should be employed to minimise potential harm to fauna species.	✓✓					
	No dumping of litter or vegetation refuse must be allowed on-site. As such it is advised that vegetation cuttings from landscaped areas be carefully collected and disposed of at a separate waste facility	✓✓					
	Prior and during vegetation clearance any larger fauna species noted should be given the opportunity to move away from the construction machinery.	✓✓					
	Floral SCC plants must be monitored to determine integrity of in situ specimens and the health of those that have been relocated.	✓✓					
	Edge effect control needs to be implemented to prevent further degradation and potential loss of floral SCC outside of the proposed disturbance footprint area.	✓✓					
	All RDL plant species that will be lost due to clearing of vegetation must be replaced either during rehabilitation initiatives or through translocation (for those which relocation is a viable option) to suitable habitat surrounding the disturbance footprint. The relocation site will need to be fenced-off (or somehow barricaded) and monitoring of relocated / transplanted species will be essential until it is evident that the species have successfully established.	✓✓					
	The removed vegetation and any soil/sediment or silt removed from the watercourse may be temporarily stockpiled outside of the delineated boundary of the watercourse. The footprint areas of these stockpiles should be kept to a minimum, and may not exceed a height of 2 m. Should the vegetation not be suitable for reinstatement after the construction phase or be alien/invasive vegetation species, all material must be disposed of at a registered garden refuse site and may not be burned or mulched on site.	✓✓					
	Areas to be cleared must be clearly marked on-site to eliminate the potential for unnecessary clearing. No vegetation removal must be allowed outside the designated project development footprint. Restrict construction activity to demarcated areas.	✓✓					
6	Practical phased development and vegetation clearing must be practiced so that cleared areas are not left un-vegetated and vulnerable to erosion for extended periods of time. Where possible work should be restricted to one area at a time.	✓✓					

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	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC.	✓✓					
	Access to adjacent areas to be strictly controlled.	✓✓					
	No harvesting of plants for firewood, medicinal or any other purposes are to be permitted	✓✓					
	No killing and poaching of any wild animal to be allowed. This should be clearly communicated to all employees, including subcontractors.	✓✓					
	Enforce ban on hunting, collecting etc. of all plants and animals or their products.	✓✓					
	No construction activity should occur near to active raptor nests should these be discovered prior to or during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Areas beyond the development footprint should be expressly off limits to construction personnel and construction vehicles and this should be communicated to them.	✓✓					
	If trenches need to be dug for electrical cabling or other purpose, these should not be left open for extended periods of time as fauna may fall in and become trapped in them. Trenches which are standing open should have places where there are soil ramps allowing fauna to escape the trench.	✓✓					
	Any fauna threatened or injured during construction should be removed to safety by a suitably qualified person, or allowed to passively vacate the area.	✓✓					
	Education of employees on the conservation importance of natural areas and fauna must be provided.	✓✓					
	All construction vehicles should adhere to clearly defined and demarcated roads	✓✓					
	No collecting of flora species to be permitted.	✓✓					
	Prior arrangements must be made with the landowners to ensure that livestock and game animals are moved to areas where they cannot be injured by vehicles traversing the area.	✓✓					
	No open fires made by the construction teams are allowable during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Level any remaining soil removed from the road area that remained on the surface instead of allowing small stockpiles of soil to remain on the surface.	✓✓					
	Where possible, conduct the construction activities outside of the rainy season and not on days with strong winds blowing.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Contractor's Environmental Officer (EO) to provide supervision and oversight of vegetation clearing activities within sensitive areas such as near the pan.	✓✓					
	» Supervision of all clearing and earthworks.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement an IAP Control and Eradication Programme.	✓✓					
	Avoid creating conditions in which alien plants may become established: » Keep disturbance of indigenous vegetation to a minimum.	✓✓					
	» Rehabilitate disturbed areas as quickly as possible.	✓✓					
	» Do not import soil from areas with alien plants.	✓✓					
	When alien plants are detected, these must be controlled and cleared using the recommended control measures for each species to ensure that the problem is not exacerbated or does not re-occur.	✓✓					
	Eradicate all weeds and alien invasive plants as far as practically possible and ensure that material from invasive plants are adequately destroyed and not further distributed. Continually monitor the re-emergence of these species and manage according to the invasive species management plan.	✓✓					
	Any alien and invasive vegetation removed should be taken to a registered landfill site to prevent the proliferation of alien and invasive species	✓✓					
	The use of herbicides and pesticides and other related horticultural chemicals should be carefully controlled and only applied by personnel adequately certified to apply pesticides and herbicides. It must be ensured that WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard Class 1a (extremely hazardous) or 1b (highly hazardous) are not purchased, stored or used on site along with any other nationally or internationally similarly restricted/banned products.				-		No herbicides use at this stage. If used, a registered PCO must be appointed to apply herbicides.
	To prevent the dispersal of alien seeds, construction vehicles and machinery must be washed regularly and away from any watercourse.	✓✓					
	» On-going monitoring of area by EO during construction.	✓✓					
6	» Annual audit of development footprint and immediate surroundings by qualified botanist.				-		NA at this stage, ESCO monitoring on a daily basis.
	» If any alien invasive species are detected then the distribution of these should be mapped (GPS co-ordinates of plants or concentrations of plants), number of individuals (whole site or per unit area), age and/or size classes of plants and aerial cover of plants.	✓✓					
	» The results should be interpreted in terms of the risk posed to sensitive habitats within and surrounding the site.	✓✓					
	» The environmental manager/site agent should be responsible for driving this process.	✓✓					

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	Ensure that routine inspections and monitoring of the access road and any instream infrastructure are undertaken to monitor any build-up of debris that will impact on structure integrity or lead to erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, monitoring to determine the establishment of indigenous vegetation and the presence of any alien or invasive plant species.	✓✓					
	It is imperative that all preparatory and foundational construction works be undertaken during the driest period of the year when there is no flow within the watercourses, and thus no diversion of flow would be necessary.	✓✓					
	The removed vegetation and any soil/sediment or silt removed from the watercourse may be temporarily stockpiled outside of the delineated boundary of the watercourse. The footprint areas of these stockpiles should be kept to a minimum, and may not exceed a height of 2 m. Should the vegetation not be suitable for reinstatement after the construction phase or be alien/invasive vegetation species, all material must be disposed of at a registered garden refuse site and may not be burned or mulched on site.	✓✓					
	The reaches of the EDLs where no activities are planned to occur must be considered no-go areas. These no-go areas can be marked at a maximum distance of 5m upstream and downstream of the proposed access road crossing. This5m buffer area would allow for construction personal, vehicles (if applicable) to enter the watercourse crossing where the road is proposed to be constructed.	✓✓					
	Care must be taken to ensure that no scouring or erosion occurs as a result of the proposed culvert crossing. Installation of riprap or gabion mattresses and/or concrete aprons associated with any culverts.	✓✓					Implementation of stormwater control measures along the access road continued this month
	All construction material (with specific mention of prefabricated culvert structures) must be stockpiled in the laydown area and must only be imported to the construction site when required.	✓✓					
	Machinery/vehicles used to install culvert structures remain on the existing road surface and may not enter the watercourses.	✓✓					
	No mixed concrete may be deposited outside of the designated construction footprint. As far as possible, concrete mixing should be restricted to the contractor laydown area. Additionally, batter / dagga board mixing trays and impermeable sumps should be provided, onto which any mixed concrete can be deposited while it awaits placing.	✓✓					
	Any concrete potentially spilled outside of the demarcated area must be promptly removed and taken to a suitably licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Ensure that routine inspections and monitoring of any instream infrastructure are undertaken to monitor any build-up of debris that will impact on structure integrity or lead to erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, monitoring to determine the establishment of indigenous vegetation and the presence of any alien or invasive plant species.	✓✓					
	Contractors must be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow if they find sites. All staff should also be familiarised with procedures for dealing with heritage objects/sites.	✓✓					
	Any substantial fossil remains (e.g. vertebrate bones and teeth, shells) encountered during excavation should be reported to ECPHRA for possible mitigation by a professional palaeontologist.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If concentrations of historical and pre-colonial archaeological heritage material and/or human remains (including graves and burials) are uncovered during construction, all work must cease immediately and be reported to ECPHRA so that systematic and professional investigation/excavation can be undertaken. Phase 2 mitigation in the form of test-pitting/sampling or systematic excavations and collections of the pre-colonial shell middens and associated artefacts will then be conducted to establish the contextual status of the sites and possibly remove the archaeological deposit before development activities continue.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses, fossil wood or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible ECO/EO/Environmental Representative should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA, i.e. The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority, as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, at the Proponent's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy) by a suitably qualified palaeontologist.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
6	A chance find procedure must be developed and implemented in the event that archaeological or palaeontological resources are found. In the case where the proposed development activities bring these materials to the surface, work must cease and HWC must be contacted immediately.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Observation of excavation activities by the EO throughout construction phase.	✓✓					
	» Supervision of all clearing and earthworks.	✓✓					
	» Due care taken during earthworks and disturbance of land by all staff and any heritage objects found reported.	✓✓					

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	» Appropriate permits obtained from HWC prior to the disturbance or destruction of heritage sites (if required).				-		Noted, no permit requirements at this stage
	» An incident reporting system will be used to record non-conformances to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Implement appropriate dust suppression measures on a regular basis along the gravel access road and on the proposed site.	✓✓					
	Use of dust suppressants on roads and limit development of new roads.	✓✓					
	Appropriate dust suppressant must be applied on all gravel roads associated, exposed areas and stockpiles associated to the project as required to minimise/control airborne dust.	✓✓					
	Speed of construction vehicles must be restricted to 40km/hr on all roads within the site.	✓✓					
	Dust-generating activities or earthworks may need to be rescheduled or the frequency of application of dust control/suppressant increased during periods of high winds if visible dust is blowing toward nearby residences outside the site.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas must be re-vegetated as soon as practicable in line with the progression of construction activities.				-		Noted, rehabilitation (i.e. re-vegetation) has not been undertaken at this stage. Soil levelling and landscaping has been undertaken along sections of the road verges with some re-seeding by hand
	Vehicles and equipment must be maintained in a road-worthy condition at all times.	✓✓					
	All vehicles and containers used for moving waste must encapsulate the waste, which prevents the waste from causing odours and from escaping or blowing around the site. This will also prevent leachate material from spilling out of the containers, which is hazardous.	✓✓					
	Monitoring must be undertaken to ensure emissions are not exceeding the prescribed levels via the following methods: » Immediate reporting by personnel of any potential or actual issues with nuisance dust or emissions to the Site Manager.	✓✓					
	» A complaints register must be maintained, in which any complaints from residents/the community will be logged, and thereafter complaints will be investigated and, where appropriate, acted upon.	✓✓					
	» Dustfall monitoring at the homesteads along the access road. Measured daily dustfall rates should not exceed the acceptable dustfall standards for residential areas.				-		NA, no homesteads along the access road
	» Annual emissions monitoring campaign (as per conditions of the AEL), by independent contractor, on all engine stacks.				-		NA, no AEL is required or in place
	» Annual emissions reporting (as per conditions of the AEL)				-		NA, see above
	» Once per year a 7-day ambient monitoring campaign at (minimum) 4 fence-line locations using passive sampling techniques. Monitoring of SO2, NO2, CO, and VOCs				-		NA, see above
	Construction method and materials should be carefully considered in view of waste reduction, re-use, and recycling opportunities.	✓✓					
	Construction contractors must provide specific detailed waste management plans to deal with all waste streams.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no litter, refuse, wastes, rubbish, rubble, debris and builders wastes generated on the premises be placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties, and that the waste is disposed of at dumping site as approved by the Council.	✓✓					
	Waste disposal at the construction site must be avoided by separating and trucking out of waste.	✓✓					
	Specific areas must be designated on-site for the temporary management of various waste streams, i.e. general refuse, construction waste (wood and metal scrap), and contaminated waste as required. Location of such areas must seek to minimise the potential for impact on the surrounding environment, including prevention of contaminated runoff, seepage, and vermin control.	✓✓					
	Where practically possible, construction and general wastes on-site must be reused or recycled. Bins and skips must be available on-site for collection, separation, and storage of waste streams (such as wood, metals, general refuse etc.).	✓✓					
	Disposal of waste must be in accordance with relevant legislative requirements, including the use of licensed contractors.	✓✓					
	Uncontaminated waste must be removed at least weekly for disposal, if feasible; other wastes must be removed for recycling/ disposal at an appropriate frequency.	✓✓					
	Hydrocarbon waste must be contained and stored in sealed containers within an appropriately bunded area and clearly labelled.	✓✓					
	Waste must be kept to a minimum and must be transported by approved waste transporters to sites designated for their disposal.	✓✓					
6	No liquid waste, including grey water, may be discharged into any water body or drainage line. All sewage disposal to take place at a registered and operational wastewater treatment works. Slips of disposal to be retained as proof of responsible disposal.	✓✓					
	All liquid wastes should be contained in appropriately sealed vessels/ponds within the footprint of the development, and be disposed of at a designated waste management facility after use.	✓✓					

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	Ensure compliance with all national, regional and local legislation with regard to the storage, handling and disposal of hydrocarbons, chemicals, solvents and any other harmful and hazardous substances and materials. The onus is on the Contractor to identify and interpret the applicable legislation. Hazardous waste to be disposed of at a registered landfill site.	✓✓					
	Documentation (waste manifest) must be maintained detailing the quantity, nature, and fate of any regulated waste. Waste disposal records must be available for review at any time.	✓✓					
	SABS approved spill kits to be available and easily accessible.	✓✓					
	Regularly serviced chemical toilet facilities and/or septic tank must be used to ensure appropriate control of sewage.	✓✓					
	Daily inspection of all chemical toilets and septic tanks must be performed by environmental representatives on site.	✓✓					
	In the event where sewage is discharged into the environment, all contaminated vegetation/ rock and soil must be removed immediately and treated as hazardous waste.	✓✓					
	Ensure that the below ground storage of the septic tank can withstand the external forces of the surrounding pressure. The area above the tank must be demarcated to prevent any vehicles or heavy machinery from driving around the tank.	✓✓					A conservancy tank is utilised at the site office/camp, not septic tanks
	Under no circumstances may waste be burnt on site.	✓✓					
	Where a registered waste site is not available close to the construction site, provide a method statement with regard to waste management.	✓✓					
	Waste manifests must be provided for all waste streams generated on site, and must be kept on site.	✓✓					
	Implement an integrated waste management approach that is based on waste minimisation and incorporates reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal where appropriate. Where solid waste is disposed of, such disposal shall only occur at a landfill licensed in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
	Upon the completion of construction, the area must be cleared of potentially polluting materials. Spoil stockpiles must also be removed and appropriately disposed of or the materials re-used for an appropriate purpose.				-		Noted, construction is not yet completed
	Upon the completion of construction, all sanitation facilities (including chemical toilets) must be removed, as well as the associated waste to be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site.				-		Noted, construction is not yet completed
	Litter generated by the construction crew must be collected in rubbish bins and disposed of weekly, or at an appropriate frequency, at registered waste disposal sites.	✓✓					
	All building rubble, solid and liquid waste etc. generated during the construction activities must be disposed of as necessary at an appropriately licensed refuse facility.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no refuse wastes are burnt on the premises or on surrounding premises. No fires will be allowed on site.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no litter, refuse, wastes, rubbish, rubble, debris and builders wastes generated on the premises be placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties during or after the construction period of the project and that the waste is disposed of at dumping site as approved by the Council.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Observation and supervision of waste management practices throughout construction phase.	✓✓					
	» Waste collection will be monitored on a regular basis.	✓✓					
	» Waste documentation completed.	✓✓					
	» Proof of disposal of sewage at an appropriate wastewater treatment works.	✓✓					
	Method Statements must be compiled for all activities which affect any aspect of the environment and should be applied consistently to all activities. Specific areas to be addressed in the method statement: pre, during and post construction include: » Site establishment (which explains all activities from induction training to offloading, construction sequence for site establishment and the different amenities and to be established etc. Including a site camp plan indicating all of these).	✓✓					
	» Preparation of the site (i.e. clearing vegetation, compacting soils and removing existing infrastructure and waste).	✓✓					
	» Soil management/stockpiling and erosion control.	✓✓					
6	» Excavations and backfilling procedure.	✓✓					
	» Stipulate norms and standards for water supply and usage (i.e.: comply strictly to licence and legislation requirements and restrictions).	✓✓					
	» Storm water method statement.	✓✓					
	» Ablution facilities (placement, maintenance, management and servicing).	✓✓					

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	Solid Waste Management: - Description of the waste storage facilities (on site and accumulative). - Placement of waste stored (on site and accumulative). - Management and collection of waste process. - Recycle, re-use and removal process and procedure.	✓✓					
	Liquid waste management: » Design, establish, maintain and operate suitable pollution control facilities necessary to prevent discharge of water containing polluting matter or visible suspended materials into the surrounding environment. Should grey water (i.e. water from basins, showers, baths, kitchen sinks etc.) need to be disposed of, link into an existing facility where possible. Where no facilities are available, grey water runoff must be controlled to ensure no seepage into the surrounding environment occurs.	✓✓					
	Dust and noise pollution: - Describe the necessary measures to ensure that noise from construction activities is maintained within lawfully acceptable levels. - Procedure to control dust at all times on the site, access roads and spoil sites (dust control shall be sufficient so as not to have significant impacts in terms of the biophysical and social environments). These impacts include visual pollution, decreased safety due to reduced visibility, negative effects on human health and the ecology due to dust particle accumulation.	✓✓					
	Hazardous substance storage (ensure compliance with all national, regional and local legislation with regard to the storage of oils, fuels, lubricants, solvents, wood treatments, bitumen, cement, pesticides and any other harmful and hazardous substances and materials. South African National Standards apply). - Lists of all potentially hazardous substances to be used. - Appropriate handling, storage and disposal procedures. - Prevention protocol of accidental contamination of soil at storage and handling areas. - All storage areas, (i.e. for harmful substances appropriately bunded with a suitable collection point for accidental spills must be implemented and drip trays underneath dispensing mechanisms including leaking engines/machinery). - Fire prevention and management measures on site.	✓✓					
	» Fauna and flora protection process on and off site (i.e. removal to reintroduction or replanting, if necessary). - Rehabilitation, re-vegetation process and bush clearing.	✓✓					
	» Incident and accident reporting protocol.	✓✓					
	» General administration.	✓✓					
	» Designate access road and the protocols while roads are in use.	✓✓					
	» Requirements on gate control protocols.	✓✓					
	The Contractor may not commence the activity covered by the Method Statement until it has been approved by the Site Manager (with input from the ECO), except in the case of emergency activities and then only with the consent of the Site Manager. Approval of the Method Statement will not absolve the Contractor from their obligations or responsibilities in terms of their contract. Failure to submit a method statement may result in suspension of the activity concerned until such time as a method statement has been submitted and approved.	✓✓					
	The Contractors obligations in this regard include the following: » All Employees must have a basic understanding of the key environmental features of the construction site and the surrounding environment. This includes the discussion/explanation of site environmental matters during toolbox talks.	✓✓					
	» The content and requirements of Method Statements are to be clearly explained to all plant operators and general workers. All staff acting in a supervisory capacity are to have copies of the relevant Method Statements and be aware of the contents thereof.	✓✓					
6	» Ensuring that a copy of the EMPr is readily available on-site, and that all senior site staff are aware of the location and have access to the document. Senior site staff will be familiar with the requirements of the EMPr and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the access road.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that, prior to commencing any site works, all employees and sub-contractors have attended an Environmental Awareness Training session. The training session must provide the site staff with an appreciation of the project's environmental requirements, and how they are to be implemented. - Records must be kept of those that have completed the relevant training.	✓✓					

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	- Training should be done either in a written or verbal format but must be appropriate for the receiving audience. - Refresher sessions must be held to ensure the contractor staff are aware of their environmental obligations as practically possible.						
	» All sub-contractors must have a copy of the EMPr and sign a declaration/ acknowledgement that they are aware and familiar with the contents and requirements of the EMPr and that they will conduct work in such a manner as to ensure compliance with the requirements of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Contractors and main sub-contractors should have a basic training in the identification of archaeological sites/objects, and protected flora and fauna that may be encountered on the site.	✓✓					
	» Awareness of any other environmental matters, which are deemed to be necessary by the ECO.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that employee information posters, outlining the environmental "do's" and "don'ts" (as per the environmental awareness training course) are erected at prominent locations throughout the site.	✓✓					
	The EO, in consultation with the contractor, shall ensure that all construction workers receive an induction presentation, as well as on-going environmental education and awareness, on the importance and implications of the EMPr and the environmental requirements it prescribes. The presentation shall be conducted, as far as is possible, in the employees' language of choice. The contractor should provide a translator from their staff for the purpose of translating should this be necessary.	✓✓					
	As a minimum, induction training should include: » Explanation of the importance of complying with the EMPr; » Explanation of the importance of complying with the Environmental Authorisation; » Discussion of the potential environmental impacts of construction activities; » Awareness regarding sensitivities on the site, including sensitive plant species (including the use of visual aids and on-site identification); » The benefits of improved personal performance; » Employees' roles and responsibilities, including emergency preparedness (this should be combined with this induction, but presented by the contractor's Health and Safety Representative); » Explanation of the mitigation measures that must be implemented when carrying out their activities; and » Explanation of the specifics of this EMPr and its specification (no-go areas, etc.).	✓✓					
	Environmental Awareness Training must take the form of an on-site talk and demonstration by the EO/ECO before the commencement of site establishment and construction on site. The education/awareness programme should be aimed at all levels of management and construction workers within the contractor team.	✓✓					
	A record of attendance of this training must be maintained by the EO/ECO on site. Proof of awareness training should be kept on record. Environmental induction training must be presented to all persons who are to work on the site – be it for short or long durations; Contractor's or Engineer's staff; administrative or site staff; sub-contractors or visitors to site.	✓✓					
	This induction training should be undertaken by the Contractor's Environmental Officer and should include discussing Wolf Wind Power (RF) (Pty) Ltd's environmental policy and values, the function of the EMPr and Contract Specifications and the importance and reasons for compliance to these. The induction training must highlight overall do's and don'ts on site and clarify the repercussions of not complying with these.	✓✓					
	The non-conformance reporting system must be explained during the induction as well. Opportunity for questions and clarifications must form part of this training.	✓✓					
	Toolbox talks should be held on a scheduled and regular basis (at least twice a month) where foremen, environmental and safety representatives of different components of the works and sub-consultants hold talks relating to environmental practices and safety awareness on site. These talks should also include discussions on possible common incidents occurring on site and ones recommended by the on-site EO and the prevention of reoccurrence thereof. Records of attendance and the awareness talk subject must be kept on file.	✓✓					
6	A monitoring programme must be in place not only to ensure conformance with the EMPr, but also to monitor any environmental issues and impacts which have not been accounted for in the EMPr that are, or could result in significant environmental impacts for which corrective action is required.	✓✓					
	The period and frequency of monitoring will be stipulated by the Environmental Authorisation (once issued). Where this is not clearly dictated, the Developer will determine and stipulate the period and frequency of monitoring required in consultation with relevant stakeholders and authorities. The Technical Director/ Project Manager will ensure that the monitoring is conducted and reported.	✓✓					
	The aim of the monitoring and auditing process would be to monitor the implementation of the specified environmental specifications, in order to: » Monitor and audit compliance with the prescriptive and procedural terms of the environmental specifications;	✓✓					
	» Ensure adequate and appropriate interventions to address non-compliance;	✓✓					

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	» Ensure adequate and appropriate interventions to address environmental degradation;	✓✓					
	» Provide a mechanism for the lodging and resolution of public complaints;	✓✓					
	» Ensure appropriate and adequate record keeping related to environmental compliance;	✓✓					
	» Determine the effectiveness of the environmental specifications and recommend the requisite changes and updates based on audit outcomes, in order to enhance the efficacy of environmental management on site; and	✓✓					
	» Aid in communication and feedback to authorities and stakeholders.	✓✓					
	All supervisory staff including Foremen, Engineers, and the ECO must be provided the means to be able to submit non-conformance reports to the Site Manager. Non-conformance reports will describe, in detail, the cause, nature and effects of any environmental non-conformance by the Contractor.	✓✓					
	The non-conformance report will be updated on completion of the corrective measures indicated on the finding sheet. The report must indicate that the remediation measures have been implemented timeously and that the non-conformance can be closed-out to the satisfaction of the Site Manager and ECO.	✓✓					
	A monitoring report will be compiled by the ECO on a monthly basis and must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring at DFFE for their records. This report should include details of the activities undertaken in the reporting period, any non-conformances or incidents recorded, corrective action required, and details of those non-conformances or incidents which have been closed out. The contractor must ensure that all waste manifests are provided to the ECO on a monthly basis in order to inform and update the DFFE regarding waste related activities.	✓✓					
	The holder of the Environmental Authorisation must, for the period during which the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the DFFE.	✓✓					
	An environmental internal audit must be conducted and submitted every 3 months and an external audit must be conducted once a year. An annual audit report must be compiled and submitted to DFFE until the completion of the construction and rehabilitation. This report must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions and the requirements of the EMPr.	✓✓					ESCO and ECO undertaking monthly audits
	A final environmental audit report must be compiled by an independent auditor and be submitted to DFFE upon completion of the construction and rehabilitation activities. The report must be submitted within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities. This report must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions and the requirements of the EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
Operational and Decommissioning Phases							
7	N/A				-		Not yet applicable at this stage of the project

Summary calculation					
283	0	0	16	0	**299** (total no. of conditions)
283	0	0	16	0	**283** (audited), **16** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(283x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (283x2) x100
					100%

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April 2025

ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf Wind Energy Facility, Main Access Road, 90km Overhead Powerline and 13.4km Overhead Powerline, Eastern Cape Province

April 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

April 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisations and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

25 April 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf Wind Energy Facility, Main Access Road, 90km Overhead Powerline and 13.4km Overhead Powerline
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	01
DATE	06/05/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	02/05/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	06/05/2025	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	02 May 2025	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	02 May 2025	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	02 May 2025	Electronic
Queen Mothiba	DFFE (Environment Impact & Pollution Directorate)	06 May 2025	Electronic

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
CR	Critically Endangered
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EN	Endangered
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**) and associated infrastructure (hereafter referred collectively to as "**the project**"), all of which is collectively located between the towns of Jansenville, Wolwefontein, Kirkwood and Kariega in the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa.

The independent ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EAs"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

Upon completion of construction, the WEF will consist of 17 wind turbines, 132kV overhead and underground powerline cabling, a 33/132kV substation, an operational and maintenance building and internal access roads.

In addition to the construction of the wind turbines is the construction of connecting overhead powerlines ("**OHPLs**") and extension of substations. The combined authorised project footprint includes material laydown areas, a construction site camp and a concrete batch plant (the latter having been demobilised in August 2024).

This report provides insight into the overall compliance performance and a summary of any environmental challenges or opportunities, along with potential environmental risks through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) Environmental Authorisations
    i. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 (Wolf WEF and Substation)
    ii. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515 (Wolf-Grassridge 90km OHPL)
    iii. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516 (Wolf Main Access Road)
    iv. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2 (13.4km OHPL)

a) Environmental Management Programmes

b) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework

c) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the overall project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the overall project

Components of overall project	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPr (Compiled by, date)	Date
Wolf WEF and Substation	~~14/12/16/3/3/2/599~~ ~~14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM1~~ ~~14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM3~~ 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM4 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1	14 Sep 2015 17 Nov 2015 1 Sep 2017 26 Nov 2018 22 Sep 2020 02 Feb 2022 25 May 2022	Zutari, 2022	25 Mar 2022
13.4km OHPL and switching station	14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2	02 Feb 2020	Generic OHPL EMPr & Generic Substation Infrastructure EMPr	Mar 2022
90km Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge OHPL	14/12/16/3/3/1/2515	02 Sep 2022	Generic OHPL EMPr & Generic Substation Infrastructure EMPr	Jun 2022
Wolf Main Access Road	14/12/16/3/3/1/2516	24 Aug 2022	Savannah, 2022	May 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake daily inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.

- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and

b) Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in February 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken between the 15th and 16th April 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~17 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and

wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
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Professional body registration	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (**SACNASP**)
	Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa (**EAPASA**)
Affiliation	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa (**IAIAsa**)
Qualifications	MSc, BSc Hons, BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

The ESCO provides weekly updates of the progress of activities on site.

Construction work activities underway during April 2025 included the following:

- Rehabilitation around access road verge and around turbine hardstands
- Installation of cable route markers between the WEF turbines
- Drainage and stormwater maintenance along the main access road
- Civil and building construction at the WEF (Lupo/IPP) substation
- Installation of fencing around the WEF substation
- Building of bundwalls around transformers at the WEF substation
- Demobilisation and lifting of storage containers to remove from site
- Dismantling of the existing Wolf-Kleinpoort 132kV timber pylon OHPL
- Installation of bird diverters and V dampers on the SW OHPL
- Snag list rectification on the OHPLs

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in April 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas have been designated at the contractors' main site offices/laydown areas for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to the licensed waste facilities. There is a dedicated waste storage area at the Concor site office consisting of general waste skips and a recycling area (**Photo 3c**). There are also wheelie bins and general waste skips available at Wolwefontein (**Photo 6c** & **7c**) as well as general waste skips and a hazardous waste skip available at the Vestas laydown area. In addition, the OHPL contractor has waste facilities (wheelie bins) available at Mayogi laydown area (**Photo 9c**).

A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. 22m^3 of general waste was disposed of in the month of April 2025 and 5020kg of paper waste was taken for recycling by Rainbow Recycling. Any cleared alien vegetation remaining stockpiled on parts of the servitude/site must be treated as waste and disposed of at a registered licensed landfill. The Contractor commenced transportation of stockpiled alien vegetation to a landfill site in November 2024.

4.2 Hazardous waste

Hazardous waste skips are available at the dedicated waste storage area at each of the contractors' main site offices/lay down areas. 11m^3 hazardous waste was disposed of in April 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

Mobile chemical ablution facilities are available on site. The service provider, Liyavuyisa Logistics, services Concor's facilities twice per week and disposes sewage waste at the Jansenville Wastewater Treatment Plant ("**WTP**"). Another service provider, East Cape Toilet Hire, services the mobile ablution facilities for the OHPL construction areas once per week and disposes the waste at the Fishwater Flats disposal site. Both East Cape

Toilet Hire and Sanitech are the appointed sub-contractors for servicing the Vestas mobile ablution facilities for disposal at Fishwater Flats.

Ablution facilities at the main site camp are connected to a 12m^3 (12 000L) conservancy tank which is emptied and disposed of at the Jansenville WTP, as and when required. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in April 2025 amounted to 20 857L. No greywater was disposed of from the greywater containment facility at the Vestas site office block. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the entrance to the WEF to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits are available at each site where work activities are underway. An arrestor bed has been constructed at the start of the main access road to the WEF turbines as another protective measure which has the intended function of slowing down and/or halting a runaway vehicle that may fail mechanically and come down the steep gradient of the WEF access road. Various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring such as oil spill kits, dust suppression and barricading were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspections.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Bird flight diverters were delivered to the site this month (**Photo 8c**) and fitment to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the CR and WK OHPL commenced at the end of April. The ECO commends the response and actions taken to address this issue and recommends that the urgent fitment of the devices continues as a priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates. Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR. Alien invasive plant ("**AIP**") species cleared from the servitude and working areas are currently piled at various locations on site to die and desiccate/dry out. As per the EMPr AIPs (mostly *Opuntia* spp.) must be manually removed and destroyed by being discarded as waste at a recognised licensed landfill. The contractor is not permitted to mulch or compost AIPs or to bury or dump such anywhere on site. Burning of cleared AIPs on site is also not permitted, any burning is required to be undertaken at a landfill site. The Contractor commenced transporting cleared, stockpiled alien vegetation to a landfill site in November 2024 and has so far removed an estimated 65 000kg to the Wate Management Division of the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality. Other AIPs

identified for removal between tower positions CR12 and CR19 include *Acacia cyclops, Melia azederach* and *Datura ferox*.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no: 27/2/2/L570/1/1 is available for the WEF for the abstraction of groundwater from an existing borehole (GA JA02400) located at the main site office (location 33°28'04.73"S, 24°99'36.75"E). Temporary water storage facilities are available at the site office and at the WEF construction site. Records of all water use activities are noted in a centralised water use register. The concrete batch plant has been demobilised and water abstraction is no longer required for this particular activity. No (**0m^3**) groundwater was abstracted in April 2025.

A separate GA with ref no. 27/2/2/N240/3/3 is available for the OHPL for operating the 132kV OHPL within the regulated area of a watercourse as per section 21(i) of the NWA i.e. "*altering the bed, banks, course, or characteristics of a watercourse*". This GA has relevance and applies primarily to stringing activity along the OHPLs where pilot cables have been and will continue to be either pulled manually on foot across drainage lines / watercourses and also to allow for vehicles to traverse across existing roads through ephemeral/episodic watercourses (See **Photos' 11d** and **12d**).

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is also comprised largely of rocks and boulders, is separately stockpiled and as and where required, has and is being shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas (See **Photo 6a**). The original topsoil and rock material which was previously stripped and stockpiled at the WEF during earthworks activities has been re-distributed over several previously disturbed footprint areas as part of the rehabilitation process. Grass growth on a number of road verges and hardstand edges due to grass seeding by hand has had some success in areas with fair to good natural vegetation re-growth observed in several areas under rehabilitation (See **Photos' 2a 3a, 4a, 5a, 6b** and **9b**). There are a few sections of the MVA cable trenches which still require soil to be backfilled and levelled (See **Photo 5a**). Erosion prevention and stormwater measures have been put in place and should continue to be maintained to minimise potential erosion and loss of soil due to heavy rainfall and strong winds. The small-scale soil erosion which was observed around several wind turbine generator ("**WTG**") hardstand edges in November 2024 due to heavy rainfall during that time does not show any signs of further erosion at the same location visited this month (See **Photo 3a**).

Due to strength test failures for several of the OHPL tower foundations due to the nature of the *in-situ* original soil material, suitable G5 material was imported and used for backfilling purposes leaving behind a soil excess.

Any excess of the original subsoil material (See **Photo 9d**) can be appropriately spread over and around the tower stay anchors and/or used for the repair/rehabilitation of damaged access roads traversing the farm properties. Any excess (unwanted) imported G5 material should be removed as part of rehabilitation. During the OHPL rehabilitation phase and as part of the handover, written agreements between the parties (landowner, EA holder and contractor) should be obtained and signed detailing, *inter alia*, what is to be done with any of the original and remnant soil or rock material at the tower positions on the servitude. Spreading and levelling subsoil, topsoil and small rocks around the stay anchors is the likely best option however same may not necessarily be ideal for large boulders. Any soil/fill material used to construct temporary watercourse crossings should also be removed as part of rehabilitation.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 WEF, Substation and Main Access Road

Bulk civil earthworks relating to the hardstand wind turbine platforms has largely been completed with all 17 turbines now erected/ assembled (**Photo 1a** and **7a**). The backfilling of sections of open MV cable trenches is also largely complete and is only required in a few remaining areas (**Photo 5a**). The re-placement of rock, subsoil and topsoil onto the sloped edges of the WTG hardstands and batters, including the access road verges, first commenced around July 2024 and was progressively undertaken during the remainder of 2024 with landscaping, soil re-levelling and re-shaping continuing into 2025. The gravel section of the main access road mostly remains in good condition with no major signs of damage or erosion observed by the ECO during the April monthly site visit (**Photo 7b** and **8b**).

In terms of the fill-slope adjacent the paved road section, there is either limited to very little vegetation re-growth along the road verge (**Photos' 3b** and **4b**). In terms of the cut-slope there is also very little vegetation establishment (**Photos' 1b** and **2b**) which is primarily due to the largely mineral nature of the original, underlying geology of the ridge and the limited quantity and depth of topsoil and organic matter. Some collapsed rock material was observed in the stormwater v-drain this month (**Photo 2b**), primarily as a result weathering (expansion and cooling along fault lines in the sedimentary rock layers) and erosion of loose material and run-off from the unvegetated cut-slope during rainfall events. Monitoring of erosion, rock-falls and/or rock-slides should continue to ensure the slopes are stable from a geotechnical perspective. There are a number of potential engineered solutions to consider to further stabilise the slopes if deemed to be technically, financially and environmentally feasible.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates during stringing activities are being implemented. Gates are opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit (See **Photo 2d**) and communicated via a project-specific WhatsApp Group to keep track of persons opening and closing gates correctly. Barricading should continue to be maintained around any and all open excavations to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and subsequent landowner conflict and damage claims. Daily inspections and weekly reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

An existing farm building and yard area (**Photo 2c** and **3c**) is being utilised by the civils Contractor (Concor) as their main site office and laydown facility. The ablution facilities for both male and females is located at the site camp which are connected to a conservancy tank which formed part of the original (existing) farm buildings. The OHPL contractor which is also now Concor (previously Optipower) is utilising existing buildings as another site office in Kleinpoort as well as at two previously disturbed areas, one in Wolwefontein (**Photo 5c** and **6c**) and one near the Daniell Cheetah Project adjacent to the main R75 tar road. Vestas utilised the temporary laydown area near the intersection of the R75 and the WEF entrance road as their laydown and office area (**Photo 9c**) which will rehabilitated once they demobilised from site which is imminent given all the WTGs have been assembled.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the contractors during April 2025 included topics on housekeeping and ways to improve housekeeping, oil spills and waste management.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to

investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during April 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. An NCR was issued by the ECO as part of the March 2025 compliance audit (**Table 3**) relating to what was a significant delay in the fitment of bird diverters to the strung sections of the CR and WK OHPLs. Delivery of bird diverters to site was undertaken in April 2025 (**Photo 8c**) and fitment commenced at the end of the month. The ECO commends the response and actions taken to address this matter for which the NCR was issued to which end the NCR has been closed out at the end of April. However the basis for closing out the NCR is based on the urgent fitment of the devices continuing as a priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates.

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date

NCR No.	Issue Date	NCR Description	Recommended Corrective Action for NCR Closure	Status	NCR Closure Date
1	02 April 2025	Delayed fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPLs	Prioritise the fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPLs	Closed	30 April 2025

12 REHABILITATION

Earthworks rehabilitation first commenced in July 2024 along the road verges and the sloped edges of the turbine hardstands. This included the filling and levelling of sub-soil followed by the re-placement, grading and shaping of topsoil. A rehabilitation register and rehabilitation handover documents were compiled and as rehabilitation was undertaken around the turbine positions and various disturbed areas, reports for each section were compiled and submitted for review and approval. Rehabilitation efforts have also included the re-seeding of sloped areas by hand.

Natural re-growth of vegetation during the recent summer rainfall months has been robust in a number of areas with less success observed in areas with less topsoil and/or more recent construction disturbance. In comparison to visual observations during the previous three months, an increase in coverage of vegetation in terms of overall ground cover was observed in the same WEF areas this month (See **Photos' 2a, 3a** and **4a** and **6b**) as well as along sections of the OHPL (See **Photos' 3d, 4d, 5d, 8d** and **10d**). However vegetation cover does remain sparse in other areas (See **Photos' 5a, 6a, 3b, 4b** and **5b**). Ongoing monitoring is recommended until project completion.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit between the 15th and 16th April 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EAs and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management
    viii. Environmental awareness
    ix. Rehabilitation
    x. Record-keeping and document control
- Documentation review. This included:

i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements

ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings

iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented

iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification

- Audit Report compilation. This included:

  i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit

  ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;

ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and

iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not**

Auditable/Audited (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable. No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;
ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;
iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;
iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;
v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of one thousand and seventy-seven (**1077**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, nine hundred and eight (**908**) are **compliant,** two (**2**) are **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) are **partially-compliant**, one hundred and twenty eight (**128**) were **not audited/applicable** and thirty nine (**39**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

In terms of the NC findings and NCR issued by the ECO in the previous audit cycle relating to a delay in the fitment of bird diverters to the strung sections of the CR and WK OHPLs, the ECO commends the response and actions taken during April to address the issue i.e. deliver the devices to site and commence with installation. The basis for changing the audit findings from **NC** to **C** and closing out the NCR is based on the assumption that the fitment of the devices will continue as an urgent priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the OHPL infrastructure resulting in higher mortality rates.

18.1 Major improvements required

The NC audit finding raised by the ECO in November 2024 in terms of condition 5 of the 90km OHPL EA related to three (3) deviated OHPL sections beyond the 100m corridor remains a finding this month given that the towers have not yet been relocated and rehabilitation has not yet commenced. The CA, DFFE, has been notified about the deviation and a rehabilitation plan has been prepared and submitted to the CA who have acknowledged receipt of the plan and indicated they will follow progress regarding rehabilitation by reviewing the successive environmental monitoring reports prepared and submitted to them. The CA also indicated that the Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may inspect the site in the near future. The process and timeframe in terms of when the finding can be closed out will be addressed when rehabilitation commences.

18.2 Minor improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **99.8%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the April 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EAs and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf WEF, Access Road & OHPLs, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**Wolf WEF and Substation EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	74	0	0	7	18	(100%)
2	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
3	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
4	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
5	**Wolf WEF Main Access Road EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	32	0	0	15	3	(100%)
6	**90km OHPL EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	29	0	**1**	16	5	(96.7%)
7	**13.4km OHPL EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	57	0	0	16	4	(100%)
8	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 - Zutari)	72	0	0	3	6	(100%)
9	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 - Savannah)	283	0	0	16	0	(100%)
10	**Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs and Substations - 13.4km and 90km** (dated March & June 2022)	355	0	**1**	55	0	(99.7%)
	Overall total no. conditions	908	0	2	128	39	**1077**
	Audited conditions	**908**	**0**	**2**	-	-	**1820** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	1816	0	0	-	-	**1816** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[(1816+0+0)] / 1820} x100					**99.8%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	84.31%	0%	0.19%	11.88%	3.62%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Relocate the OHPL tower deviations back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage.
- Continue to install bird diverters/flappers and perches, as required, on the OPGW/earth wires and towers of the strung 13.4km OHPL from the WEF substation to the R75 (See EA condition 36) and to the full length

of the 90km OHPL (See EA condition 36), as recommended by the avifauna specialist and as per the Eskom Distribution Standards referred to in the EMPrs for both OHPLs.

- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue to manage dust by suppression with water-spraying, as and when required.
- Continue to monitor, remove and dispose of invasive vegetation from the construction footprints.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Consider appointing a qualified botanist to undertake an annual audit of the development footprint and immediate surroundings in terms of section 6.2 of the WEF Access Road EMPr.
- Continue with the implementation of appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase (construction) of the WEF development, it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EAs, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities. Notwithstanding the above, there are specific improvements and actions which are required in terms of the tower deviations related to the 90km OPHL. This issue will remain as a repeat NC finding until such time that the appropriate corrective actions are undertaken.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	*Suggested Due Date by ECO	Proposed Corrective Action	Action Status	Closure status
003	20 Nov 2024	OHPL tower deviations beyond the approved 100m corridor	Within ~3 months (end June 2025)	Relocate the OHPL tower deviations back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage	Rehabilitation is still to be undertaken – pending	Open

**The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site*

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
001	25 Apr 2023	Discovery of marked and unmarked graves along the 90km OHPL route	17 May 2023	Contact made with heritage specialist. Portion of OHPL which was traversing the grave site area were relocated withing the assessed corridor to avoid any potential conflict	Discovered graves will not be traversed during construction and any disturbance will potentially be avoided	End Jun 2023
002	12 May 2023	Excessive dust and failure to implement dust suppression measures	Immediate (12 May 2023)	An additional water source was identified to assist with dust suppression measures. An ADT truck is located permanently on the mountain and conducts dust mitigation on the turbine sites, the access road and internal roads. The second water truck moves on the R75 to the greywater site in Jansenville	An increase in dust suppression operations and resources have been implemented however due to rains during the period effectiveness was unable to be determined	14 Jun 2023
004	02 Apr 2025	Delayed fitment of bird flight diverters to the OHPLs	Within ~1 month (start May 2025)	Prioritise the fitment of the bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Fitment of bird diverters commenced at the end of April 2025	30 Apr 2025

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures
16 June 2024	Release of water	Potential soil erosion	A water meter was driven over by an excavator and caused the release of an unknown amount of water. No water entered a watercourse and the water was clean. The incident occurred due to a lack of identifying infrastructure present within the footprint	unknown	The water was stopped and meter fixed by the farmer. The cost of the repairs was handled by the contractor and paid to the farmer. The area was investigated by the EO and no erosion or contamination was caused	Awareness training and induction
17 June 2024	Animal casualty	Social	A cow was found stuck one of the MV cable trenches. The cow was lifted out of the trench, found to have a dislocated hip and was transported to the farmer's abattoir on his request	n/a	The trenches in the area were barricaded to prevent livestock from moving over the trenches	Awareness training and induction

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Audit observations at the Wolf WEF and Substation

Photo 1a: All turbines have been erected. Note the red stripe on one of the three blades for minimisation of bird collisions

Photo 2a: Good natural vegetation re-growth observed in a number of areas where rehabilitation with subsoil and topsoil has been undertaken

Photo 3a: WEA28 and hardstand edge with minimal erosion, natural vegetation re-growth and coverage is increasing

Photo 4a: Natural vegetation re-growth is increasingly along sections of rehabilitated road verges

Photo 5a: Backfilling still to be completed along a few sections where the MVA cables have been installed adjacent to the main access road

Photo 6a: Rehabilitation activities underway in terms of the re-shaping and levelling of soil around the WTG hardstands

Photo 7a: Removal of materials and tools around the WTGs has been undertaken over the past several months

Photo 8a: Removal of all containers, materials and tools around WEA28 has been undertaken over the past month

Photo 9a: Removal of all construction materials and tools observed at WEA26

Photo 10a: Excavated cable trenches at Lupo substation, still to be installed and backfilled. Yard-stone is still required as the final top layer for the entire WEF substation footprint

Photo 11a: Ablution facilities available at the WEF substation

Photo 12a: Status of perimeter fence installation at the WEF substation

Photo Series B: Audit observations along the WEF Access Road

Photo 1b: Paved section of the main access road and cut-slope

Photo 2b: Some rock material in the access road stormwater v-drain due to recent rainfall and erosion of loose material from the cut-slope

Photo 3b: Some vegetation observed to be re-growing on the fill-slope adjacent to the road verge

Photo 4b: Soil material along a section of road verge above the fill-slope, limited natural vegetation re-growth observed

Photo 5b: Road section recently levelled and backfilled with soil and rock over the MVA cables installed adjacent to the access road, limited natural vegetation re-growth observed

Photo 6b: Fair to good state of natural vegetation re-growth observed along several levelled road verges

Photo 7b: View westward across a section of the gravel access road, installed signage still intact with no erosion observed

Photo 8b: View eastward across a section of the gravel access road, installed signage still intact with no erosion observed

Photo 9b: Natural succulent vegetation species observed to be re-growing on the road verge where the MVA cable trenches have been backfilled and levelled with the original soil material

Photo Series C: Audit observations at the site offices / laydown areas

Photo 1c: Hazardous substance facility at the Concor laydown area, access controlled and bunded

Photo 2c: Concor laydown area where the batching plant was previously located and subsequently removed during the latter half of 2024

Photo 3c: Waste skips available at the Concor laydown area

Photo 4c: Bunded platform for storage of transformer oil at the Concor (previously Optipower) laydown area in Wolwefontein

Photo 5c: Waste wheelie bins available at the Wolwefontein laydown area

Photo 6c: Portable ablution facilities available at the laydown area in Wolwefontein

Photo 7c: General and hazardous waste skips available at the Wolwefontein material storage/laydown area

Photo 8c: Black and white bird diverters have been delivered to site and stored at the Wolwefontein material storage/ /laydown area

Photo 9c: Portable ablution facilities available at the Vestas laydown area

Photo 10c: the large waste skips have been removed from the Vestas material storage / laydown area as they are in the process of demobilising off-site

Photo 11c and **12c**: Oil spill kits remain available at the Vestas laydown area

Photo Series D: Audit observations along the 90km (CR) OHPL

Photo 1d: View of the CR OHPL from CR192 towards CR184 adjacent to the R75 main tar road, still to be strung

Photo 2d: Game gate installed on the servitude outside Skilpad Substation, strict access control is being maintained

Photo 3d: Stringing is still to be undertaken along the CR OPHL, visible above is the section between CR194 & CR196, natural vegetation re-growth is evident on the servitude

Photo 4d: Stringing is still to be undertaken along the CR OPHL, visible above is the section between CR197 & CR201A, natural vegetation re-growth is evident on the servitude

Photo 5d: Good natural vegetation re-growth observed around several back-filled tower anchor foundations

Photo 6d: Backfilling to be completed at several towers along the CR OHPL

Photo 7d: View of CR202 adjacent to the next tower (CR203RE) which will be the road crossing span into CR204RE

Photo 8d: Good natural vegetation re-growth observed around back-filled tower anchor foundation at CR171

Photo 9d: Leftover soil to be levelled around CR171

Photo 10d: Natural vegetation re-growth is evident on the servitude between CR171 and CR172

Photo 11d: Emphemeral drainage line between CR171 & CR170, stringing still to be undertaken

Photo 12d: View of the bed, banks and riparian zone of the non-perennial Bezuidenhout River, CR175 is visible in the background, stringing still to be undertaken

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLISTS BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Feb 2022 (Split from and replaces the original EA dated 14 Sep 2015)							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The development of the 90MW Wolf Wind Energy Facility, associated facilities and substation near Wolwefontein, within the Dr Beyers Naude and Sundays River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved, at the geographic coordinates and property details cited in the table in the EA.					-	
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.	✓✓					
6	The holder of an Environmental Authorisation must apply for an amendment of the Environmental Authorisation with the Competent Authority for any alienation, transfer or change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.	✓✓					
7	This activity must commence within a period of five (5) years from the date of first issue of the Environmental authorisation issued on 14 September 2015. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken. The Environmental Authorisation will not be extended further.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (twelve) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.				-		No Longer Applicable
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;				-		No Longer Applicable
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;				-		No Longer Applicable
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and						No Longer Applicable
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.				-		No Longer Applicable
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.				-		No Longer Applicable
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	A copy of the final site layout plan must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout plan.	✓✓					
13	The site layout plan must include the following:						
13.1	Turbine positions;	✓✓					
13.2	Foundation footprint;	✓✓					
13.3	Permanent lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.4	Construction lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.5	Internal roads indicating width (construction period width and operation period width) and with numbered sections between the other site elements which they serve (to make commenting on sections possible);	✓✓					
13.6	Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;	✓✓					
13.7	The location of heritage sites;	✓✓					
13.8	Sub-station(s) and/or transformer(s) sites including their entire footprint;	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
13.9	Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads);	✓✓					
13.10	Cut and fill areas at turbine sites along roads and at sub-station/transformer sites indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill;	✓✓					
13.11	Borrow pits;	✓✓					
13.12	Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material);	✓✓					
13.13	All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;	✓✓					
13.14	Buildings including accommodation;	✓✓					
13.15	All "no-go" areas	✓✓					
13.16	A map combining the final layout plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the proposed location of turbines as described in the Final EA Amendment report (Part 2) dated 22 July 2020.	✓✓					
14	The applicant must appoint a qualified botanical and fauna specialist to ground-truth every footprint and their recommendation must inform the final layout of the wind energy facility and EMPr to be submitted to be submitted to the department for approval.				-		No Longer Applicable
15	The revised Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) submitted as part of the application for environmental authorisation is not approved and must be amended and submitted with the abovementioned layout plan to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity.					-	The then Wolf EMP dated Feb 2015 (Aurecon, 2015) which is referred to in this condition is/was not implemented but rather a revised EMPr in June 2022 by Zutari was approved
16	The EMPr amendments must include the following:						
16.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the amended EIR dated 26 June 2015 and EIR dated 11 February 2015.	✓✓					
16.2	The requirements and conditions of this authorisation.	✓✓					
16.3	A plant rescue and protection plan which allows for the maximum transplant of conservation important species from areas to be transformed. This plan must be compiled by a vegetation specialist familiar with the site in consultation with the ECO and be implemented prior to commencement of the construction phase.	✓✓					
16.4	An open space management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility.	✓✓					
16.5	A re-vegetation and rehabilitation plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility including timeframes for restoration which must indicate rehabilitation within the shortest possible time after completion of construction activities to reduce the amount of habitat converted at any one time and to speed up the recovery to natural habitats.				-		The Operation Phase is not yet applicable. Rehabilitation of the WEF hardstands with replacement of topsoil has been done and which should be monitored until completion of construction to ensure sufficient vegetation growth. Further re-seeding may be an option to consider as and where may be necessary
16.6	An alien invasive management plan to be implemented during construction and operation of the facility. The plan must include mitigation measures to reduce the invasion of alien species and ensure that the continuous monitoring and removal of alien species is undertaken.	✓✓					Operation phase not yet applicable. The control of alien vegetation is an ongoing process which is observed to still be underway
16.7	A storm water management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility. The plan must ensure compliance with applicable regulations and prevent off-site migration of contaminated storm water or increased soil erosion. The plan must include the construction of appropriate design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	✓✓					Operation phase not yet applicable. Drainage measures to dissipate stormwater run-off have been constructed along the WEF footprint and access road. Additional options may be required if any of the current stormwater measures either fail or are ineffective.
16.8	An effective monitoring system to detect any leakage or spillage of all hazardous substances during their transportation, handling, use and storage. This must include precautionary measures to limit the possibility of oil and other toxic liquids from entering the soil or storm water systems.	✓✓					
16.9	An erosion management plan for monitoring and rehabilitating erosion events associated with the facility. Appropriate erosion mitigation must form part of this plan to prevent and reduce the risk of any potential erosion.	✓✓					
16.10	A transport plan for the transport of turbine components, main assembly cranes and other large pieces of equipment.	✓✓					
16.11	A traffic management plan for the site access roads to ensure that no hazards would results from the increase truck traffic and that traffic flow would not be adversely impacted. This plan must include measures to minimize impacts on local commuters e.g. limiting construction vehicles travelling on public roadways during the morning and late afternoon commute time and avoid using roads through densely populated built-up areas so as not to disturb existing retail and commercial operations.	✓✓					
16.12	An avifauna and bat monitoring programme to document the effect of the operation of the wind energy facility on avifauna and bats. This must be compiled by a qualified specialist.	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*Info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
16.13	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
16.14	Measures to protect hydrological features such as streams, rivers, pans, wetlands, and their catchments, and other environmental sensitive areas from construction impacts including the direct and indirect spillage of pollutants.	✓✓					
17	The Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site substation, submitted as part of the Application for Amendment of the Environmental Authorisation dated November 2021, must be amended to include measures as dictated by the final site lay-out map and micro-siting; and the provisions of this environmental authorisation. Once amended, the final generic EMPr must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. Once approved the EMPrs must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
18	The generic EMPr for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site Substation Infrastructure must be properly completed and must include the following amendments;	✓✓					
18.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr for the substation.	✓✓					
18.2	All mitigation measures as listed in the specialist reports for the powerline and substation must be included in the EMPr;	✓✓					
18.3	The requirements and conditions of this environmental authorisation.	✓✓					
18.4	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
18.5	A final site layout map for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site Substation, superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the location of the IPP portion of the on-site substation as stated in the EIAr and this Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
19	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
20	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
21	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the EIAr be discovered.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
22	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 29 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
23	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
24	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
25	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
26	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
MONITORING							
27	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
27.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
27.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
27.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
27.4	A detailed incident (including spillage of bitumen, fuels, chemicals, or any other material) and complaint register must be kept on site indicating how these issues were addressed, what rehabilitation measures were taken and what preventative measures were implemented to avoid re-occurrence of incidents/complaints.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
27.5	In addition the ECO must maintain the following on site: a weekly site diary, copies of all reports submitted to the Department; and a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities.	✓✓					Summarised in each monthly report and facilitated by the on-site ESCO
27.6	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
28	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
29	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
30	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
31	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.	✓✓					
32	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
33	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
34	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
35	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, to be done. Operational phase not yet underway
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
36	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, to be done when applicable. The activity has not ceased or become redundant yet
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
37	Should any historical, cultural palaeontological resources and graves being found during the construction of the project, all construction activities must be suspended and Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority together with the heritage specialists who surveyed and compiled HIA reports must be alerted so that the find can be investigated and mitigation measures proposed.	✓✓					No new historical, cultural or palaeontological resources discovered this month
38	A bird and bat monitoring programme must be implemented to document the effect of the operation of the wind energy facility on avifauna and bats. This must commence prior to construction and continue during operation of the wind energy facility.	✓✓					
39	Reports regarding bird monitoring must be submitted to the relevant provincial environmental department, BirdLife South Africa, The Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) and this Department on a quarterly basis. The report will assist all stakeholders in identifying potential and additional mitigation measures and to establish protocols for a bird monitoring programme for wind energy development in the country.	✓✓					
40	The baseline data collected and documented during the survey must be shared with the EWT and Birdlife South Africa for a better understanding of the distribution of breeding behaviour of any of the priority species.	✓✓					
41	The applicant must ensure that all the "No-go" areas are clearly demarcated (using fencing and appropriate signage) before construction commences.	✓✓					
42	The applicant must ensure that the National Noise Control Regulations and SANS10103:2008 are adhered to and reasonable measures to limit noise from the work site are implemented.	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*Info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
43	A health and safety programme must be developed to protect both workers and the general public during construction, operation and decommissioning of the energy facility. The programme must establish a safety zone for wind turbines from residences and occupied buildings, roads, right of ways and other public access areas that is sufficient to prevent accidents resulting from the operation of the wind turbines.	✓✓					
44	The applicant must obtain a written permit or approval from the South Africa Civil Aviation Authority that the wind facility will not interfere with the performance of aerodrome radio Communication, Navigation and Surveillance (CNS) equipment especially the radar prior to commencement of the activity. The approval/permit must be submitted to the Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations.	✓✓					
45	Areas around fuel tanks must be bunded or contained in an appropriate manner as per the requirements of SABS 089:1999 Part 1.	✓✓					
46	Leakage of fuel must be avoided at all times and if spillage occurs, it must be remedied immediately.	✓✓					
47	Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses.	✓✓					
48	The applicant must ensure that poaching, hunting and killing of animals on site during the construction phase of the project is strictly not allowed under any circumstances. In addition, firearms or any other hunting weapons must not be permitted on site.	✓✓					
49	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
50	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
51	Liaison with land owners/farm managers must be done prior to construction in order to provide sufficient time for them to plan their activities.	✓✓					
52	Should the applicant opt to use a turbine model with a sound power emissions level higher than 110dBA; the applicant must appoint a qualified noise specialist to revise the facility's noise model, advise on the turbines' micro-siting and purpose additional mitigation measures for inclusion into the EMPr, if any.				-		
53	The layout to be submitted to the Department for approval as per Condition 12 of the EA issued on 14 September 2015 must comply with the latest requirements for work in or near Eskom servitudes and Eskom Guidelines for Renewable Energy Generation Plant Setbacks to Eskom Infrastructure.	✓✓					
GENERAL							
54	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
54.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
54.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
54.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
55	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.					-	Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
74	0	0	(7)	(18)	**99** (total no. of conditions)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	**74** (audited) **25** (NA)
74	0	0			Audit Score (%) = [(74x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (74x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Auditable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
Amended EA dated 26 Nov 2018							
1	This letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 14 September 2015 as amended.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					
		Summary calculation					
		2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
		2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = 2/2 x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Auditable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
Amended EA dated 22 Sep 2020							
1	This proposed amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 14 September 2015 as amended.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					
		Summary calculation					
		2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
		2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = 2/2 x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Auditable / Not Audited	*info*	Findings & Recommendations
	Amended EA dated 25 May 2022						
1	This proposed amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 02 February 2022.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					

						Summary calculation
2	0	0	0	1		**3** (no. of conditions)
2	0	0	0	-		**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
✓✓	✓	X	-	-		**Audit Score (%)** = 2/2 x100
EA Compliance						**100%**

No.	Environmental Authorisation for 13.4km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Feb 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The preferred Alternative 1 (transmission line) for the Wolf 132kV Overhead Powerline and switching station to be located within the Dr Beyers Naude and Sundays River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved as per the geographic coordinates cited in the table in the EA.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
6	The holder of the authorisation must notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.				-		Noted
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of the first issue of this Environmental Authorisation issued on 14 September 2015 (i.e. the authorisation lapses on 14 September 2025). If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken. The Environmental Authorisation will not be extended further.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (twelve) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	A copy of the final site layout plan must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout plan.	✓✓					
13	The site layout plan must include the following:						
13.1	Connection routes (including pylon positions) to the distribution /transmission network;	✓✓					
13.2	Service track and existing and upgraded roads and tracks indicating width (construction period width and operation period width);	✓✓					
13.3	Permanent lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.4	Construction period lay down footprint;	✓✓					
13.5	Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;	✓✓					
13.6	The location of heritage sites;	✓✓					
13.7	Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation including its entire footprint;	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
13.8	Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads);	✓✓					
13.9	Cut and fill areas at Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site sub-station indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill;	✓✓					
13.10	Borrow pits;	✓✓					
13.11	Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material);	✓✓					
13.12	All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;	✓✓					
13.13	Buildings;	✓✓					
13.14	All "no-go" areas;	✓✓					
13.15	A map combining the final layout plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map.	✓✓					
14	The applicant must appoint a qualified botanical and fauna specialist to ground-truth every footprint and their recommendation must inform the final layout of the wind energy facility and EMPr to be submitted to be submitted to the department for approval.	✓✓					
15	The Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) for the 132kV powerline infrastructure and the Generic EMPr for the Substation infrastructure (Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation), submitted as part of the Application for Amendment of the Environmental Authorisation dated November 2021, must be amended to include measures as dictated by the final site lay-out map and micro-siting; and the provisions of this environmental authorisation. Once amended, the final EMPr must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. Once approved the EMPrs must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
16	The generic EMPr for the powerline infrastructure and the generic EMPr for Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site Substation Infrastructure must be properly completed and must include the following amendments;	✓✓					
16.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr for the powerline and substation;	✓✓					
16.2	All mitigation measures as listed in the specialist reports for the powerline and substation must be included in the EMPrs and implemented;	✓✓					
16.3	The requirements and conditions of this environmental authorisation.	✓✓					
16.4	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
16.5	A final site layout map for the powerline and Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation, superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the location of the powerline and Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation as stated in the EIAr and this Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
17	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
18	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		NA at this stage
19	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the EIAr be discovered.				-		NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
20	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 27 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		NA at this stage
21	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		NA at this stage
22	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		NA at this stage
23	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		NA at this stage
24	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		NA at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	Findings & Recommendations
MONITORING							
25	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
25.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
25.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
25.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
25.4	A detailed incident (including spillage of bitumen, fuels, chemicals, or any other material) and complaint register must be kept on site indicating how these issues were addressed, what rehabilitation measures were taken and what preventative measures were implemented to avoid re-occurrence of incidents/complaints.	✓✓					Managed daily on site between ESCO and Contractor
25.5	In addition the ECO must maintain the following on site: a weekly site diary, copies of all reports submitted to the Department; and a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities.	✓✓					Updates provided in this monthly report assisted and facilitated by the full-time ESCO
25.6	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		NA at this stage
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
26	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
27	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
28	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
29	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
30	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
31	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
32	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
32	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
34	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
35	Should any historical, cultural, palaeontological resources and graves being found during the construction of the project, all construction activities must be suspended and Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority together with the heritage specialists who surveyed and compiled HIA reports must be alerted so that the find can be investigated and mitigation measures proposed.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological resources or graves discovered at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors. The input of an avifaunal specialist must be obtained for the fitting of the anti-collision devices onto specific sections of the line once the exact positions of the towers have been surveyed and pegged. Flappers must be fitted in place so that they do not drift along the line and be readily and cost effectively installed on or removed from the existing lines.	✓✓					From May 2024 the ECO recommended that bird flight diverters be fitted to the strung sections of the SW and WK OHPL. Following on from the NCR which was issued by the ECO in the previous audit cycle (March 2025), the ECO commends the response and actions taken during April 2025 to deliver the devices to site and commence with fitment. The basis for changing the audit findings from **NC** to **C** and closing out the NCR is based on the urgent fitment of the devices continuing as a priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates.
37	The applicant must ensure that all the "No-go" areas are clearly demarcated (using fencing and appropriate signage) before construction commences.	✓✓					
38	The applicant must ensure that the National Noise Control Regulations and SANS10103:2008 are adhered to and reasonable measures to limit noise from the work site are implemented.						
39	Areas around fuel tanks must be bunded or contained in an appropriate manner as per the requirements of SABS 089:1999 Part 1.	✓✓					
40	Leakage of fuel must be avoided at all times and if spillage occurs, it must be remedied immediately.	✓✓					
41	Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses.	✓✓					
42	The applicant must ensure that poaching, hunting and killing of animals on site during the construction phase of the project is strictly not allowed under any circumstances. In addition, firearms or any other hunting weapons must not be permitted on site.	✓✓					
43	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
44	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
45	Liaison with land owners/farm managers must be done prior to construction in order to provide sufficient time for them to plan their activities.	✓✓					
GENERAL							
46	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
46.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
46.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
46.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
47	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.					-	Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
57	0	0	(16)	(4)	**77** (total no. of conditions)
57	0	0	-	-	**57** (audited) **20** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(57x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (57x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Sep 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV transmission power line and associated infrastructure within Ward 53 of the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality and Ward 7 and 8 of the Sundays River Valley Municipality near Kariega and Kirkwood, Eastern Cape Province, is approved as per the geographic coordinates cited in the table in the EA.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this Environmental Authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further Environmental Authorisation in terms of the regulations.			x	-		Three (3) deviated sections of the OHPL beyond the 100m approved corridor was identified for 11 or 12 towers; namely SW164A, SW165, SW154A, SW154B, CR13, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R. It is recommended to relocate the deviated towers back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage.
6	The holder of the authorisation must notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place				-		Noted, NA at this stage
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of issue of this Authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
9	Commencement with one activity listed in terms of this authorisation constitutes commencement of all authorised activities.					-	Noted
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
10	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
11.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
11.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
11.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
11.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
13	The layout map attached as Appendix 7 of the final BAR dated 14 June 2022 is hereby approved.					-	Noted
14	The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) submitted as part of the BAR dated 14 June 2022 is approved and must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
15	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
16	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
17	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the basic assessment be discovered.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
18	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 25 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
19	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
20	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
21	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
22	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
MONITORING							
23	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
23.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
23.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
23.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
23.4	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.	✓✓					
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
24	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
25	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
26	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
27	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
28	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
29	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
30	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
31	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
32	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
33	The footprint of the development must be limited to the areas required for actual construction works and operational activities.	✓✓					
34	Should any archaeological sites, artefacts, palaeontological fossils or grave be exposed during construction work, work in the immediate vicinity of the find must be stopped, the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) must be informed and the services of an accredited heritage professional obtained for an assessment of the heritage resources.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological resources or graves discovered at this stage
35	All declared aliens must be identified and managed in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983).	✓✓					The clearing of alien vegetation is observed to have been undertaken within the construction footprints during bush-clearing. The removal and disposal of this cleared vegetation off site is yet to take place. The ECO has communicated and requested when disposal to a landfill will be undertaken
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors, as recommended by the ecological specialist.	✓✓					From May 2024 the ECO recommended that bird flight diverters be fitted to the strung sections of the SW & WK OHPL. Following on from the NCR which was issued by the ECO in March 2025, the ECO commends the response and actions taken during April 2025 to deliver the devices to site and commence with fitment. The basis for changing the audit findings from **NC** to **C** and closing out the NCR is based on the fitment of the devices continuing as an urgent priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates
37	No exotic plants must be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area must be utilised.				-		Noted, no exotic plants are being used for rehabilitation
38	Construction must include design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	✓✓					No signs of major erosion due to stormwater run-off along the access road and around tower footprints observed at this stage
39	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
40	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
GENERAL							
41	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
41.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
41.2	to anyone on request; and				-		
41.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					EA holder website does makes provision
42	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
29	0	1	16	5	**51** (total no. of conditions)
29	-	1	-	-	**30** (audited) **21** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(29x2)+(0x1)+(1x0)] / (30x2) x100
EA Compliance					**96.7%**

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 24 Aug 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The development of a main access road for the authorised Wolf Wind Farm near Jansenville, within Wards 7 and 12 of the Bayers Naude and Sunday's River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved as per the geographic cited in the table above.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation, which form part of the Environmental Authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this Environmental Authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
6	The holder of an Environmental Authorisation must apply for an amendment of the Environmental Authorisation with the Competent Authority for any alienation, transfer or change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of issue of this authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for environmental authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) and the final layout plan submitted as part of the BAR dated May 2022 are approved and the EMPr must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
13	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
14	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
15	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the BAR be discovered.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
16	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 23 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
17	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
18	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
19	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
20	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
MONITORING							
21	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
21.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
21.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
21.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
21.4	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed. Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
22	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
23	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
24	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
25	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
26	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					This report
27	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
28	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
29	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
30	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
31	No activities will be allowed to encroach into a watercourse without a water use authorisation being in place from the Department of Water and Sanitation.	✓✓					A GA has been issued to the EA holder
32	Vegetation clearing must be limited to the required footprint for construction works. Mitigation measures must be implemented to reduce the risk of erosion and the invasion of alien species.	✓✓					
33	The footprint of the development must be limited to the areas required for actual construction works and operational activities.	✓✓					
34	A permit must be obtained from the relevant nature conservation agency for the removal or destruction of protected or endangered plant or animal species.	✓✓					Permits are in place, search and rescue was undertaken
35	No exotic plants may be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area may be utilised.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed. Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates
36	Dust suppression measures must be implemented during the construction phase to limit the impacts of dust.	✓✓					
37	Foundations and trenches must be backfilled with originally excavated materials as much as possible. Excess excavation materials must be disposed of only in approved areas or, if suitable, stockpiled for use in reclamation activities.	✓✓					
38	Should any further evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g. remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, marine shell and charcoal/ash concentrations), unmarked human burials, fossils or other categories of heritage resources are found during construction, the South African Heritage Resource Heritage Agency (SAHRA) must be alerted immediately, and a professional archaeologist or palaeontologist, must be contacted as soon as possible to inspect the findings.				-		Noted, no new archaeological sites or remains have been discovered at this stage
39	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal. Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licensed in terms of Section 20 (b) of the National Environment Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
GENERAL							
40	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
40.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
40.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website makes provision
40.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
41	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
32	0	0	15	3	**50** (total no. of conditions)
32	0	0	-	-	**32** (audited) **18** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(32x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (32x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLISTS BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	EMPr for Wolf WEF (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
-	**NO LONGER APPLICABLE**				-		The pre-construction phase is over and this section of the EMPr is no longer applicable
5. CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	The Contractor must be provided with the opportunity to cost for implementation of the EMPr in their tender submission. The Developer shall ensure that items pertaining to the environmental protection measures should be reflected in the Bill of Quantities and are adequately priced. Where provisions for he the implementation of environmental specifications is deemed inadequate, the Contractor shall be instructed to amend this or face tender disqualification.	✓✓					
	Where the Project specifications conflict with the General Environmental Specifications, the project specifications or relevant specialists' management plans shall take precedence.					-	Noted
5.3	The developer refers to the holder of the Environmental Authorisation who will be responsible for the following tasks, but not limited to: - Ensure that the requirements as set out in this EMPr are adhered to and implemented; - Allocate the responsibilities assigned to the ECO to an independent suitably qualified individual prior to the start of construction activities on site; and - Provide all principal contractors working on the project with a copy of this EMPr as part of tender contract documentation to allow the contractors to cost for its requirements within their respective construction contracts.	✓✓					
	Principal Contractors shall each appoint their own compliance management structure, including Environmental Officers, Health and Safety Management, and Community Liaison Officers, who shall report to the Project Permit Holder, who in turn provides compliance oversight and assurance.	✓✓					
	Environmental Control Officer (ECO): The Developer shall appoint a suitably qualified independent ECO to monitor the compliance of all parties in terms of this EMPr and the conditions contained in the Environmental Authorisation, as well as address environmental site issues. The ECO shall work with the Owners teams and Contractor's appointed EO. The designation is reserved for a suitably qualified (National Diploma / Degree in Natural Science or an equivalent qualification), independent, environmental manager, with adequate environmental knowledge to understand and verify implementation of the EMPr. The duties of the ECO during construction phase will include but are not limited to:	✓✓					
	i) Liaison with the Owner, Project Manager, ESCO or Construction Manager and DFFE.	✓✓					
	ii) Monitoring of all the Contractor's activities for compliance with the various environmental requirements contained in the construction Specification.	✓✓					
	iii) Monitoring of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation related to the construction phase as issued by DFFE as well as other relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	iv) Reviewing of the Contractor's environmental Method Statements for compliance with the EMPr and environmental best practice.	✓✓					
	v) Monitor and report on requisite remedial action taken in the event of non-compliance.	✓✓					
	vi) Monitor and report on the proactive and effective implementation and management of environmental protection measures.	✓✓					
	vii) Monitor and report on the register of public complaints, confirming that itis maintained by the Contractor and that all public comments or issues are appropriately reported and addressed.	✓✓					
5.3	viii) Routine recording and reporting of environmental activities and general progress monthly.	✓✓					
	ix) Recording and reporting of environmental incidents and remediation; and	✓✓					
	x) Monitor compliance with and implementation of the construction phase EMPr, Operational Phase EMPr and Rehabilitation Plan, including compliance with the relevant conditions contained in the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	The Developer shall appoint a suitably qualified independent ESCO to oversee on-site compliance management and EMPr implementation on a day-to-day basis.	✓✓					
	An independent Environmental Auditor must be appointed by the Owner to undertake an Environmental Audit every five years to verify compliance with the Conditions of EA and the EMPr and submit the results to the DFFE Director: Compliance Monitoring. Audit reports must comply with Appendix 78 of the NEMA. In addition to the five yearly audits, the Owner must ensure an Audit is completed and submitted to the DFFE within 30 days of the completion of the construction phase (Refer to condition 31 of the EA).				-		Noted, NA at this stage

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	The Contractor must ensure that all its sub-contractors, employees, etc., are made fully aware of the environmental issues detailed in this EMPr. The Contractor shall liaise closely with the Construction Manager / Construction Manager, Environmental Site Compliance Officer (ESCO) and the ECO and must ensure that all activities on site are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner and in compliance with the requirements of the EMPr and conditions of EA. The Contractor shall appoint a suitably senior member or staff or qualified professional to the position of EO. The EO's duties will include the following:	✓✓					
	Liaise with all parties on matters relating to the environment;	✓✓					
	Assist with the compilation of environmental components of method statements;	✓✓					
	Undertake daily site compliance inspections of the various works areas;	✓✓					
	Compile a weekly report detailing the key findings and environmental matters observed and dealt with during the week and submit this to the ECO, ESCO and Construction Manager;	✓✓					
	Ensure Contractor is implementing the EMPr and conditions of Authorisation;	✓✓					
	Ensure that any environmental monitoring requirements are being fulfilled and include results in the weekly submissions;	✓✓					
	Report environmental accidents and incidents and oversee all remediated works;	✓✓					
	Make recommendations for disciplinary actions where and if required; and	✓✓					
	Undertake environmental awareness training and routine toolbox talks with contractor staff on matters relating to environmental management.	✓✓					
5.4.1	**Baseline photography** Following official handover of the site to the Contractor and prior to the commencement of mobilisation activities, the Contractor shall take photographs of all areas that will be impacted by construction activity and their immediate surrounds. Photographs shall include, inter alia, all works areas, site establishment and laydown areas, access roads, gates, no go and natural areas, debris, boundary fences, existing structures and infrastructure on the site and any defects or issues to any of the foregoing. These photographs shall be provided to the ESCO and Construction Manager for reference purposes.	✓✓					
5.4.2	**Method statements** Method statements shall be produced and submitted for approval by the ESCO and Construction Manager at least five working days prior to the commencement of the activities. The Contractor shall not commence the activity until the Method Statement has been approved. Approval of method statements shall not unreasonably be withheld. The ESCO and Construction Manager may approve, reject, or approve with conditions any method statement. Refer to detailed list under Subclause 2.2.1-2.2.3 with specific reference to environmental awareness training, toolbox talks and construction information posters.	✓✓					
5.4.3.1	**Site establishment** The ESCO and Construction Manager shall be advised of the area that the Contractor intends using for his site establishment by way of the Mobilisation plan discussed under item 1) of Clause 2.2. The Contractor's camp shall occupy as small an area as possible, and no site establishment shall be allowed within 50 m of any watercourse unless otherwise approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall inform the ESCO and Construction Manager of the intended actions and programme for site establishment. The site layout shall be planned to facilitate ready access for deliveries, facilitate future works and to curtail any disturbance or security implications for neighbours.	✓✓					
5.4.3.2	**Site fencing and demarcations** As may be required, the Contractor shall erect and maintain permanent and/or temporary fences of the type and in the locations directed by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Such fences shall, if so specified, be erected before undertaking designated activities. The Contractor shall not damage or remove any boundary fences without the agreement of the affected landowners. Where property fences are replaced, these shall, at the minimum, meet specification of the fencing it replaces, in terms of top height, sturdiness and rigidity (pole foundations and supports and strength and wire gauge), security (barbed or razor wire) and size of the largest openings (i.e., distances between horizontal wires or mesh dimensions.	✓✓					
5.4.3.3	**No Go Areas** If required, certain areas shall be considered "no go" areas and these may be detailed in the Environmental Management Plan or as conditions attached to an Environmental Authorisation or specified by the ECO. The Contractor shall ensure that, insofar as he has the authority, no unauthorised entry, stockpiling, dumping or storage of equipment or materials shall be allowed within the demarcated "no go" areas. "No go" area demarcation fencing shall be established prior to the commencement of construction in the vicinity.	✓✓					

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	"No go" areas shall be demarcated with fencing consisting of wooden or metal posts at 3 m centres with 1 plain wire strand tensioned horizontally at 900 mm from ground level. Commercially available danger tape shall be wrapped around the wire strand. The Contractor shall maintain the fence for the duration of construction and ensure that the danger tape does not become dislodged.						
5.4.4.1	**Protection of natural features** The Contractor shall not deface, paint, damage or mark any natural features (e.g., rock formations) situated in or around the Site for survey or other purposes unless agreed beforehand with the ESCO and Construction Manager. Any features affected by the Contractor in contravention of this clause shall be restored/ rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that plant, equipment, materials, and staff are not permitted to enter any designated "no go" area. The Contractor shall not permit his employees to make use of any natural water sources (e.g., springs, streams, and open water bodies) for the purposes of swimming, personal washing and the washing of machinery or clothes.	✓✓					
5.4.4.2	**Protection of fauna and flora** It is important that ecological functioning of the site should not be negatively impacted e.g., by excluding fire. The fire-management programme should be adhered to. Except to the extent necessary for the carrying out of the Works (as per an approved method statement), flora shall not be removed, damaged or disturbed. Firewood may not be collected from the site. Trapping, poisoning and/ or shooting of animals is strictly forbidden. No domestic pets or livestock belonging to the project staff are permitted on site. The use of biocides is subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager unless provided for in the project specification. Where the use of biocides and other poisonous substances has been specified, they shall be stored, handled and applied with due regard to their potential harmful effects. Persons using any biocide or poisonous substances shall have received training in the appropriate handling, use and storage of such materials. Care will be taken to ensure no movement or drift occurs into non-target areas. Dyes shall be mixed into sprayed biocide so that the treatment areas may be inspected and the risk of over spray / re-spraying is avoided. Before vegetation clearance commences areas must be walked and slow moving animals removed out of the impact area; and Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm.	✓✓					
5.4.4.3	**Protection of archaeological and palaeontological remains** During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil remains by the responsible Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and ESCO. In particular, the ECO should be alerted to the (slight) possibility that fossil-rich lenses or horizons of dark, organic-rich lagoonal mudrocks may be exposed during excavations into the Witpoort Formation along the Klein-Winterhoek ridge. Other possibilities include dark grey phosphatic carbonate nodules containing fossil plants and / or fish in the Waaipoort Formation as well as well-preserved fish and reptile remains within the Whitehill Formation. Should substantial fossil remain (such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages) be exposed during construction, the Environmental Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e., The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, the cost of which is at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g., stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy). The palaeontologist concerned with mitigation work will need a valid fossil collection permit from ECPHRA and any material collected would have to be curated in an approved depository (e.g., museum or university collection). All palaeontological specialist work would have to conform to international best practice for palaeontological fieldwork and the study (e.g., data recording fossil collection and curation, final report) should adhere as far as possible to the minimum standards for Phase 2 palaeontological studies recently developed by SAHRA (2013). The Contractor shall take reasonable precautions to prevent any person from removing or damaging any fossils, coins, articles of value or antiquity and structures and other remains of archaeological interest discovered on the Site, immediately upon discovery thereof and before removal. The Contractor shall inform the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately of such a discovery and carry out the ESCO and Construction Managers instructions for dealing therewith. All construction within the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and the area shall be cordoned off until such time as the Construction Manager authorises resumption of construction in writing.	✓✓					

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5.4.4.4	**Noise control** The applicable regulations framed under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), and the provisions of SANS 1200 A Subclause 4.1 regarding "built-up areas" shall apply to all areas within audible distance of residents whether in urban, peri-urban, or rural areas. Appropriate directional and intensity settings are to be maintained on all hooters and sirens, and the Contractor shall provide and use suitable and effective silencing devices for pneumatic tools and other plant such that the noise level in inhabited areas and dwellings adjacent to the work areas will not increase by more than 7 dB(A)Leq 60 above residual background sound levels. Similarly in habituated areas adjacent to access roads maximum noise levels shall not exceed 60 dB(A)Leq 60 and maximum sound pressure level of 70 dB(A). Where excess noise generation is unavoidable, the Contractor shall, by means of barriers, isolate the source of any such noise to comply with the said regulations. The Contractor shall restrict any of his operations that may result in excessive noise disturbance to those communities and dwellings abutting the Site to the hours of 08:00 to 22:00 on weekdays and Saturdays. No work will be permitted on Sundays unless otherwise agreed to with the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where loud construction operations or plant are required, that cannot be practically barricaded (i.e., Pile driving, hydraulic breakers, or rock crushing), nearby residents that may be disturbed by the operation will be notified and provided with a program for the works prior to commencement. The Contractor shall be reasonable in accommodating the needs of neighbours and take reasonable measures to minimise the impact of noise on neighbouring communities. Apart from warning and emergency sirens and public address systems used during an emergency, no sound is to be broadcast across the site without approval from the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					The site is within a rural area with no residential or built-up areas in close proximity
5.4.4.5	**Lighting** The Contractor shall ensure that any lighting installed on the site for his activities does not interfere with road traffic or cause a reasonably avoidable disturbance to the surrounding community or other users of the area. Subject to meeting the minimum requirements of the OHSA and general security, lighting shall be kept to the minimum. Care will be taken to ensure lighting is task specific and does not spill into the surrounding environment through appropriate placement and shielding. Floodlighting of expansive work areas or up- or down lighting of vertical structures or natural features shall only be permitted if approved by ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.6	**Fuel and oil** Unless otherwise specified, fuel may be stored on site in an area approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that all liquid fuels (petrol and diesel) are stored in tanks with lids, which are kept firmly shut or in bowsers. The tanks/bowsers shall be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250µm plastic) with an earth bund (plastic must have a 5 cm layer of sand on top to prevent damage and perishing). The impermeable lining shall extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund shall be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers. The bunded area shall be covered to protect it from rain. Provision shall be made for refuelling at the fuel storage area, by protecting the soil with 250µm plastic covered with a minimum of a 5 cm layer of sand. If fuel is dispensed from 200 litre drums, only empty externally clean drums may be stored on the bare ground. All empty externally dirty drums shall be stored on an area where the ground has been protected. The proper dispensing equipment shall be used, and the drum shall not be tipped to dispense fuel. The dispensing mechanism of the fuel storage drum shall be stored in a waterproof container when not in use. The Contractor shall prevent unauthorised access into the fuel storage area. No smoking shall be allowed within the vicinity of the fuel storage area. The Contractor shall ensure that there is adequate fire-fighting equipment at the fuel stores. Where reasonably practical, plant shall be refuelled at the fuel storage area or at the workshop as applicable. If it is not reasonably practical, then the surface under the refuelling area shall be protected against pollution to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager prior to any refuelling activities. The Contractor shall employ the use of appropriate non-spill dispensing equipment and drip trays to prevent spills during refuelling. The Contractor shall ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible be designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials shall be able to handle a minimum of 200 litre of hydrocarbon liquid spill. The Contractor shall ensure that staff responsible for refuelling of plant is trained to clean up any fuel of oil spills as they occur. The Contractor shall obtain the ESCO's and Construction Manager's prior approval for any refuelling or maintenance activities. The fuel bowsers and stores must be inspected daily by the Contractor and any contaminated soil shall be collected and disposed of via the	✓✓					

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	hazardous waste system. Care will be taken to ensure that oil contaminated soil, rags or other materials are not disposed of as part of domestic waste system due to the fire risk.						
5.4.4.7	**Contaminated water** Contaminated runoff from the various construction and decommission activities on the site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction as well as the decommissioning activities in work areas prone to stormwater disturbances / damages, i.e., the ascending portion of main access road and any channel crossings, should preferably be scheduled and undertaken in the low rainfall months when storm water runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features. The Contractor shall take reasonable measure to prevent the contamination of water and where this is not possible will set up a contaminated water management system, which shall include collection facilities to be used to prevent pollution, as well as suitable methods of disposal of contaminated water. The Contractor shall prevent the discharge of water contaminated with any pollutants, such as soaps, detergent, cements, concrete, lime, chemicals, glues, solvents, paints, and fuels, into the environment. The Contractor shall notify the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately of any pollution incidents on Site. The ESCO's and Construction Manager's approval is required prior to the discharge of contaminated water to the Municipal sewer system.	✓✓					
5.4.4.8	**Stormwater and drainage** Any increase in storm water runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed with the drainage lines. Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels; these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. The Contractor shall ensure that storm water is managed in such a way that prevents erosion. The Contractor shall install temporary stormwater control measures which may include cut off drains, berms, side drains, retention ponds or similar needed to divert stormwater away from earthworks areas, or as directed by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Apart from identified road crossings, all delineated river systems are to be regarded as no-go areas. According to the Stormwater management plan (Annexure H.6) the following mitigations must be adhered to: ■ Avoid any construction activities within the 1:100-year flood-line or 100 meters from the edge any watercourse, except for linear infrastructure such as transmission lines and other flood compatible infrastructure such as electrical pylons. ■ Clearing of vegetation and associated excavation areas should be kept to a minimum. ■ Construction of new access roads should be kept to what is necessary. Stick to existing roads as far as possible. ■ Vegetation clearance and commencement of construction activities can be scheduled to coincide with low rainfall conditions when the erosive stormwater and wind are anticipated to be low. ■ No vegetation clearance should be undertaken prior to periods of inactivity. ■ A berm/channel combination should be constructed around each of the construction sites using the excavated soil material. ■ Bare soils can be regularly dampened with water to suppress dust during the construction phase, especially when strong wind conditions are predicted according to the local weather forecast. Thus, a water tanker should be available onsite. ■ Soil/topsoil should be placed onto the concrete slab once it has dried up and the turbine fixed, with natural vegetation re-established to mimic the previous undisturbed environment as far as practically possible. ■ All excavation/construction vehicles should be in good condition and inspected regularly to ensure there are no chemical spills (diesel/oil) which will negatively impact the receiving environment. ■ Excavated soils should be stockpiled and separated into separate material types. ■ The disconnection flow paths should be located on gradual slopes (≤5%) to maintain sheet flow. ■ The construction of the proposed roads will create large areas prone to erosion due to soils being exposed as well as sloping terrain. Roads should therefore be constructed in a manner to rapidly stabilise soils, while roadside drainage should be included where necessary. Additional information in this regard can be obtained on the SANRAL (2013) 6th Edition Drainage Manual. ■ All disturbed areas must be rehabilitated (as soon as possible) to represent the previous undisturbed environment (soil, land use, slope) as closely as possible so as to limit the impact on receiving water resources through improve infiltration and limited soil erosion. ■ A water tanker should be available to be used for dust suppression should the need arise	✓✓					

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	■ Regular inspection of the berms/channels and sediment control areas should be undertaken to assess erosion which may result from a loss in vegetation or cavitation from soil slumping; and ■ A practical erosion control handbook should be developed, based on the principles developed in this report and given to the construction contractors to ensure the impact on receiving water resources is limited.						
5.4.4.9	**Solid waste management** The Contractor shall provide sufficient bins with lids on Site to store the produced daily. Solid, non-hazardous waste shall be disposed of in the bins provided and no on-site burying, dumping, or burning of any waste materials, vegetation, litter, or refuse shall occur. Bins shall not be allowed to become overfull and shall be emptied a minimum of once daily. The waste may be temporarily stored on Site in a central waste area that is weatherproof and scavenger-proof, and which the ESCO and Construction Manager has approved. All solid waste shall be disposed of offsite at an approved landfill site. The Contractor shall supply the ESCO and Construction Manager with a certificate of disposal.	✓✓					
5.4.4.10	**Shutter oil and curing compound** Shutter oil and curing compound pose a risk of causing water and soil contamination and accordingly are regarded as potential hazardous substances. The Contractor shall ensure that shutter oil and curing compound containers in use are stored within the fuel bund. The remaining containers shall be inspected regularly to ensure that no leakage occurs. When shutter oil or curing compound is dispensed, the proper dispensing equipment shall be used, and the storage container shall not be tipped to dispense the oil/compound. The dispensing mechanism of the shutter oil/curing compound storage container shall be stored in a waterproof container when not in use. Shutter oil and curing shall be used in moderation and shall be applied under controlled conditions using appropriate equipment. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent accidental and incidental spillage during the application of these compounds. In the event of a shutter oil or curing compound spill, the source of the spillage shall be isolated, and the spillage contained. The Contractor shall clean up the spill, either by removing the contaminated soil or by the application of absorbent material in the event of a larger spill. Treatment and remediation of the spill area shall be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.12	**Bitumen** The ESCO and Construction Manager shall be advised of the area that the Contractor intends using for the storage of bitumen drums/ products. The storage area shall have a smooth impermeable (concrete or 250µm plastic covered in sand) floor. The floor shall be bunded and sloped towards a sump to contain any spillages of substances. The bund shall be inspected and emptied daily and serviced when necessary. The bund shall be closely monitored during rain events to ensure that it does not overflow.	✓✓					
5.4.4.13	**Hazardous substances** Procedures detailed in the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) shall be followed in the event of an emergency. Petroleum, chemicals, harmful and hazardous waste shall be stored in an enclosed and bunded area. This area shall be subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The waste shall be disposed of at a hazardous waste disposal site as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.14	**Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage** The Contractor shall ensure that all items of plant and equipment are inspected daily by the operators prior to commencement. Any maintenance requirements shall be seen to before start-up, which includes fuel and oil leaks. Inspection checklists shall be retained and submitted to the Construction Manager on request. Leaking equipment shall be repaired immediately or removed from the Site. Where practical, all maintenance of equipment and vehicles on Site shall be performed off Site or in the workshop. If it is necessary to do in field maintenance, the Contractor shall ensure that measures are implemented to prevent the accidental spillage of oil and fuel into the environment and that the area is effectively cleaned after such maintenance. The Contractor shall ensure that in his workshop and other plant maintenance facilities, including those areas where, after obtaining the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval, the Contractor carries out emergency plant maintenance, there is no contamination of the soil or vegetation. The workshop shall have a smooth impermeable (concrete or 250µm plastic covered with sand) floor. The floor shall be bunded and sloped towards an oil trap or sump to contain any spillages of substances (e.g., oil). When servicing equipment on site, drip trays shall be used to collect the waste oil and other lubricants. Drip trays shall also be provided in construction areas for stationary plant (such as generators, pumps, and compressors) and for Transport and Earthmoving Equipment (such as scrapers, diggers, loaders, trucks, cranes, etc.). Drip trays shall be inspected and emptied daily. Drip trays shall be closely	✓✓					

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	monitored during rain events to ensure that they do not overflow. Where practical, the Contractor shall ensure that equipment is covered so that rainwater is excluded from the drip trays. The washing of equipment shall be restricted to urgent or preventative maintenance requirements only. All washing shall be undertaken off Site or in the workshop with adequate facilities for dealing with wastewater, including an oil separator. The use of detergents for washing of equipment on site is prohibited						
5.4.4.15	**Materials handling, use and storage** The Contractor shall ensure that any delivery drivers are informed of all procedures and restrictions (including "no go" areas) required to comply with the Specifications. The Contractor shall ensure that these delivery drivers are supervised during off loading, by someone with an adequate understanding of the requirements of the Specifications. Materials shall be appropriately secured to ensure safe passage between destinations. Loads including, but not limited to sand, stone chips, fine vegetation, refuse, paper, and cement, shall have appropriate cover to prevent them spilling from the vehicle during transit. The Contractor shall be responsible for any clean up resulting from the failure by his employees or suppliers to properly secure transported materials.	✓✓					
5.4.4.16	**Dust** The Contractor shall take reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust because of construction activities to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor's dust management planning shall, as a minimum, take cognisance of the following: ► Schedule of spraying water on unpaved roads paying due attention to control of runoff. ► Speed limits for vehicles on unpaved roads and minimisation of haul distances. ► Measures to ensure that material loads are properly covered during transportation. ► Schedule for wheel cleaning and measures to clean up public roads that may be soiled by construction vehicles. ► Minimisation of the areas disturbed at any one time and protection of exposed soil against wind erosion, e.g. by dampening with water or covering with straw ► Location and treatment of material stockpiles taking into consideration prevailing wind directions and location of sensitive receptors. ► Controlled blasting techniques to minimise dust and fly rock during blasting. ► Adherence to the dust loads and protective gear stipulated in the Occupational Health and Safety Act. ► Reporting mechanism and action plan in case of excessive wind and dust conditions. During dry and, or windy periods, a water tanker shall be available for the control of dust, and the Contractor shall ensure that the sprays do not generate excess run off. During high wind conditions, the Contractor shall comply with the ESCO and Construction Manager's instructions regarding dust-damping measures. The Construction Manager may request the temporary cessation of all construction activities where wind speeds are high and excessive dust is produced, and until such time as dust levels return to acceptable levels. "As required by the National Dust Control Regulations, promulgated in terms of section 53(o) of National Environmental Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004) the Contractor shall establish of a network of dust monitoring points using method ASTM D1739: 1970 (or equivalent), sufficient in number to establish the contribution of the project to dust fall in the vicinity of the premises, to monitor identified or likely sensitive receptor locations, and to establish the baseline dust fall for the district. The following standards will apply: ► For residential areas the dust fallout may not exceed 600mg/m2/day (on a 30 day average) more than two times a year and not on sequential months. ► For non-residential areas the dust fallout may not exceed 1200mg/m2/day (on a 30 day average) more than two times a year and not on sequential months. All items of plant capable of generating significant volumes of dust (i.e., crusher plants, concrete batching plants) shall be equipped with necessary equipment (Bag filters in cement silos, sprayers and conveyor transfer and fall points and hoppers) to ensure that fugitive dust is minimised.	✓✓					
5.4.4.17	**Aesthetics** According to CAA regulations wind turbines must be painted in bright colours to increase its visibility to aircraft. For the same reason red warning lights must indicate their presence during night-time. Note, due to the proximity Verreaux's Eagle Nest that all turbines have a single blade painted with a red stripe to increased visibility for the birds.	✓✓					The assembled turbines have a single blade painted with a red stripe.

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	All site establishment components (as well as equipment) shall be positioned to limit visual intrusion on neighbours and the size of area disturbed. The type and colour of roofing and cladding materials to the Contractor's temporary structures shall be selected to reduce reflection. The Contractor shall take reasonable measures to ensure that construction activities do not have an unreasonable impact on the aesthetics of the area. Measures will be taken to obscure construction yards and associated plant and equipment from onlookers as far as is reasonable. Refer also to 2.4.5 regarding requirements for lighting.						
5.4.4.18	**Disruption to existing and neighbouring land use activities** The Contractor shall take measures to limit the disruption of any existing land use activities occurring on the site or neighbouring sites as far as reasonable. Where construction may impact on access routes, safe alternative access shall be provided to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where construction will result in disruptions to activities, the Construction Manager shall notify the affected landowner and inform him of the construction activity, the program and what mitigations measures will be implemented to minimise the disruptions. The Owner, Contractor and Construction Manager shall make compensations and or accommodate landowner's requests and to maintain the status quo, as far as is reasonable.	✓✓					
5.4.4.19	**Temporary site closure** If the site is closed for a period exceeding one week, the Contractor, in consultation with the Construction Manager shall carry out the following checklist procedure. Hazardous materials stores: ► Outlet secure / locked. ► Bund empty (where applicable). ► Fire extinguishers serviced and accessible. ► Secure area from accidental damage e.g. vehicle collision. ► Emergency and contact details displayed. ► Adequate ventilation. Safety: ► All trenches secured or barricades in place. ► Fencing and barriers in place as per the Occupational Health and Safety Act (No 85 of 1193). ► Emergency and management contact details for at least two standby staff displayed. ► Pipe stockpile wedged/ secured. ► Emergency equipment, including firefighting and spill response materials and equipment remain readily accessible to standby staff. ► Site security measures in place. ► All plant and equipment have their keys removed or are disabled to prevent unauthorised start-up / theft. Erosion: ► Wind and dust mitigation in place. ► Slopes and stockpiles at stable angle. ► Revegetated areas watering schedules and supply secured. Water contamination and pollution: ► Cement and materials stores secured. ► Toilets empty and secured. ► Refuse bins empty and secured. ► Drip trays empty and secure (where possible). ► Structures vulnerable to high winds secure. ► All plant and equipment not in use are withdrawn from areas prone to flooding.	✓✓					

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5.4.4.20	**Public roads** The Contractor shall control the movement of all vehicles and plant including that of his suppliers so that they remain on designated routes, are distributed so as not to cause an undue concentration of traffic and that all relevant laws are complied with. In addition, such vehicles and plant shall be so routed and operated as to minimise disruption to regular users of the routes not on the Site (Due to the site, this will be achieved more through the timing of deliveries, since the route options are limited). Where road safety may be impacted on the Contractor shall notify the relevant roads authority and arrange for the necessary road warning signage and appoint trained points men to control traffic around any hazards. Any damage caused to the public road system because of construction or as a direct result of construction vehicles and equipment shall be repaired to the satisfaction of the Construction Manager. On gravel or earth roads on Site and within 500 m of the Site, the vehicles of the Contractor and his suppliers shall not exceed a speed of 40 km/h. Mud and sand deposited onto public roads by construction activities shall be cleared daily or as required.	✓✓					
5.4.4.21	**Security and access control** The Contractor shall ensure that access to the Site and associated infrastructure and equipment is always off-limits to the public during construction. If so required, as directed by the Construction Manager, the Contractor shall fence the site to ensure effective control of access to the site. This fence shall be a diamond mesh fence or similar with a minimum height of 1.8 m, and it shall be erected around the site and shall be maintained for the duration of construction. All authorised personal and visitors shall be issued with an identification card (or similar) to ensure that the security personnel may identify authorised persons. The Project's overarching security objective is to protect the people and assets in a way that minimises conflict and respects the human rights of its diverse stakeholders, avoids creating or worsening conflict and address security threats in as peaceful a way as possible. The Project has adopted the IFC Performance Standards and supporting World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines as the overarching standards associated with human rights, labour force management, vulnerable groups, and stakeholder engagement to guide it towards achievement of appropriately high levels of environmental and social performance throughout the Project's life cycle. A security company must be appointed to guard the site and monitor access and must be registered with the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA). The company should be utilised for the project life cycle, alternatively different companies can be used for the construction, operations, and decommissioning phases. The choice is at the discretion of the Holder of the EA. The following guiding principles have been developed for site security: – All access roads shall be gated to restrict access to the general public. Gates will be required to be kept locked when construction is occurring or when turbine maintenance is not occurring." – The Contractor, prior to arriving on site, will assess any risks posed by its security arrangements to people within and outside the Project site. – No firearms allowed on site or in vehicles transporting staff to / from site (unless used by security personnel). – The Operations and Maintenance Building ("O&M building") shall be locked at all times when Project personnel are not inside. – The security arrangements must take account of the principles of proportionality and good international practice in relation to hiring, rules of conduct, training, equipping, and monitoring of security. – The contractor and Holder of the EA: – is required to make reasonable inquiries to ensure that those providing security are not implicated in past abuses; and – Ensure that the security company is adequately trained in the use of force and appropriate conduct, and they act within the applicable law. – A grievance mechanism for affected communities shall be provided to express any concerns about security arrangements. The Project has adopted the United Nations Basic Principles on the use of Force and Firearms and Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.	✓✓					
5.4.4.22	**Access routes / haul roads** Access to the Construction camp and working areas shall utilise existing roads or tracks as far as possible. Entry/exit points onto public roads shall take cognisance of traffic safety. Traffic safety measures shall include appropriate signage and signalmen where relevant. Where temporary roads are required for construction the route, design and layout shall be subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Roads shall be routed to limit environmental impact by avoiding sensitive environmental features including rivers, wetlands, areas of botanical significance or any other areas as identified through environmental planning processes. Roads shall follow routes that minimise stormwater related risks (i.e., steep gradients, cuts and fills, drainage lines, marshy areas). Where temporary roads	✓✓					

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	cross drainage lines (which must be an approved, see Activity 18 of R 544 of NEMA) the reasonable provision shall be made to accommodate flooding without structural damages to the road crossing, approaches or to the riverbanks, the design of crossings shall be subject to approval by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Subject to the preceding requirements, roads shall be designed to have the least possible footprint needed to meet project objectives. All temporary roads shall undergo full rehabilitation at project completion and the expense of such shall be to the Contractor's account. Unless inside the urban edge or part of an environmental authorisation in terms of NEMA R544 Activity No. 22. (II), no new construction road shall exceed 8m or, where such road already exists, be widened by more than 6m or lengthened by more than 1000m.						
5.4.4.23	**Housekeeping** The Contractor shall make available the time and resources need to undertake routine housekeeping of the works areas and site establishment areas at a minimum of a weekly interval. Housekeeping shall include maintenance of barriers, structures, signage, material stockpiles to ensure that they are safe and aesthetically acceptable and to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Construction materials shall be stacked in a safe, neat, and orderly fashion and shall comply with the requirements of the OHSA. Windblown litter, construction debris and spoil shall be collected and removed for disposal.	✓✓					
5.4.4.24	**Ablution facilities** The Contractor shall deploy an adequate number (As per the requirements of the OHSA) of portable toilets at the various works areas and site establishment area, including provision for security and access control personal. Toilets should not be located further than 100m from the place of work. Toilets should be placed in shaded areas wherever possible. The Contractor shall make provision to have the toilets cleaned and maintained in a hygienic fashion and shall supply toilet paper. Toilets shall be secured to the ground to ensure they are not blown over during high winds or bumped over by some other means. The Contractor shall also make available a hand washing facility. Where portable toilets are located within view of the public or neighbouring residences or places of business, efforts should be taken to screen such facilities from view and provide privacy to users. The Contractor shall ensure that no spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and that the contents are properly stored and removed from Site. Discharge of waste from toilets into the environment and burial of waste is strictly prohibited and must be treated at a registered wastewater treatment works. The Contractor shall keep record, and provided such records upon request, of the location and volumes of waste disposed. The use of pit latrines and soak-a-ways is prohibited unless approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Washing, whether of the person or of personal effects and acts of excretion and urination are strictly prohibited other than at the facilities provided. The Contractor shall take disciplinary action against any staff member found in contravention of this requirement.	✓✓					
5.4.4.25	**Recess areas and canteens** The Contractor shall provide covered recess areas at the site establishment area and at various working areas, which are situated too far from the site establishment area to allow staff to return for recesses. The recess area should provide shade but should not be located within 32m of a drainage lines or wetland, in or adjacent a "no go" area, in dense combustible vegetation or near any neighbour or activity to which they may cause disturbance. The recess areas should also be located away from construction noise, dust, waste storage areas, hazardous materials stores, fuel storage and dispensing areas and any other activity that may contaminate food or impair comfort. The recess areas shall provide adequate seating to accommodate the staff stationed at that area of the works. Recess areas shall be located near, but not next to, ablution and hand washing facilities. Recess areas should also have an adequate supply of cool potable water, as determined by the number of staff working in that area. An adequate number of rubbish bins shall be provided to contain the waste generate by this facility in a day. The recess areas shall make provision for a smoking area, including seating and a fireproof sand filled container for extinguishing cigarettes. Smoking shall otherwise be prohibited across the site and in the works areas. The recess areas shall be equipped with an appropriately sized fire extinguisher to deal with a fire at this location. Subject to implementation of reasonable fire protection measures and the presence of fight fighting equipment, the Contractor may establish a purpose built warming or cooking fire in an area cleared of all combustible material near the recess area. Staff shall not be permitted to eat or rest during recess times in any other areas other than the designated recess or canteen area.	✓✓					
5.4.4.26	**Site clinic or first aid station** Should the scale of construction warrant the need for a first aid station (clinic, sick bay, medical bay) the following requirements shall apply. The design and maintenance of the first aid station shall be such that the hygienic safety of the patients can be assured. The first aid station shall be operated by a certified first aider or paramedic. All waste arising from the first aid station or site ambulance shall be	✓✓					

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	treated as hazardous waste and shall not be disposed of via the domestic waste system. A safe potable water supply shall be provided. Effluents from washing shall be direct to a tank, collected and disposed via the sewage disposal system.						
5.4.5	**Emergency procedures**						
5.4.5.1	**Fire** Any wildfires that occur shall be reported to the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately. Smoking shall not be permitted in those areas where it is a fire hazard. Such areas shall include the workshop and fuel storage areas and any areas where the vegetation or other material is such as to make liable the rapid spread of an initial flame. In terms of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (No. 45 of 1965), burning is not permitted as a disposal method. The Contractor shall ensure that there is basic but adequate fire-fighting equipment available on Site at all times. This shall include at least rubber beaters when working in urban open spaces and fynbos areas, and at least one fire extinguisher of the appropriate type when welding or other "hot" activities are undertaken. The Contractor shall advise the relevant authority and Fire Protection Association (Emergency numbers must be prominently displayed at the site offices) of a fire as soon as one starts and shall not wait until he can no longer control it. The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are aware of the procedure to be followed in the event of a fire. The Contractor shall provide adequate fire protection measures at each work area and the site establishment area to deal with the type and nature of fire that may arise.	✓✓					
5.4.5.2	**Accidental leaks and spillages** The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are aware of the emergency procedure(s) to be followed for dealing with spills and leaks, which shall include notifying the ESCO and Construction Manager and the relevant authorities. The Contractor shall ensure that the necessary materials and equipment for dealing with spills and leaks is available on Site at all times. Treatment and remediation of the spill areas shall be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. In the event of a hydrocarbon spill, the source of the spillage shall be isolated, and the spillage contained. The area shall be cordoned off and secured. The Contractor shall ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible be designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials shall be able to handle a minimum of 200 ℓ of hydrocarbon liquid spill.	✓✓					
5.4.6	**Community relations** The Contractor shall erect and maintain information boards in the position, quantity, design, and dimensions specified. Such boards shall include contact details for complaints by members of the public in accordance with details provided by the Construction Manager. The Contractor shall keep a "Complaints Register" on Site. The Register shall contain all contact details of the person who made the complaint, and information regarding the complaint itself and any measures or agreements made in resolution to such complaint. The Contractor shall develop an employment policy and shall disseminate this to interested communities, informing them of how many opportunities are available and the skills required for such opportunities. Depending on the scale of the project and the proximity and populace of nearby communities, the Contractor shall consider appointing a community liaison officer and an employment desk in the interested communities to manage the recruitment of staff. Local South Africans should be given priority about any employment opportunities and the Contractor's recruitment policy and nature and number of job opportunities should be communicated timeously and clearly to manage expectations and avoid conflict. This can be done by following the following mitigation measures: ► Organise local community meetings to advise the local labour on the project that is planned to be established and the jobs that can potentially be applied for. ► Set up a recruitment office in the nearby towns (i.e. Jansenville and Kirkwood) and adhere to strict labour recruitment practices that would reduce the desire of potential job seekers to loiter around the properties in hope to find temporary employment. ► Establish a local skills desk (in Jansenville and Kirkwood) to determine the potential skills that could be sourced in the area. ► Recruit local labour as far as feasible. ► Control the movement of workers between the site and areas of residence to minimise loitering around the proposed facility by providing scheduled transportation services between the urban areas and the construction site. ► Engage communities with respect to their possible involvement during construction in providing supporting services such as catering, temporary housing of workers, transportation, etc. ► Employ labour-intensive methods in construction where feasible. ► Formalise trading and service provision on the site, by providing a dedicate area for such services and signing contracts with service providers.	✓✓					

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	► Establish a proper fencing around the property to reduce the desire of workers to trespass between the construction site and adjacent properties. ► Set up a gate and controlled access system to monitor the movement of people to and from the property, as well as to reduce the influx of job seekers to the site itself. ► Ensure that any damages or losses to the nearby farms that can be linked to the conduct of the construction workers are adequately reimbursed. ► Assign a person to deal with complaints and concerns of the affected parties ► Sub-contract to local construction companies where possible. ► Use local suppliers where feasible and arrange with the local Small and Medium Enterprises to provide transport, catering, and other services to the construction crew. ► Facilitate knowledge and skills transfer between foreign experts and South African professionals during the pre-establishment and construction phases. ► Set up apprenticeship programmes to build onto existing or develop new skills of construction workers, especially those coming from the local communities.						
5.4.7	**Construction Methods and procedures**						
5.4.7.1	**Site clearance** The Contractor shall ensure that the clearance of vegetation is restricted to that required to facilitate the execution of the Works. Site clearance shall occur in a planned manner and cleared areas shall be stabilised as soon as possible. The detail of vegetation clearing shall be to the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval. All cleared vegetation shall either be mulched and mixed into the topsoil stockpiles or disposed of at an approved disposal site. The disposal of vegetation by burying or burning is prohibited without the requisite permit from the local authority. The Contractor shall strip the topsoil and mulch layer within the working areas. The topsoil and mulch layer shall be stockpiled separately from subsoil and used for subsequent rehabilitation and revegetation. topsoil and mulch layer stockpiles shall not be compacted. Should fauna be encountered during site clearance, earthworks shall cease until fauna have been safely relocated form the affected area.	✓✓					
5.4.7.2	**Demolition** Hazardous and non-hazardous materials shall be separated at site and disposed of in a manner approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. All buildings older than 60 years require a permit from South African Heritage Resources Agency in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (no. 25 of 1999). A demolition permit is also required from the local authority in terms of the National Building Regulations.	✓✓					
5.4.7.3	**Cement and concrete batching** Where applicable, the location of the batching plant (including the location of cement stores, sand, and aggregate stockpiles) shall be as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The concrete/cement batching plant shall be kept neat and clean at all times. No batching activities shall occur directly on unprotected ground. The batching plant shall be located on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250µm plastic covered with 5 cm of sand). The area shall be bunded and sloped towards a sump to contain spillages of substances. All wastewater resulting from batching of concrete shall be disposed of via the contaminated water management system and shall not be discharged into the environment. Contaminated water storage areas shall not be allowed to overflow and appropriate protection from rain and flooding shall be implemented Empty cement bags shall be stored in weatherproof containers to prevent windblown cement dust and water contamination. Empty cement bags shall be disposed of on a regular basis via the solid waste management system and shall not be used for any other purpose. Unused cement bags shall be stored so as not to be affected by rain or runoff events. In this regard, closed steel containers shall be used for the storage of cement powder and any additives. The Contractor shall ensure that sand, aggregate, cement, or additives used during the mixing process are contained and covered to prevent contamination of the surrounding environment. The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to prevent the spillage of cement/ concrete during batching and construction operations. During pouring, the soil surface shall be protected using plastic and all visible remains of concrete shall be physically removed on completion of the cement/ concrete pour and appropriately disposed of. All spoiled and excess aggregate/ cement/ concrete shall be removed and disposed of via the solid waste management system. Where "readymix" concrete is used, the Contractor shall ensure that the delivery vehicles do not wash their chutes directly onto the ground. Any spillage resulting from the "readymix" delivery shall be immediately cleared and disposed of via the solid waste management	✓✓					

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	system. Ready-mix trucks shall not be permitted to dump drum wash on site unless into contaminated water pond which must be fully rehabilitated at completion and the sediment collected for disposal.						
5.4.7.4	**Earthworks** All earthworks shall be undertaken in such a manner to minimise the extent of any impacts caused by such activities, particularly with regards to erosion and dust generation. No equipment associated with earthworks shall be allowed outside of the Site and defined access routes unless expressly permitted by the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.5	**Dewatering** Pumps shall be placed over a drip tray to contain fuel spills and leaks. Pumps shall be located sufficiently above the water line to ensure that that it does not become inundated if pumping is discontinued. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent spillage during the refuelling of these pumps. The Contractor shall ensure that, unless like the upstream water quality, none of the water pumped during any dewatering activities, including good points, is released into the environment without the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval. The ESCO's and Construction Manager's approval is required before the discharge of this water into the Municipal sewer system.	✓✓					
5.4.7.6	**Bitumen** Over spray of bitumen products outside of the road surface and onto roadside vegetation or the surrounding environment shall be prevented using a method approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. When heating bitumen products, the Contractor shall take cognisance of appropriate fire risk controls. Heating of bitumen products shall only be undertaken using LPG or similar zero emission fuels and appropriate firefighting equipment shall be readily available. Stone chip/gravel excess shall not be left on road / paved area verges. This shall be swept / raked into piles and removed to an area approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Water quality from runoff from new/ fresh bitumen surfaces will be monitored visually by the ESCO and Construction Manager and remedial actions taken where necessary by the Contractor.	✓✓					
5.4.7.7	**Erosion and sedimentation control** The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to minimise the footprint of disturbance and limit erosion and sedimentation due to the construction activities. Implement an effective system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. ► Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them. ► Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces or hard standing areas). ► During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. ► Erosion must be controlled where necessary on top soiled areas. Where erosion and/or sedimentation, whether on or off the Site, occurs despite the Contractor complying with the foregoing, rectification shall be carried out in accordance with details specified by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where erosion and/or sedimentation occur due to the fault of the Contractor, rectification shall be carried out to the reasonable requirements of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Any runnels or erosion channels developed during construction or during the defect's liability period shall be backfilled and compacted. Stabilisation of cleared areas to prevent and control erosion shall be actively managed. Consideration and provision shall be made for various methods, namely, brush cut packing, mulch or chip cover, straw stabilising (at a rate of one bale/ 20 m2 and rotovated into the top 100 mm of the completed earthworks), watering, soil binders and anti-erosion compounds, mechanical cover or packing structures (e.g., Hessian cover). Traffic and movement over stabilised areas shall be restricted and controlled, and damage to stabilised area shall be repaired and maintained to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.8	**Crane operations** Drive plants shall be well maintained, and drip trays shall be positioned at potential leak areas. Over-greasing of crane cables shall be avoided. Movement and lifting of hazardous materials shall be undertaken such that they do not cause a pollution, spillage, or safety risk (were concrete buckets are in use).	✓✓					

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5.4.7.9	**Trenching** Trenching for services shall be undertaken in accordance with the engineering specifications with the following environmental amplifications, where applicable: ► Topsoil shall be removed and stockpiled separately from and not mixed with the subsoil. Preferably topsoil should be placed on the upslope side of the trench which subsoil is placed on the downslope side of the trench, levelled and used for construction access. The areas used for topsoil and subsoil stockpiling should not be cleared of shorter herbaceous vegetation and must not be grubbed. Only once the trench is backfilled and shaped will the topsoil be spread across the trench area," ► Soil shall be excavated and used for refilling trenches i.e. soil from the first trench shall be excavated and stockpiled, thereafter soil from the second excavated trench length shall be used to backfill the trench behind it once the services have been laid. The last trench shall be filled using the soil stockpiled from the first trench. ► Trench lengths shall be kept as short as practically possible before backfilling and compacting. ► Trenches shall be re-filled to the same level as (or slightly higher to allow for settlement) the surrounding land surface to minimise erosion. ► Stormwater control measures shall be used to reduce the ingress of stormwater into the trench. Where needed the Contractor shall provide temporary stormwater pipes to allow stormwater to cross the open trench.	✓✓					
5.4.7.10	**Drilling and jack hammering** The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to limit dust generation and noise because of drilling operations. The Contractor shall ensure that no pollution results from drilling operations, either because of oil and fuel drips, or from drilling fluid. Any areas or structures damaged by the drilling and associated activities shall be rehabilitated by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.11	**Stockpiling** The ESCO and Construction Manager will identify suitable sites for stockpiling. Stockpiles shall be convex in shape and shall be limited in height so that it does not result in undue visual impacts or significant dust, as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Stockpiles shall be so placed to occupy minimum width compatible with the natural angle of repose of material, and measures shall be taken to prevent the material from being spread over too wide a surface. Unless otherwise stipulated, areas for temporary stockpiling will not be cleared of shorter herbaceous vegetation as this compacted vegetation layer will serve protect the topsoil and serve as a marker during stockpile reclamation. Where required, appropriate precautions shall be taken to prevent the erosion and limit the compaction of the stockpiles. The Contractor shall ensure that all stockpiles do not result in the damming of water or run off or is itself washed away. Top material stockpiles shall not be covered with any material (e.g., plastic) that may kill seeds or cause it to compost. If the stockpiles start to erode significantly or cause dust problems, they shall be covered with hessian or similar. Where practical, top material shall not be left for longer than six to eight months before being used for rehabilitation. If stored for longer than six months, the top material shall be analysed and, if necessary, ameliorated before use in rehabilitation works.	✓✓					
5.4.7.12	**Site closure and rehabilitation** Any areas that the ESCO or Construction Manager believes may have been impacted upon or disturbed, shall be rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the Construction Manager, which includes all areas where top material has been stripped or compacted. Once construction is complete the Contractor shall clear all construction debris and materials from the Site not forming part of the Permanent Works. The area to be rehabilitated shall first be landscaped to match the topography of the surrounding area as it was prior to construction. The composition of vegetation to be used for any rehabilitation shall be specified. The Contractor may not use herbicides, pesticides, fertilisers, or other poisonous substances for the rehabilitation process unless otherwise agreed with the ESCO and Construction Manager. All rehabilitated areas shall be considered "no go" areas and the Contractor shall ensure that none of his staff or equipment enters these areas. The Contractor shall undertake irrigation of rehabilitated areas for a minimum period of six to eight weeks to encourage germination. They may elect to extend the irrigation programme, or the ESCO and Construction Manager may specify ongoing irrigation programme if required. However, any irrigation programme must taper off over a period of four to eight weeks before complete cessation as an abrupt cessation is likely to result in high seeding mortality rates (depending on local soil and climatological factors). The Contractor shall undertake to remove all alien vegetation re-establishing on the area and shall implement the necessary temporary or permanent measures to combat soil erosion.				-		-Site closure is NA at this stage -Earthworks rehabilitation commenced in July 2024 and has continued during 2025 in terms of re-shaping subsoil and topsoil material along the WEF access road verges and the sloped edges of several turbine hardstands -Rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed -Rehabilitation monitoring should continue until completion of construction to check aspects such as erosion and ensure alien plants do not become problems in rehabilitated areas -Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates

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5.4.7.13	**Temporary revegetation of the areas disturbed by construction** Where there is likely to be a delay of greater than two months in the landscaping and revegetation of a disturbed area or where that site is likely to be the subject of further construction activities at a later stage, the Contractor shall ensure that the area is temporarily revegetated to combat dust generation and prevent erosion. This revegetation shall occur incrementally immediately upon completion of the construction activities at the subject location. "Prior to revegetation, structures and material not forming part of the Permanent Works, including remnants of building materials, concrete foundations, timber, and foreign debris, shall be removed, and disposed of via the solid waste management system. The area shall be revegetated as follows: ► Compacted areas, such as roads, stockpile areas and construction platforms shall be ripped or scarified to depth of 300mm." ► The surface shall be shaped to conform to the adjacent landforms. ► Alien vegetation shall be cleared; ► For areas with a slope of greater than 1:3, straw shall be utilised as a binding material to stabilise the soil during revegetation and rehabilitation of the site. Straw shall consist of natural, dried fibres of hay or chaff of various lengths between 50mm and 400mm, delivered to Site in bales and shall be applied evenly by hand or machine at a rate of 1 bale per 20m2 over the area to be revegetated. It shall then immediately be rotated into the upper 100 mm layer of soil. ► The prepared area shall be hydro- or hand-seeded at a rate of 40 kg/ha using a suitable indigenous grass species or Rye grass (Lolium multiflorum). In the event of hand-seeding, the seed mixture as specified shall be mixed with two parts per volume of clean dry plaster sand, then divided in half and applied evenly in two successive applications, one after the other, by means of an approved hand seeding machine (known colloquially as a "tefsaaier"). On completion of the seeding the surface shall be lightly raked to cover the seed with no more than 5 mm of soil. ► Water used for the irrigation of vegetated areas shall be free of pollutants that will have a detrimental effect on the plants. The vegetated area shall only be watered once, immediately following seeding. Watering should be carried out from a tanker, using a fine nozzle spray to avoid erosion and disturbance of the vegetation. Water for irrigation purposes may be from an approved source. No construction equipment, vehicles or unauthorised personnel shall be allowed onto areas that have been vegetated. Only persons or equipment required for the preparation of areas, application of fertiliser and maintenance of revegetated area shall be allowed to operate on these areas.	✓✓					-Earthworks rehabilitation commenced in July 2024 and has continued during 2025 in terms of re-shaping subsoil and topsoil material along the WEF access road verges and the sloped edges of several turbine hardstands -Rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed -Rehabilitation monitoring should continue until completion of construction to check aspects such as erosion and ensure alien plants do not become problems in rehabilitated areas -Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates
5.4.8	**Compliance**						
5.4.8.1	**Penalties** Penalties will be issued for certain transgressions. Penalties may be issued per incident at the discretion of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Such penalties will be issued in addition to any remedial costs incurred because of non-compliance with this Specification. The Construction Manager will inform the Contractor of the contravention and the amount of the penalty and shall be entitled to deduct the amount from monies due under the Contract.	✓✓					Noted, no penalties for environmental non-compliance have been issued at this stage
5.4.8.2	**Removal from site and suspension of Works** The Construction Manager may instruct the Contractor to remove from Site any person(s) who in their opinion is guilty of misconduct, or is incompetent, negligent or constitutes an undesirable presence on Site. Where the Construction Manager deems the Contractor to be in breach of any of the requirements of this Specification, he may order the Contractor to suspend the progress of the Works or any part thereof.					-	Noted
5.4.9	**Measurement and payment**						
5.4.9.1	Except as specified or in the Specification Data or as billed, no separate measurement and payment will be made to cover the costs of complying with the provisions of this Specification and such costs shall be deemed to be covered by the rates tendered for the items in the Bill of Quantities completed by the Contractor when submitting his tender.					-	Noted
5.4.9.2	**All requirements of the environmental management specification** All work not measured elsewhere, associated with complying with any requirement of this Environmental Management specification will be measured and paid as a sum. The tendered sum shall cover the cost of with complying with the environmental management specification and shall include for all materials, labour and plant required to execute and complete the Works as specified, described in the Bill of Quantities, or shown on the Drawing(s).					-	Noted

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
5.4.9.3	**Work required by the Construction Manager** Where a clause in this Specification includes a requirement as "required by the Construction Manager", measurement and payment for compliance with that requirement shall be in accordance with the relevant measurement and payment clause of the Project Environmental Specifications.					-	Noted
5.4.10	**Amendments to EMPr & Registers** Amendments to the EMPr must be submitted to and approved by the DFFE before the changes are commenced with. Furthermore, copies of the attendance registers for all environmental awareness training, employee induction programme, complaints registers, penalty registers and method statements must be kept and made available to the DFFE on request.	✓✓				-	-EMPr amendments are NA at this stage -Attendance registers for environmental awareness training, the employee induction programme, a complaints registers, penalty registers and method statements are available on site
		Summary calculation					
		72	0	0	3	6	**81** (total no. of conditions)
		72	0	0	3	6	**72** (audited) **9** (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(72x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (+72x2) x100
		EMPr Compliance					**100%**

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	Roles and responsibilities						
	Developer's Project Manager (DPM) The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMPr and any conditions of approval from the competent authority (CA). Where required, an environmental control officer (ECO) must be contracted by the Project Developer to objectively monitor the implementation of the EMPr according to relevant environmental legislation, and the conditions of the environmental authorisation (EA). The Project Developer is further responsible for providing and giving mandate to enable the ECO to perform responsibilities, and he must ensure that the ECO is integrated as part of the project team while remaining independent.	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA; Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Developer and its Contractor(s); Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Monitor the implementation of the EMPr throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMPr implementation; and Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation	✓✓					
	Developer Site Supervisor (DSS) The DSS reports directly to the DPM, oversees site works, liaises with the contractor(s) and the ECO. The DSS is responsible for the day to day implementation of the EMPr and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Ensure that all contractors identify a contractor's Environmental Officer (cEO); Must be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA. Oversees site works, liaison with Contractor, DPM and ECO; Must ensure that all landowners have the relevant contact details of the site staff, ECO and cEO; Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Will issue all non-compliances to contractors; and Ratify the Monthly Environmental Report.	✓✓					
4	*Environmental Control Officer (ECO)* The ECO is to conduct periodic site inspections, attend regular site meetings, pre-empt problems and suggest mitigation and be available to advise on incidental issues that arise. The ECO is also required to conduct compliance audits, verifying the monitoring reports submitted by the cEO. The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager regarding all environmental matters.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager, who in turn reports back to the Contractor and potential and Registered Interested & Affected Parties' (RI&AP's), as required. Issues of non-compliance raised by the ECO must be taken up by the Project Manager and resolved with the Contractor as per the conditions of his contract.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Decisions regarding environmental procedures, specifications and requirements which have a cost implication (i.e. those that are deemed to be a variation, not allowed for in the Performance Specification) must be endorsed by the Project Manager. The ECO must also, as specified by the EA, report to the relevant CA as and when required.	✓✓					
	The responsibilities of the ECO will include the following: - Be aware of the findings and conclusions of all EA related to the development;	✓✓					
	- Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr;	✓✓					
	- Be conversant with relevant environmental legislation, policies and procedures, and ensure compliance with them;	✓✓					
	Undertake regular and comprehensive site inspections / audits of the construction site according to the generic EMPr and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMPr and environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Compilation and administration of an environmental monitoring plan to ensure that the environmental management measures are implemented and are effective;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Monitoring the performance of the Contractors and ensuring compliance with the EMPr and associated Method Statements;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In consultation with the Developer Site Supervisor order the removal of person(s) and/or equipment which are in contravention of the specifications of the EMPr and/or environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Liaison between the DPM, Contractors, authorities and other lead stakeholders on all environmental concerns;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Compile a regular environmental audit report highlighting any non-compliance issues as well as satisfactory or exceptional compliance with the EMPr;	✓✓					This report
	Validating the regular site inspection reports, which are to be prepared by the contractor Environmental Officer (cEO);	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's record of environmental incidents (spills, impacts, legal transgressions etc.) as well as corrective and preventive actions taken;	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's public complaints register in which all complaints are recorded, as well as action taken;	✓✓					
	Assisting in the resolution of conflicts;	✓✓					
	Facilitate training for all personnel on the site – this may range from carrying out the training, to reviewing the training programmes of the Contractor;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In case of non-compliances, the ECO must first communicate this to the Senior Site Supervisor, who has the power to ensure this matter is addressed. Should no action or insufficient action be taken, the ECO may report this matter to the authorities as non-compliance;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maintenance, update and review of the EMPr;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMPr to the relevant stakeholders.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Developer Environmental Officer (dEO) The dEOs will report to the Project Manager and are responsible for implementation of the EMPr, environmental monitoring and reporting, providing environmental input to the Project Manager and Contractor's Manager, liaising with contractors and the landowners as well as a range of environmental coordination responsibilities	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Employees, Contractor(s) ;	✓✓					
	- Confine the development site to the demarcated area;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental internal audits with regards to EMPr and authorisation compliance (on cEO);	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractors in addressing environmental challenges on site;	✓✓					
	- Assist in incident management:	✓✓					
	- Reporting environmental incidents to developer and ensuring that corrective action is taken, and lessons learnt shared;	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractor in investigating environmental incidents and compile investigation reports;	✓✓					
	- Follow-up on pre-warnings, defects, non-conformance reports;	✓✓					
	- Measure and communicate environmental performance to the Contractor;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental awareness training on site together with ECO and cEO;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that the necessary legal permits and / or licenses are in place and up to date;	✓✓					
	- Acting as Developer's Environmental Representative on site and work together with the ECO and contractor;	✓✓					
4	*Contractor* The Contractor appoints the cEO and has overall responsibility for ensuring that all work, activities, and actions linked to the delivery of the contract are in line with the EMPr and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMPr while performing the onsite activities as per their contract with the Project Developer. The contractors are required, where specified, to provide Method Statements setting out in detail how the impact management actions contained in the EMPr will be implemented during the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity activities.	✓✓					
	project delivery and quality control for the development services as per appointment;	✓✓					
	employ a suitably qualified person to monitor and report to the Project Developer's appointed person on the daily activities on-site during the construction period;	✓✓					
	ensure that safe, environmentally acceptable working methods and practices are implemented and that equipment is properly operated and maintained, to facilitate proper access and enable any operation to be carried out safely;	✓✓					
	attend on site meeting(s) prior to the commencement of activities to confirm the procedure and designated activity zones;	✓✓					
	ensure that contractors' staff repair, at their own cost, any environmental damage as a result of a contravention of the specifications contained in EMPr, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMPr should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMPr (or relevant sections of the EMPr). The Contractor's representative can be the site agent; site engineer; a dedicated environmental officer; or an independent consultant. The Contractor must ensure that the Contractor's Representative is suitably qualified to perform the necessary tasks and is appointed at a level such that	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	she/he can interact effectively with other site Contractors, labourers, the Environmental Control Officer and the public. As a minimum the cEO shall meet the following criteria:						
4	-Be on site throughout the duration of the project and be dedicated to the project;	✓✓					
	-Ensure all their staff are aware of the environmental requirements, conditions and constraints with respect to all of their activities on site;	✓✓					
	-Implementing the environmental conditions, guidelines and requirements as stipulated within the EA, EMPr and Method Statements;	✓✓					
	-Attend the Environmental Site Meeting;	✓✓					
	- Undertaking corrective actions where non-compliances are registered within the stipulated timeframes;	✓✓					
	- Report back formally on the completion of corrective actions;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO in maintaining all the site documentation;	✓✓					
	- Prepare the site inspection reports and corrective action reports for submission to the ECO;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO with the preparing of the monthly report; and	✓✓					
	- Where more than one Contractor is undertaking work on site, each company appointed as a Contractor will appoint a cEO representing that company.	✓✓					
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE							
5	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMPr file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMPr file. A hard copy of all documentation shall be filed, while an electronic copy may be kept where relevant. A duplicate file will be maintained in the office of the DSS (where applicable). This duplicate file must remain current and up-to-date. The filing system must be updated and relevant documents added as required. The EMPr file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMPr file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	At the outset of the project the following preliminary list of documents shall be placed in the filing system and be accessible at all times: • Full copy of the signed EA from the CA in terms of NEMA, granting approval for the development or expansion; • Copy of the generic and site specific EMPr as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMPr and subsequent approval of site specific EMPr and amendments thereof; • All method statements; • Completed environmental checklists; • Minutes and attendance register of environmental site meetings; • An up-to-date environmental incident log; • A copy of all instructions or directives issued; • A copy of all corrective actions signed off. The corrective actions must be filed in such a way that a clear reference is made to the non-compliance record; • Complaints register.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to complete a Weekly Environmental Checklist, the format of which is to be agreed prior to commencement of the activity. The ECOs are required to sign and date the checklist, retain a copy in the EMPr file and submit a copy of the completed checklist to the DSS on a weekly basis.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The checklists will form the basis for the Monthly Environmental Reports. Copies of all completed checklists will be attached as Annexures to the Environmental Audit Report as required in terms of the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	Minutes of the environmental site meetings shall be kept. The minutes must include an attendance register and will be attached to the Monthly Report that is distributed to attendees. Each set of minutes must clearly record "Matters for Attention" that will be reviewed at the next meeting.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The method statement will be done in such detail that the ECOs are enabled to assess whether the contractor's proposal is in accordance with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Unless indicated otherwise by the Project Manager, the Contractor shall provide the following method statements to the Project Manager no less than 14 days prior to the commencement date of the activity: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall monitor and ensure that the contractors perform in accordance with these method statements.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to maintain an up-to-date and current Environmental Incident Log (environmental diary). The Environmental Incident Log is a means to record all environmental incidents and/or all non-compliance notice would not be issued.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECOs are to record all environmental incidents in the Environmental Incident Log. All incidents regardless of severity must be reported to the Developer. The Log is to be kept in the EMPr file and at a minimum the following will be recorded for each environmental incident.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Environmental Incident Log will be captured in the EAR.	✓✓					
	A non-compliance notice will be issued to the responsible contractor by the ECOs via the DSS or Project Manager. The non-compliance notice will be issued in writing; a copy filed in the EMPr file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMPr	✓✓					An NCR was issued by the ECO at the end of March 2025 and closed out at the end of April 2025
5	The contractors shall act immediately when a notice of non-compliance is received and correct whatever is the cause for the issuing of the notice. Complaints received regarding activities on the development site pertaining to the environment shall be recorded in a dedicated register and the response noted with the date and action taken. The ECO should be made aware of any complaints. Refer to EMPr				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	For each non-compliance notice issued, a documented corrective action must be recorded. On receiving a non-compliance notice from the DSS, the contractor's cEO will ensure that the corrective actions required take place within the stipulated timeframe. On completion of the corrective action the cEO is to issue a Corrective Action Report in writing to the ECOs. If satisfied that the corrective action has been completed, the ECOs are to sign-off on the Corrective Action Report, and attach the report to the non-compliance notice in the EMPr file. A corrective action is considered complete once the report has signed off by the ECOs.				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	A digital photographic record will be kept. The photographic record will be used to show before, during and post rehabilitation evidence of the project as well used in cases of damages claims if they arise. Each image must be dated and a brief description note attached.	✓✓					Photographic records taken during construction are available and same will be captured after rehabilitation
	The Contractor shall: Allow the ECOs access to take photographs of all areas, activities and actions. The ECOs shall keep an electronic database of photographic records which will include: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall keep a current and up-to-date complaints register. The complaints register is to be a record of all complaints received from communities, stakeholders and individuals.	✓✓					No complaints received this month
	In the event that a Claim for Damages is submitted by a community, landowner or individual, the ECOs shall record the full detail of the complaint, facilitate with resolving / settling the complaint,				-		No complaints/claims this month, to be facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Open, transparent and good relations with affected landowners, communities and regional staff are an essential aspect to the successful management and mitigation of environmental impacts. The ECOs shall: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMPr must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMPr file and submitted to the CA at intervals as indicated in the EA.	✓✓					
	The ECOs must prepare a monthly EAR. The report will be tabled as the key point on the agenda of the Environmental Site Meeting. The Report is submitted for acceptance at the meeting and the final report will be circulated to the Project Manager and filed in the EMPr file. At a frequency determined by the EA, the ECOs shall submit the monthly reports to the CA.	✓✓					
	On final completion of the rehabilitation and/or requirements of the EA a final EAR is to be prepared and submitted to the CA. The EAR must comply with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS							
	All staff must receive environmental awareness training prior to commencement of the activities;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must allow for sufficient sessions to train all personnel with no more than 20 personnel attending each course;	✓✓					
	Refresher environmental awareness training is available as and when required;	✓✓					
	All staff are aware of the conditions and controls linked to the EA and within the EMPr and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMPr;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must erect and maintain information posters at key locations on site, and the posters must include the following information as a minimum: a) Safety notifications; and b) No littering.	✓✓					
6	Environmental awareness training must include as a minimum the following: a) Description of significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, related to their work activities; b) Mitigation measures to be implemented when carrying out specific activities; c) Emergency preparedness and response procedures; d) Emergency procedures; e) Procedures to be followed when working near or within sensitive areas; f) Wastewater management procedures; g) Water usage and conservation; h) Solid waste management procedures; i) Sanitation procedures; j) Fire prevention; and k) Disease prevention.	✓✓					
	A record of all environmental awareness training courses undertaken as part of the EMPr must be available;	✓✓					
	Educate workers on the dangers of open and/or unattended fires;	✓✓					
	A staff attendance register of all staff to have received environmental awareness training must be available.	✓✓					
	Course material must be available and presented in appropriate languages that all staff can understand.	✓✓					

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	A method statement must be provided by the contractor prior to any onsite activity that includes the layout of the construction camp in the form of a plan showing the location of key infrastructure and services (where applicable), including but not limited to offices, overnight vehicle parking areas, stores, the workshop, stockpile and lay down areas, hazardous materials storage areas (including fuels), the batching plant (if one is located at the construction camp), designated access routes, equipment cleaning areas and the placement of staff accommodation, cooking and ablution facilities, waste and wastewater management;	✓✓					
	Location of camps must be within approved area to ensure that the site does not impact on sensitive areas identified in the environmental assessment or site walk through;	✓✓					
	Sites must be located where possible on previously disturbed areas;	✓✓					
	The camp must be fenced in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation; and	✓✓					
	The use of existing accommodation for contractor staff, where possible, is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Identification of access restricted areas is to be informed by the environmental assessment, site walk through and any additional areas identified during development;	✓✓					
	Erect, demarcate and maintain a temporary barrier with clear signage around the perimeter of any access restricted area, colour coding could be used if appropriate; and	✓✓					
	Unauthorised access and development related activity inside access restricted areas is prohibited.	✓✓					
	An access agreement must be formalised and signed by the DPM, Contractor and landowner before commencing with the activities;	✓✓					
	All private roads used for access to the servitude must be maintained and upon completion of the works, be left in at least the original condition	✓✓					
	All contractors must be made aware of all these access routes.	✓✓					
	Any access route deviation from that in the written agreement must be closed and re-vegetated immediately, at the contractor's expense;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maximum use of both existing servitudes and existing roads must be made to minimize further disturbance through the development of new roads;	✓✓					
	In circumstances where private roads must be used, the condition of the said roads must be recorded in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record; prior to use and the condition thereof agreed by the landowner, the DPM, and the contractor;	✓✓					
	Access roads in flattish areas must follow fence lines and tree belts to avoid fragmentation of vegetated areas or croplands	✓✓					
	Access roads must only be developed on a pre-planned and approved roads;	✓✓					
	Use existing gates provided to gain access to all parts of the area authorised for development, where possible;	✓✓					
	Existing and new gates to be recorded and documented in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record;	✓✓					
	All gates must be fitted with locks and be kept locked at all times during the development phase, unless otherwise agreed with the landowner;	✓✓					
	At points where the line crosses a fence in which there is no suitable gate within the extent of the line servitude, on the instruction of the DPM, a gate must be installed at the approval of the landowner;	✓✓					
	Care must be taken that the gates must be so erected that there is a gap of no more than 100 mm between the bottom of the gate and the ground;	✓✓					
	Where gates are installed in jackal proof fencing, a suitable reinforced concrete sill must be provided beneath the gate;	✓✓					
	Original tension must be maintained in the fence wires;	✓✓					
	All gates installed in electrified fencing must be re-electrified;	✓✓					
	All demarcation fencing and barriers must be maintained in good working order for the duration of the development activities;	✓✓					
	Fencing must be erected around the camp, batching plants, hazardous storage areas, and all designated access restricted areas, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Any temporary fencing to restrict the movement of life-stock must only be erected with the permission of the land owner.	✓✓					
	All fencing must be developed of high quality material bearing the SABS mark;	✓✓					
	The use of razor wire as fencing must be avoided;	✓✓					
	Fenced areas with gate access must remain locked after hours, during weekends and on holidays if staff is away from site. Site security will be required at all times;	✓✓					
	On completion of the development phase all temporary fences are to be removed;	✓✓					
	The contractor must ensure that all fence uprights are appropriately removed, ensuring that no uprights are cut at ground level but rather removed completely.	✓✓					
	All abstraction points or bore holes must be registered with the DWS and suitable water meters installed to ensure that the abstracted volumes are measured on a daily basis;	✓✓					GA issued for boreholes which have meters

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
6	The Contractor must ensure the following: a. The vehicle abstracting water from a river does not enter or cross it and does not operate from within the river; b. No damage occurs to the river bed or banks and that the abstraction of water does not entail stream diversion activities; and c. All reasonable measures to limit pollution or sedimentation of the downstream watercourse are implemented.	✓✓					
	Ensure water conservation is being practiced by: a. Minimising water use during cleaning of equipment; b. Undertaking regular audits of water systems; and c. Including a discussion on water usage and conservation during environmental awareness training. d. The use of grey water is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Runoff from the cement/ concrete batching areas must be strictly controlled, and contaminated water must be collected, stored and either treated or disposed of off-site, at a location approved by the project manager;	✓✓					
	All spillage of oil onto concrete surfaces must be controlled by the use of an approved absorbent material and the used absorbent material disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Natural storm water runoff not contaminated during the development and clean water can be discharged directly to watercourses and water bodies, subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO;	✓✓					
	Water that has been contaminated with suspended solids, such as soils and silt, may be released into watercourses or water bodies only once all suspended solids have been removed from the water by settling out these solids in settlement ponds. The release of settled water back into the environment must be subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO.	✓✓					
	All measures regarding waste management must be undertaken using an integrated waste management approach;	✓✓					
	Sufficient, covered waste collection bins (scavenger and weatherproof) must be provided;	✓✓					
	A suitably positioned and clearly demarcated waste collection site must be identified and provided;	✓✓					
	The waste collection site must be maintained in a clean and orderly manner;	✓✓					
	Waste must be segregated into separate bins and clearly marked for each waste type for recycling and safe disposal;	✓✓					
	Staff must be trained in waste segregation;	✓✓					
	Bins must be emptied regularly;	✓✓					
	General waste produced onsite must be disposed of at registered waste disposal sites/ recycling company;	✓✓					
	Hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site;	✓✓					
	Certificates of safe disposal for general, hazardous and recycled waste must be maintained.	✓✓					
	All watercourses must be protected from direct or indirect spills of pollutants such as solid waste, sewage, cement, oils, fuels, chemicals, aggregate tailings, wash and contaminated water or organic material resulting from the Contractor's activities;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, prompt action must be taken to clear the polluted or affected areas;	✓✓					
	Where possible, no development equipment must traverse any seasonal or permanent wetland	✓✓					
	No return flow into the estuaries must be allowed and no disturbance of the Estuarine functional Zone should occur;				-		NA, no estuaries
	Development of permanent watercourse or estuary crossing must only be undertaken where no alternative access to tower position is available;	✓✓					
	There must not be any impact on the long term morphological dynamics of watercourses or estuaries;	✓✓					
	Existing crossing points must be favoured over the creation of new crossings (including temporary access)	✓✓					
	When working in or near any watercourse or estuary, the following environmental controls and consideration must be taken: a) Water levels during the period of construction; No altering of the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse	✓✓					
	b) During the execution of the works, appropriate measures to prevent pollution and contamination of the riparian environment must be implemented e.g. including ensuring that construction equipment is well maintained;	✓✓					
	c) Where earthwork is being undertaken in close proximity to any watercourse, slopes must be stabilised using suitable materials, i.e. sandbags or geotextile fabric, to prevent sand and rock from entering the channel; and	✓✓					Drainage pipes and gabions have been installed to allow natural drainage and free passage for water flow
	d) Appropriate rehabilitation and re-vegetation measures for the watercourse banks must be implemented timeously. In this regard, the banks should be appropriately and incrementally stabilised as soon as development allows.	✓✓					
	Indigenous vegetation which does not interfere with the development must be left undisturbed;	✓✓					
	Protected or endangered species may occur on or near the development site. Special care should be taken not to damage such species;	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Search, rescue and replanting of all protected and endangered species likely to be damaged during project development must be identified by the relevant specialist and completed prior to any development or clearing;	✓✓					
	Permits for removal must be obtained from the relevant CA prior to the cutting or clearing of the affected species, and they must be filed;	✓✓					
	The Environmental Audit Report must confirm that all identified species have been rescued and replanted and that the location of replanting is compliant with conditions of approvals;	✓✓					
	Trees felled due to construction must be documented and form part of the Environmental Audit Report;	✓✓					
	Rivers and watercourses must be kept clear of felled trees, vegetation cuttings and debris;	✓✓					
	Only a registered pest control operator may apply herbicides on a commercial basis and commercial application must be carried out under the supervision of a registered pest control operator, supervision of a registered pest control operator or is appropriately trained;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A daily register must be kept of all relevant details of herbicide usage;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	No herbicides must be used in estuaries;				-		NA, no estuaries
	All protected species and sensitive vegetation not removed must be clearly marked and such areas fenced off in accordance to Section 5.3: Access restricted areas. Alien invasive vegetation must be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste management facility.	✓✓					
	No interference with livestock must occur without the landowner's written consent and with the landowner or a person representing the landowner being present;	✓✓					
	The breeding sites of raptors and other wild birds species must be taken into consideration during the planning of the development programme;	✓✓					
	Breeding sites must be kept intact and disturbance to breeding birds must be avoided. Special care must be taken where nestlings or fledglings are present;	✓✓					
	Special recommendations of the avian specialist must be adhered to at all times to prevent unnecessary disturbance of birds;	✓✓					
	No poaching must be tolerated under any circumstances. All animal dens in close proximity to the works areas must be marked as Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	No deliberate or intentional killing of fauna is allowed;	✓✓					
6	In areas where snakes are abundant, snake deterrents to be deployed on the pylons to prevent snakes climbing up, being electrocuted and causing power outages; and				-		NA at this stage
	No Threatened or Protected species (ToPs) and/or protected fauna as listed according NEMBA (Act No. 10 of 2004) and relevant provincial ordinances may be removed and/or relocated without appropriate authorisations/permits.	✓✓					
	Identify, demarcate and prevent impact to all known sensitive heritage features on site in accordance with the No-Go procedure in Section 5.3: Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	Carry out general monitoring of excavations for potential fossils, artefacts and material of heritage importance;	✓✓					
	All work must cease immediately, if any human remains and/or other archaeological, palaeontological and historical material are uncovered. Such material, if exposed, must be reported to the nearest museum, archaeologist/ palaeontologist (or the South African Police Services), so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time must be allowed to remove/collect such material before development recommences.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological or archaeological resources discovered at this stage
	Safety of the public Identify fire hazards, demarcate and restrict public access to these areas as well as notify the local authority of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately fenced or demarcated; Adequate protective measures must be implemented to prevent unauthorised access to and climbing of partly constructed towers and protective scaffolding; Ensure structures vulnerable to high winds are secured; Maintain an incidents and complaints register in which all incidents or complaints involving the public are logged.	✓✓					
	Mobile chemical toilets are installed onsite if no other ablution facilities are available;	✓✓					
	The use of ablution facilities and or mobile toilets must be used at all times and no indiscriminate use of the veld for the purposes of ablutions must be permitted under any circumstances;	✓✓					
	Where mobile chemical toilets are required, the following must be ensured: a) Toilets are located no closer than 100 m to any watercourse or water body;	✓✓					
	b) Toilets are secured to the ground to prevent them from toppling due to wind or any other cause;	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	c) No spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and the contents are managed in accordance with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	d) Toilets have an external closing mechanism and are closed and secured from the outside when not in use to prevent toilet paper from being blown out;	✓✓					
	e) Toilets are emptied before long weekends and workers holidays, and must be locked after working hours;	✓✓					
	f) Toilets are serviced regularly and the ECO must inspect toilets to ensure compliance to health standards;	✓✓					
	A copy of the waste disposal certificates must be maintained.	✓✓					
	Undertake environmentally-friendly pest control in the camp area;	✓✓					
	Ensure that the workforce is sensitised to the effects of sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV AIDS;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that information posters on AIDS are displayed in the Contractor Camp area;	✓✓					
	Information and education relating to sexually transmitted diseases to be made available to both construction workers and local community, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Free condoms must be made available to all staff on site at central points;	✓✓					
	Medical support must be made available;	✓✓					
	Provide access to Voluntary HIV Testing and Counselling Services.	✓✓					
	Compile an Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) prior to the commencement of the proposed project;	✓✓					
	The Emergency Plan must deal with accidents, potential spillages and fires in line with relevant legislation;	✓✓					
	All staff must be made aware of emergency procedures as part of environmental awareness training;	✓✓					
	The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	In the event of emergency necessary mitigation measures to contain the spill or leak must be implemented (see Hazardous Substances section 5.17).	✓✓					
	The use and storage of hazardous substances to be minimised and non-hazardous and non-toxic alternatives substituted where possible;	✓✓					
	All hazardous substances must be stored in suitable containers as defined in the Method Statement;	✓✓					
	Containers must be clearly marked to indicate contents, quantities and safety requirements;	✓✓					
	All storage areas must be bunded. The bunded area must be of sufficient capacity to contain a spill / leak from the stored containers;	✓✓					
6	Bunded areas to be suitably lined with a SABS approved liner;	✓✓					
	An Alphabetical Hazardous Chemical Substance (HCS) control sheet must be drawn up and kept up to date on a continuous basis;	✓✓					
	All hazardous chemicals that will be used on site must have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);	✓✓					
	All employees working with HCS must be trained in the safe use of the substance and according to the safety data sheet;	✓✓					
	Employees handling hazardous substances / materials must be aware of the potential impacts and follow appropriate safety measures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be made available;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that diesel and other liquid fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid is stored in appropriate storage tanks or in bowsers;	✓✓					
	The tanks/ bowsers must be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete) with a permanent bund. The impermeable lining must extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund must be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers (110% statutory requirement plus an allowance for rainfall);	✓✓					
	The floor of the bund must be sloped, draining to an oil separator;	✓✓					
	Provision must be made for refuelling at the storage area by protecting the soil with an impermeable groundcover. Where dispensing equipment is used, a drip tray must be used to ensure small spills are contained;	✓✓					
	All empty externally dirty drums must be stored on a drip tray or within a bunded area;	✓✓					
	No unauthorised access into the hazardous substances storage areas must be permitted;	✓✓					
	No smoking must be allowed within the vicinity of the hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Adequate fire-fighting equipment must be made available at all hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Where refuelling away from the dedicated refuelling station is required, a mobile refuelling unit must be used. Appropriate ground protection such as drip trays must be used;	✓✓					
	An appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity/s involving the use of hazardous substance must be available at all times;	✓✓					
	The responsible operator must have the required training to make use of the spill kit in emergency situations;	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	An appropriate number of spill kits must be available and must be located in all areas where activities are being undertaken;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, contaminated soil must be collected in containers and stored in a central location and disposed of according to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008. Refer to Section 5.7 for procedures concerning storm and waste water management and 5.8 for solid and hazardous waste management.	✓✓					
	Where possible and practical all maintenance of vehicles and equipment must take place in the workshop area;	✓✓					
	During servicing of vehicles or equipment, especially where emergency repairs are effected outside the workshop area, a suitable drip tray must be used to prevent spills onto the soil. The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or be removed from site to facilitate repair;	✓✓					
	Workshop areas must be monitored for oil and fuel spills;	✓✓					
	Appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity taking place must be available;	✓✓					
	The workshop area must have a bunded concrete slab that is sloped to facilitate runoff into a collection sump or suitable oil / water separator where maintenance work on vehicles and equipment can be performed;	✓✓					
	Water drainage from the workshop must be contained and managed in accordance Section 5.7: Storm and waste water management.	✓✓					
	Concrete mixing must be carried out on an impermeable surface;	✓✓					
	Batching plants areas must be fitted with a containment facility for the collection of cement laden water.	✓✓					
	Dirty water from the batching plant must be contained to prevent soil and groundwater contamination	✓✓					
	Bagged cement must be stored in an appropriate facility and at least 10 m away from any water courses, gullies and drains;	✓✓					
	A washout facility must be provided for washing of concrete associated equipment. Water used for washing must be restricted;	✓✓					
	Hardened concrete from the washout facility or concrete mixer can either be reused or disposed of at an appropriate licenced disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Empty cement bags must be secured with adequate binding material if these will be temporarily stored on site;	✓✓					
	Sand and aggregates containing cement must be kept damp to prevent the generation of dust (Refer to Section 5.20: Dust emissions)	✓✓					
6	Any excess sand, stone and cement must be removed or reused from site on completion of construction period and disposed at a registered disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Temporary fencing must be erected around batching plants in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation;	✓✓					
	Take all reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust as a result of project development activities to the satisfaction of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be avoided until such time as soil stripping is required and similarly exposed surfaces must be re- vegetated or stabilised as soon as is practically possible;	✓✓					
	Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials must be avoided under high wind conditions or when a visible dust plume is present;	✓✓					
	During high wind conditions, the ECO must evaluate the situation and make recommendations as to whether dust-damping measures are adequate, or whether working will cease altogether until the wind speed drops to an acceptable level;	✓✓					
	Where possible, soil stockpiles must be located in sheltered areas where they are not exposed to the erosive effects of the wind;	✓✓					
	Where erosion of stockpiles becomes a problem, erosion control measures must be implemented at the discretion of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Vehicle speeds must not exceed 40 km/h along dust roads or 20 km/h when traversing unconsolidated and non-vegetated areas;	✓✓					
	Straw stabilisation must be applied at a rate of one bale/10m^2 and harrowed into the top 100 mm of top material, for all completed earthworks;				-		This condition to be confirmed with technical specifications for earthworks and may be NA
	For significant areas of excavation or exposed ground, dust suppression measures must be used to minimise the spread of dust.	✓✓					
	Any blasting activity must be conducted by a suitably licensed blasting contractor; and	✓✓					
	Notification of surrounding landowners, emergency services site personnel of blasting activity 24 hours prior to such activity taking place on Site.	✓✓					
	The Contractor must keep noise level within acceptable limits, Restrict the use of sound amplification equipment for communication and emergency only.	✓✓					
6.22	**Noise** All vehicles and machinery must be fitted with appropriate silencing technology and must be properly maintained; Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise must be recorded and communicated. Where possible or applicable, provide transport to and from the site on a daily basis for construction workers; Develop a Code of Conduct for the construction phase.	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
6.23	**Fire Prevention** Designate smoking areas where the fire hazard could be regarded as insignificant;	✓✓					
	Firefighting equipment must be available on all vehicles located on site;	✓✓					
	The local Fire Protection Agency (FPA) must be informed of construction activities;	✓✓					
	Contact numbers for the FPA and emergency services must be communicated in environmental awareness training and displayed at a central location on site;	✓✓					
	Two way swop of contact details between ECO and FPA.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time site based ESCO
6.24	**Stockpiling and stockpile areas** All material that is excavated during the project development phase (either during piling (if required) or earthworks) must be stored appropriately on site in order to minimise impacts to watercourses, watercourses and water bodies;	✓✓					
	All stockpiled material must be maintained and kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by undertaking regular weeding and control methods;	✓✓					
	Topsoil stockpiles must not exceed 2 m in height;	✓✓					
	During periods of strong winds and heavy rain, the stockpiles must be covered with appropriate material (e.g. cloth, tarpaulin etc.);	✓✓					
	Where possible, sandbags (or similar) must be placed at the bases of the stockpiled material in order to prevent erosion of the material.	✓✓					
6.25	**Civil Works** Where terracing is required, topsoil must be collected and retained for the purpose of re-use later to rehabilitate disturbed areas not covered by yard stone;	✓✓					
	Areas to be rehabilitated include terrace embankments and areas outside the high voltage yards;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where required, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	These areas can be stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas must be managed in accordance with Section 5.35: Landscaping and rehabilitation;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	All excess spoil generated during terracing activities must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a recognised landfill site; and	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
6.26	**Excavation of foundation, cable trenching and drainage systems** All excess spoil generated during foundation excavation must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a licensed landfill site, if not used for backfilling purposes;	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Management of equipment for excavation purposes must be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; and	✓✓					
	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
6.27	**Installation of foundations, cable trenching and drainage systems** Batching of cement to be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.19: Batching plants; and Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.28	**Installation of equipment** Management of dust must be conducted in accordance with Section 5. 20: Dust emissions; Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
5.2	**Steelwork Assembly and Erection** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
6.29	**Cabling and Stringing** Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and	✓✓					
6.30	**Testing and Commissioning** Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.31	**Socio-economic** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts	✓✓					
	Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste (off cuts etc.) shall be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 6.8: Solid waste and hazardous Management;	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement communication strategies to facilitate public participation;	✓✓					
	Develop and implement a collaborative and constructive approach to conflict resolution as part of the external stakeholder engagement process;	✓✓					
	Sustain continuous communication and liaison with neighbouring owners and residents	✓✓					
	Create work and training opportunities for local stakeholders; and	✓✓					
	Where feasible, no workers, with the exception of security personnel, must be permitted to stay over-night on the site. This would reduce the risk to local farmers.				-		NA, no workers stay overnight on site
6.32	**Temporary closure of site** Bunds must be emptied (where applicable) and need to be undertaken in accordance with the impact management actions included in sections 5.17: Hazardous substances and 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Hazardous storage areas must be well ventilated;	✓✓					
	Fire extinguishers must be serviced and accessible. Service records to be filed and audited at last service;	✓✓					
	Emergency and contact details displayed must be displayed;	✓✓					
	Security personnel must be briefed and have the facilities to contact or be contacted by relevant management and emergency personnel;	✓✓					
	Night hazards such as reflectors, lighting, traffic signage etc. must have been checked;	✓✓					
	Fire hazards identified and the local authority must have been notified of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	Structures vulnerable to high winds must be secured;	✓✓					
	Wind and dust mitigation must be implemented;	✓✓					
	Cement and materials stores must have been secured;	✓✓					
	Toilets must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Refuse bins must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Drip trays must have been emptied and secured.	✓✓					
6.33	**Dismantling of old equipment** All old equipment removed during the project must be stored in such a way as to prevent pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	Oil containing equipment must be stored to prevent leaking or be stored on drip trays;	✓✓					
	All scrap steel must be stacked neatly and any disused and broken insulators must be stored in containers;	✓✓					
	Once material has been scrapped and the contract has been placed for removal, the disposal Contractor must ensure that any equipment containing pollution causing substances is dismantled and transported in such a way as to prevent spillage and pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must also be equipped to contain and clean up any pollution causing spills; and Disposal of unusable material must be at a licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
6.34	**Landscaping and rehabilitation** All areas disturbed by construction activities must be subject to landscaping and rehabilitation; All spoil and waste must be disposed of to a registered waste site;				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
							comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPLs.
	All slopes must be assessed for contouring, and to contour only when the need is identified in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPLs.
	Berms that have been created must have a slope of 1:4 and be replanted with indigenous species and grasses that approximates the original condition;				-		
	Where new access roads have crossed cultivated farmlands, that lands must be rehabilitated by ripping which must be agreed to by the holder of the EA and the landowners;				-		
	Rehabilitation of access roads outside of farmland;				-		
	Indigenous species must be used for with species and/grasses to where it compliments or approximates the original condition;				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be used for rehabilitation (refer to Section 5.24: Stockpiling and stockpiled areas);				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread so as to facilitate seeding and minimise loss of soil due to erosion;				-		
	Before placing topsoil, all visible weeds from the placement area and from the topsoil must be removed;				-		
	Subsoil must be ripped before topsoil is placed;				-		
	The rehabilitation must be timed so that rehabilitation can take place at the optimal time for vegetation establishment;				-		
	Where impacted through construction related activity, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		
	Sloped areas stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		
	Spoil can be used for backfilling or landscaping as long as it is covered by a minimum of 150 mm of topsoil.				-		
	Where required, re-vegetation including hydro-seeding can be enhanced using a vegetation seed mixture as described below. A mixture of seed can be used provided the mixture is carefully selected to ensure the following: a) Annual and perennial plants are chosen;				-		
	b) Pioneer species are included;				-		
	c) Species chosen must be indigenous to the area with the seeds used coming from the area;				-		
	d) Root systems must have a binding effect on the soil;				-		
	e) The final product must not cause an ecological imbalance in the area.				-		
Part C - Impact Management Actions based on site specific environmental attributes							
	General The Owner shall ensure an Independent Auditor undertakes a compliance audit of the project every five years and submit the findings to DFFE. The Report must comply with the provision of Appendix 7 of the NEMA.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Botanical There should be no indiscriminate driving of vehicles 'in the veld' i.e. off designated roads and access routes.	✓✓					
	Construction areas must be clearly marked and no activity should occur outside these areas apart from access.	✓✓					
	Toilet facilities must be provided during the construction phase. The veld should not be used for ablutions.	✓✓					
9	Introduction of spread of alien invasive plant species must be avoided. Strict monitoring for possible invasion by alien plans species must be implemented and should remain in place for three years post-construction. Of particular note is the avoidance of spread of *Opuntia ficus-indica* (Prickly-pear – 'spiny form'). During the operational phase there must be ongoing monitoring to ensure that no alien invasive plant species are introduced to the sub-station site and that weedy species are eradicated.	✓✓					
	An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must oversee post-construction site cleaning and all construction sites must be inspected for cleanliness post-construction.	✓✓					
	Bats Artificial lighting - Consciously switch off all lights at a construction area when not required anymore, do not let it burn throughout the night. If suitable for the purpose utilize lighting temperatures (colours/wavelengths) that attract less insects.	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Foraging habitat loss - Adhere to the sensitivity map. Keep to designated areas and designated roads with all construction vehicles. Damaged areas not required after construction should be rehabilitated by an experienced vegetation succession specialist.	✓✓					
	Fauna Before vegetation clearance commences, areas must be walked and slow-moving animals removed out of the impact area.	✓✓					
	Construction workers should be made aware of slow-moving and cryptic species such as tortoises.	✓✓					
	Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm by persons with the necessary training in identification and handling of snakes.	✓✓					
	All construction staff shall undergo environmental awareness training and must be informed that disruption, trapping or snaring of wildlife is not permitted.	✓✓					
	Extra care should be taken on high fire danger index or rating days (orange or red days, see http://www.forestry.co.za/fire-danger-index/), where wildfire could start easily and spread rapidly, causing a high mortality in fauna species. High risk hot work should be carefully controlled and firefighting provisions must be on hand to quickly attend to and extinguish fires on these days.	✓✓					
	The presence of the switching station should not result in a disruption of the natural fire frequency, which could otherwise result in an accumulation of senescent vegetation and fuel so that when a fire does eventually occur it is faster moving and more intense than an natural fire, and can result in an increased mortality of fauna and retard vegetation recovery, cause the soil to turn hydrophobic and result in an increased risk of significant soil erosion. Thus the WEF owner must have agreements in place with local fire protection association, land owners and fire services to manage a wildfire, i.e. the setting of back burns from the ridgeline to counter wildfire conflagration of ridge top. Thus managing habitat vitality and biodiversity.	✓✓					
9	**Agriculture/soils** Minimise the footprint of disturbance.	✓✓					
	Implement an effective stormwater control system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. Include periodical site inspection in environmental performance reporting that inspects the effectiveness of the run-off control system and specifically records occurrence or not of any erosion on site or downstream.	✓✓					
	Prohibit vehicular passage off designated roads and construction areas and use dust control measures during construction. Include periodic site inspections in environmental performance reporting that specifically records occurrence, or not, of off-road vehicle tracks in specific areas.	✓✓					
	If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them.	✓✓					
	Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces). During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. Erosion must be controlled where necessary on rehabilitated areas.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPLs.
	Establish an effective record-keeping system for each area where soil is disturbed for constructional purposes. These records should be included in environmental performance reports, and should include all of the below: Record the GPS coordinates of each area.	✓✓					
	Record the date of topsoil stripping.	✓✓					
	Record the GPS coordinates of where the topsoil is stockpiled.	✓✓					
	Record the date of cessation of construction (or operation) activities at the particular site.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on cessation of constructional activities.	✓✓					
	Record date and depth of re-spreading of topsoil.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on completion of rehabilitation and on an annual basis thereafter to show vegetation establishment and evaluate progress of restoration over time.						

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Palaeontology Remove any fossils found and send to a museum for curation – implement the chance find procedure. During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil material by the responsible ECO. Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible Environmental Control Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e. the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy).				-		Noted, no new palaeontological sites or fossils have been discovered at this stage
	Freshwater Contaminated runoff from the construction activities on site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction should preferably be undertaken in the low rainfall months when stormwater runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features or minimised during high rainfall events.	✓✓					
	After the construction phase, impacted areas within the freshwater features that have been disturbed should be rehabilitated, and re-vegetated with suitable vegetation.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels, these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. Should the site be decommissioned, these structures should be removed from the channels and the disturbed areas rehabilitated.	✓✓					
	Any increase in stormwater runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed within the drainage lines.	✓✓					
	Stormwater management for the site should be such that there are no direct discharges of stormwater arising from constructed areas into any of the freshwater features.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas should be monitored and managed in terms of the growth of invasive alien plants in/on river beds/banks.	✓✓					
Conditions common to the OHPL EMPrs							
	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation.	✓✓					
	Only use existing access routes to reached infrastructure, proper identification of new AIPs introductions	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas	✓✓					
	Restrict vegetation clearing to the minimum footprint area to decrease the impact on habitat integrity and diversity			x			Three (3) deviated sections of the 90km OHPL beyond the 100m approved corridor was identified for eleven (11) towers; namely SW164A, SW165, SW154A, SW154B, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R. It is recommended to relocate the deviated towers back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage.
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15 m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora	✓✓					
	Access roads should be kept to existing roads, as far as possible, so as to reduce fragmentation of natural habitat outside of the authorised footprint.	✓✓					
	Upon completion of construction activities, it must be ensured that no bare areas remain, and that indigenous species be used to revegetate the disturbed area.	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas.	✓✓					

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Removal of AIP species should preferably commence during the planning phase and continue throughout the construction and operational phases thereby ensuring that no AIP propagules are spread with construction rubble, or soils contaminated with AIP seeds during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Construction and/or alterations within this habitat unit is highly advised against, not only is wetlands protected under certain legislative documents they are of ecologically important ESA.	✓✓					
	Implement erosion control measures where necessary to ensure that further habitat loss does not occur.	✓✓					
	All soils compacted because of maintenance activities should be ripped and reprofiled to natural levels and revegetated with indigenous vegetation. Establishment of reintroduced vegetation within such disturbed areas must be monitored as part of maintenance activities to ensure no cumulative loss of floral habitat.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched and marked for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	A rescue and relocation plan must be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all floral SCC that will potentially be impacted by the proposed development. A Floral SCC Management Plan must also be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all SCC that will not be impacted directly but that could be impacted by edge effect impacts from operational and maintenance phase activities. The SCC Management Plan can be incorporated into the Rehabilitation Plan and must focus on the protection of specific RDL, and NT species that form part of the Study Area.	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be restricted to what is absolutely necessary and should remain within the approved development footprint.	✓✓					
	Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the construction activities. Additional road construction should be limited to what is absolutely necessary, and the footprint thereof kept to a minimal.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC species.	✓✓					
	Regular monitoring of SCC present and observation regarding their extent and abundance.	✓✓					
	Proper management plans to (if possible) relocated or avoid disturbing SCC species, especially those which are sensitive to disturbance.	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities.	✓✓					
Terrestrial Ecology - Fauna	Footprint areas (Pylons and servitude road) are to remain as small as possible with only those are necessary being cleared. Only tall trees located under the powerline are to be cut back, but not totally removed. As much herbaceous and shrubland vegetation as possible must remain under the powerlines. Small reptile and arachnid species should they not self-relocate must be carefully moved to habitat outside of the disturbance footprint.	✓✓					
	Existing roads must be used and as far as possible no new roads constructed.	✓✓					
	Avoid placement of pylons and service roads within this habitat unit and the associated zones of regulation. Do not clear any riparian vegetation within the powerline servitude. Where absolutely necessary only trim tall trees, do not cut them down.	✓✓					
	Manage edge effects and Alien Plant proliferation. Manage erosion and footprint creep.	✓✓					
	Vehicles to use designated roads as far as possible. Minimise vegetation clearance to only what is needed. No collection or destruction of faunal species and SCC is to occur. SCC to be relocated outside of disturbance footprint if they do not relocate themselves (Professional help may be required for such).	✓✓					
	Manage alien plant proliferation in disturbed areas and footprints. No catching / hunting of faunal species during operational activities. Manage erosion to ensure further habitat degradation does not occur. Do not clear vegetation unnecessarily under the powerline servitude.	✓✓					
	No collection or trapping of faunal SCC. Manage edge effects, habitat degradation and alien plant proliferation.	✓✓					
Aquatic ecology	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses;	✓✓					
	Due to the accessibility of the sites, no unnecessary crossing of the watercourses may be permitted and it is strongly recommended that the existing farm and access roads be utilised	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	It is strongly recommended that all support structures associated with the proposed powerline infrastructure be located outside the delineated extent of the identified watercourses and their 32m NEMA ZoR.	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	Maintenance vehicles must make use of dedicated access roads and no indiscriminate movement in the watercourses may be permitted	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate movement of construction equipment in the watercourses and buffer zones surrounding the watercourses may be permitted. Use must be made of the existing roads during the decommissioning phase	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	All surface infrastructure (including throughflow structures) must be decommissioned. All materials must be removed from the watercourses (where applicable) and may temporarily be stored/ stockpiled outside of the delineated extent of the watercourses, where after it must be removed from site and disposed of at a registered disposal facility	✓✓					
Avifauna	All construction activities should be strictly managed according to generally accepted environmental best practice standards, so as to avoid any unnecessary impact on the receiving environment.	✓✓					
	All temporary disturbed areas should be rehabilitated according to the site's rehabilitation plan, following construction.				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPLs.
	The overhead cables (specifically the earth wires) should be fitted with an approved anti bird collision line marking device to make cables more visible to birds in flight and reduce the likelihood of collisions. This should be done according to the Eskom Distribution standards in terms of device spacing and other factors. Literature around the world points towards a 50-60% reduction in bird collision risk if the line is marked (Jenkins, Smallie & Diamond, 2010; Shaw et al, 2021). The line marking device should be a dynamic (moving – bird flapper type) device.	✓✓					From May 2024 the ECO recommended that bird flight diverters be fitted to the strung sections of the SW & WK OHPL. Following on from the NCR which was issued by the ECO in March 2025, the ECO commends the response and actions taken during April 2025 to deliver the devices to site and commence with fitment. The basis for changing the audit findings from **NC** to **C** and closing out the NCR is based on the fitment of the devices continuing as an urgent priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates
	The new power line should be patrolled during operation by Eskom annually to measure any impacts on birds (through detecting collision fatalities) and to monitor the durability of the line marking devices.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Where multiple devices on a span have failed (broken off or become stuck and non-dynamic due to wind) they should be replaced immediately.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Any recorded bird fatality data should be submitted to the Eskom –EWT Strategic Partnership where it will be curated and publicly accessible.				-		No bird fatalities recorded or reported to ECO at this stage
	The pylon structure to be used provides sufficient clearance between phase and phase and phase and earth to mitigate against the risk of bird electrocution.	✓✓					
	It is recommended as a precautionary measure that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to further provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware.				-		The ECO has communicated the requirement of fitment of bird perches to pylon tops. Although this activity has been noted as not yet applicable in previous reports, it is now imminently required.
	It is also essential that if any of the pylon structures are changed, we are given opportunity to assess the electrocution risk of the new structure and design mitigation.				-		There have been no new structure and design pylon structures at this stage
Heritage	An archaeologist/ heritage practitioner should conduct a walkthrough of a section of the proposed new servitude for the transmission line after vegetation clearing from: the Remaining Extent of the Farm Brakhill No. 139 (GPS reading: 33.31.328 ; S 25.23.426 E) to the Grassridge substation.	✓✓					
	All construction activities must be monitored or alternatively a person must be specially trained, for example the ECO, to conduct the monitoring. This must include the clearing of vegetation, levelling, excavations for other underground/ buried infrastructure and all above ground construction activities.	✓✓					
	Construction managers/foremen should also be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.	✓✓					
	If any human remains (or any other concentrations of archaeological heritage material) are exposed during construction, all work must cease in the immediate area of the finds and must be reported immediately to the archaeologist at the Albany Museum in Makhanda (Tel.: 046 622 2312) or to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (Tel.: 043 7450 888). Sufficient time should be allowed to investigate and to remove/collect such material. Recommendations will follow from the investigation and may include:				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage

No.	**4 x Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations** (dated March & June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	- Consultation with the local communities regarding the conditions for the possible removal, storage and reburial (in the case of human remains) of heritage material.						
	If the local communities agree to the removal of human remains and heritage, an archaeologist must apply for permits from the Eastern Cape Province Heritage Resources Authority to collect and/or excavate sites/materials from archaeological sites impacted by the development.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Consultation with the Albany Museum (repository for archaeological material in the Eastern Cape) regarding permit(s) to remove the heritage material, the storing, curating and costs involved.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A Phase 2 Mitigation process to systematically excavate and to remove the archaeological deposits before construction of the development continues.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Monitor construction activities and implement chance fossil find procedure.	✓✓					Noted, Chance fossil find procedure available on site
		Summary calculation					
		355	0	1	55	0	**411** (total no. of conditions)
		355	0	1	55	0	**356** (audited) **55** (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(355x2)+(0x1)+(1x0)] / (356x2) x100
		EMPr Compliance					**99.7%**

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
2	The following key conditions would be required to be included within the environmental authorisation issued for the access road: » The project footprint must be minimised and must remain within the demarcated development area to avoid impacts on episodic drainage lines and SCCs in the surrounding areas.	✓✓					
	» The access road layout and EMPr should be approved along with the environmental authorisation (should authorisation be issued for the project).	✓✓					
	» All mitigation measures detailed within the BA Report, as well as the specialist reports contained within Appendices D to H, are to be implemented.	✓✓					
	» The EMPr as contained within Appendix I of the BA Report should form part of the contract with the Contractor appointed to construct and maintain access road in order to ensure compliance with environmental specifications and management measures. The implementation of the EMPr for all life cycle phases of the access road is considered key in achieving the appropriate environmental management standards as detailed for this project.	✓✓					
	» A pre-construction walk-through of the access road route for species of conservation concern (SCC) that would be affected and that can be translocated must be undertaken by an ecologist prior to the commencement of the construction phase. Permits from the relevant national and provincial authorities, i.e., CapeNature and the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE), must be obtained before the individual species of concern are disturbed.	✓✓					
	» Prior to construction, a walkdown of the final road layout must be completed by an archaeologist to ensure that no significant archaeological heritage is impacted by the proposed road development.	✓✓					
	» Obtain all other environmental permits for the project, as required.	✓✓					
	The Developer must ensure that the implementation of the project complies with the requirements of all environmental authorisations, permits, and obligations emanating from relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	This EMPr shall be binding on all the parties involved in the planning, construction and operational phases of the project, and shall be enforceable at all levels of contract and operational management within the project. The document must be adhered to and updated as relevant throughout the project life cycle.	✓✓					
Planning and design							
5	Plan and conduct pre-construction activities in an environmentally acceptable manner.	✓✓					

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	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses.	✓✓					
	The throughflow structures must be designed to ensure that the structures are geotechnically sound and that they are hydraulically stable, even if a 1:100 year flood event was to occur. The designs should include culverts installed intermittently to ensure a free draining landscape that does not lead to erosion, incision and sedimentation.	✓✓					
	It is recommended that a suitably qualified hydrologist be consulted to provide guidance on the relevant sizes and width requirements to ensure that hydraulic functioning of the system is maintained.	✓✓					
	In addition, the crossings must be designed such that should they be overtopped, they remain stable and do not lead to excessive downstream erosion and incision. Similarly, a freshwater ecologist must ensure that the final design accounts for appropriate wetting frequencies and patterns are maintained in the pre-development condition.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no clearing or stockpiling occurs within the episodic drainage line and possible buffer zones as defined by the freshwater specialists.	✓✓					
	The delineated extent of the episodic drainage line must be clearly demarcated with danger tape as a 'no-go area' by an Environmental Control Officer (ECO). No construction personnel and equipment/vehicles may enter the episodic drainage line.	✓✓					
	Obtain any additional environmental permits required prior to the commencement of construction. Copies of permits/licenses must be submitted to the Director: Environmental Impact Evaluation at the DFFE.	✓✓					
	Before the commencement of any construction and clearing for the proposed realigned access road, a walkthrough must be conducted during the winter season to ensure all occurring species of concern are marked for relocation or destruction, for which the relevant permits must be applied for.	✓✓					
	Affected individuals of selected protected species (i.e. those that are of high conservation value or which have a high probability of surviving translocation) which cannot be avoided should be translocated to a safe area on the site prior to construction. This does not include woody species which cannot be translocated and where these are protected by DFFF and permit for their destruction would be required.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the final road layout must be completed by an archaeologist to ensure that no significant archaeological heritage is impacted by the proposed road development.	✓✓					
	A chance find procedure must be developed and implemented in the event that archaeological or palaeontological resources are found.	✓✓					
	An Ecological walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched for and marked. Wherever possible micro-siting must take place to avoid SCC, and especially SCC which cannot be rescued and relocated.	✓✓					
	Wherever possible micro-siting must take place to avoid SCC, and especially SCC which cannot be rescued and relocated. An assessment must be undertaken to determine those that are eligible for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	The terms of this EMPr and the Environmental Authorisation must be included in all tender documentation and Contractors contracts.	✓✓					
	Pre-construction environmental induction for all construction staff on site must be provided to ensure that basic environmental principles are adhered to. This includes awareness of no littering, appropriate handling of pollution and chemical spills, avoiding fire hazards, minimising wildlife interactions, remaining within demarcated construction areas etc.	✓✓					
Construction							
6	Construction Manager will: » Ensure all specifications and legal constraints specifically with regards to the environment are highlighted to the Contractor(s) so that they are aware of these.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the Developer and its Contractor(s) are made aware of all stipulations within the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the EMPr is correctly implemented throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. This will be documented as part of the site meeting minutes through input from the independent ECO.	✓✓					
	» Be fully conversant with the EIA for the project, the EMPr, the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation, and all relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits.	✓✓					
	Site Manager (The Contractor's on-site Representative) will: » Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of the BA.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents and conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of the EMPr.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant environmental legislation, and ensure compliance with these.	✓✓					
	» Have overall responsibility of the EMPr and its implementation.	✓✓					
	» Conduct audits to ensure compliance to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Ensure there is communication with the Technical Director, the ECO, the Internal Environmental Officer and relevant discipline engineers on matters concerning the environment.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that no actions are taken which will harm or may indirectly cause harm to the environment, and take steps to prevent pollution on the site.	✓✓					
	» Confine activities to the demarcated construction site.	✓✓					
	An independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must be appointed by the project proponent prior to the commencement of any authorised activities and will be responsible for monitoring, reviewing and verifying compliance by the Contractor with the environmental specifications of the EMPr and the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation. Accordingly, the ECO will: » Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the EIA.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the conditions of the EA (once issued).	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of all relevant environmental legislation, and ensure compliance therewith.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits issued for the project.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the contents of the EMPr are communicated to the Contractors site staff and that the Site Manager and Contractors are constantly made aware of the contents through ongoing discussion.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that compliance with the EMPr is monitored through regular and comprehensive inspection of the site and surrounding areas.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that the Site Manager has input into the review and acceptance of construction methods and method statements.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that activities on site comply with all relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that a removal is ordered of any person(s) and/or equipment responsible for any contravention of the specifications of the EMPr.				-		No removal orders applicable at this stage
	» Ensure that any non-compliance or remedial measures that need to be applied are reported	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Keep records of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Independently report to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) in terms of compliance with the specifications of the EMPr and conditions of the EA (once issued).	✓✓					
	» Keep records of all reports submitted to DFFE.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
6	As a general mitigation strategy, the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) should be present for the site preparation and initial clearing activities to ensure the correct demarcation of no-go areas, facilitate environmental induction with construction staff and supervise any flora relocation and faunal rescue activities that may need to take place during the site clearing (i.e. during site establishment, and excavation of foundations).	✓✓					
	The ECO will be supplemented with the EPC Contractor's/Project Company's Environmental Office (EO) who will be located on site on a daily basis and will guide the EPC Contractor's/Project Company's to ensure compliance with the environmental considerations.	✓✓					
	Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment Representative and/or Environmental Officer: The Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Representative, employed by the Contractor, is responsible for managing the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr, and for the compilation of regular (usually weekly) Monitoring Reports. In addition, the SHE must act as liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues and ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager and Contractor. In some instances, a separate Environmental Officer (EO) may be appointed to support this function.	✓✓					
	The Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment Representative and/or Environmental Officer should: » Be well versed in environmental matters.	✓✓					
	» Understand the relevant environmental legislation and processes and the implementation thereof.	✓✓					
	» Understand the hierarchy of Environmental Compliance Reporting, and the implications of Non-Compliance.	✓✓					
	» Know the background of the project and understand the implementation programme.	✓✓					
	» Be able to resolve conflicts and make recommendations on site in terms of the requirements of this specification.	✓✓					
	» Keep accurate and detailed records of all EMPr-related activities on site. The EO shall keep a daily diary for monitoring the site specific activities as per project schedule.	✓✓					

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	» Supervise any flora relocation and faunal rescue activities that may need to take place during the site clearing (i.e. during site establishment, and excavation of foundations) and therefore needs the relevant training/ experience. The EO will have overall responsibility for day-to day environmental management and implementation of mitigations.	✓✓					
	» The EO is responsible for reporting to the ECO on the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr and other Project Permits / Authorisations.	✓✓					
	» Ensure or otherwise train and induct all contractor's employees prior to commencement of any works.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that there is daily communication with the Site Manager regarding the monitoring of the site.	✓✓					
	» Compilation of Weekly and Monthly Monitoring Reports to be submitted to the ECO and Site Manager.	✓✓					
	» In addition, the EO/ Environmental Representative must act as project liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues and ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager, ECO and Contractor(s).	✓✓					
	Contractors and Service Providers: It is important that Contractors are aware of the responsibilities in terms of the relevant environmental legislation and the contents of this EMPr. The Contractor must appoint an Internal Environmental Officer (EO) who will be responsible for informing contractor employees and sub-contractors of their environmental obligations in terms of the environmental specifications, and for ensuring that employees are adequately experienced and properly trained in order to execute the works in a manner that will minimise environmental impacts.	✓✓					
	The Internal Environmental Officer and Contractor's obligations in this regard include the following: » Must be fully knowledgeable on all environmental features of the construction site and the surrounding environment.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents and the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of all the licences and permits issued for the site.	✓✓					
	» Ensure a copy of the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr is easily accessible to all on-site staff members	✓✓					
	» Ensure contractor employees are familiar with the requirements of this EMPr and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the proposed access road.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that prior to commencing any site works, all contractor employees and sub-contractors must have attended environmental awareness training included in the induction training which must provide staff with an appreciation of the project's environmental requirements, and how they are to be implemented.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager and Contractor.	✓✓					
	» Manage the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr, and the compilation of regular (usually weekly) Monitoring Reports.	✓✓					
	» Keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken, including those of the Independent ECO.	✓✓					
	» Inform staff of the environmental issues as deemed necessary by the Independent ECO.	✓✓					
6	All contractors (including sub-contractors and staff) and service providers are ultimately responsible for: » Ensuring adherence to the environmental management specifications.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that Method Statements are submitted to the Site Manager (and ECO) for approval before any work is undertaken.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that any instructions issued by the Site Manager on the advice of the ECO are adhered to.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a report is tabled at each site meeting, which will document all incidents that have occurred during the period before the site meeting.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a register is kept in the site office, which lists all transgressions issued by the ECO.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a register of all public complaints is maintained.	✓✓					
	Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will represent the community and assist the Owner, Contractor and the Engineer with communication between them and the community. Inform community regarding the project details, safety precautions and programme.	✓✓					
	Duties and responsibilities of the community liaison officer include: » Be available at the site offices generally between the hours of 07:00 and 09:00 and again from 15:00 until end of working day. Normal working hours will be from 07:00 am till 17:00.	✓✓					
	» Maintain an up-to-date record of potential employees within the community and provide the contractor with copies of this information.	✓✓					
	» To identify, screen and nominate labour from the community in accordance with the Contractor's requirements and determine, in consultation with the Contractor, the needs of local labour for employment and relevant technical training, where applicable.	✓✓					
	» Liaise between Contractor and labour regarding wages and conditions of employment.	✓✓					
	» Communicate daily with the Contractor on labour related issues such as numbers and skills.	✓✓					

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	» Identify possible labour disputes, unrest, strikes, etc., in advance and assist in their resolution.	✓✓					
	» Have a good working knowledge of the contents of the contract document regarding labour and training matters.	✓✓					
	» Attend all meetings at which the community and/or labour is represented or discussed.	✓✓					
	» Attend contract site meetings and report on community and labour issues at these meetings.	✓✓					
	» Co-ordinate and assist with the obtaining of information regarding the community's needs (questionnaires, etc.).	✓✓					
	» Inform local labour of their conditions of temporary employment, to ensure their timeous availability and to inform them timeously of when they will be relieved.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that all labour involved in activities when tasks have been set, are fully informed of the principle of task-based work.	✓✓					
	» Attend disciplinary proceedings to ensure that hearings are fair and reasonable.	✓✓					
	» Keep a daily written record of interviews and community liaison.	✓✓					
	» Arrange venues for training if required.	✓✓					
	» Assist with the training and education of the community regarding the correct usage of the services, where applicable.	✓✓					
	Secure site, working areas and excavations in an appropriate manner.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no activities infringe on identified no-go areas.	✓✓					
	The siting of the construction equipment camp/s must take cognisance of any sensitive areas identified in the BA Report.	✓✓					
	Ensure that vegetation is not unnecessarily cleared or removed during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Restrict the activities and movement of construction workers and vehicles to the immediate construction site and existing access roads.	✓✓					
	Access to adjacent areas to be strictly controlled.	✓✓					
	Any individuals of protected species affected by and observed within the development footprint during construction should be translocated under the supervision of the Contractor's SHE or EO.	✓✓					
	Ensure that rubble, litter, and disused construction materials are appropriately stored (if not removed daily) and then disposed regularly at licensed waste facilities.	✓✓					
	Appropriate shaping of disturbed areas is essential. To promote successful establishment of vegetation, the slopes must not be steeper than 1(V):5(H) or 1(V):3(H) (depending on engineering input and recommendations). New slopes should resemble/mimic the natural topography of the surrounding area. Where slopes are left steeper than what is recommended for whatever reason, additional measures will be required to prevent soil erosion and to appropriately manage stormwater.	✓✓					
6	Stabilizing slope regions and avoiding rocky outcrop areas could potentially limit the impact on the natural environment. Furthermore, rehabilitation of such sensitive microsites can be challenging.	✓✓					
	Reduce and control construction dust through the use of approved dust suppression techniques as and when required (i.e. whenever dust becomes apparent).	✓✓					
	Restrict construction activities to daylight hours in order to negate or reduce the visual impacts associated with lighting.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
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	Ablution or sanitation facilities must not be located within 100m from a watercourse or within the 1:100 year flood.	✓✓					
	Supply adequate weather and vermin proof waste collection bins and skips (covered at minimum with secured netting or shade cloth) at the site where construction is being undertaken. Separate bins should be provided for general and hazardous waste. Provision should be made for separation of waste for recycling.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » An incident reporting system is used to record non-conformances to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» EO and ECO to monitor all construction areas on a continuous basis until all construction is completed. Non-conformances will be immediately reported to the site manager.	✓✓					
	» Monitoring of vegetation clearing during construction (by contractor as part of construction contract).	✓✓					
	» Monitoring of rehabilitated areas quarterly for at least a year following the end of construction (by contractor as part of construction contract).	✓✓					
6	In order to minimise impacts on flora, fauna, and ecological processes, the development footprint should be limited to the minimum necessary to accommodate the required infrastructure.	✓✓					
	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, which must be clearly marked, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation;	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats;	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora; and	✓✓					
	Land clearance must only be undertaken immediately prior to construction activities.	✓✓					
	Retain and augment natural vegetation on all sides of the proposed project.	✓✓					
	During vegetation clearance, methods should be employed to minimise potential harm to fauna species.	✓✓					
	No dumping of litter or vegetation refuse must be allowed on-site. As such it is advised that vegetation cuttings from landscaped areas be carefully collected and disposed of at a separate waste facility	✓✓					
	Prior and during vegetation clearance any larger fauna species noted should be given the opportunity to move away from the construction machinery.	✓✓					
	Floral SCC plants must be monitored to determine integrity of in situ specimens and the health of those that have been relocated.	✓✓					
	Edge effect control needs to be implemented to prevent further degradation and potential loss of floral SCC outside of the proposed disturbance footprint area.	✓✓					
	All RDL plant species that will be lost due to clearing of vegetation must be replaced either during rehabilitation initiatives or through translocation (for those which relocation is a viable option) to suitable habitat surrounding the disturbance footprint. The relocation site will need to be fenced-off (or somehow barricaded) and monitoring of relocated / transplanted species will be essential until it is evident that the species have successfully established.	✓✓					
	The removed vegetation and any soil/sediment or silt removed from the watercourse may be temporarily stockpiled outside of the delineated boundary of the watercourse. The footprint areas of these stockpiles should be kept to a minimum, and may not exceed a height of 2 m. Should the vegetation	✓✓					

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	not be suitable for reinstatement after the construction phase or be alien/invasive vegetation species, all material must be disposed of at a registered garden refuse site and may not be burned or mulched on site.						
	Areas to be cleared must be clearly marked on-site to eliminate the potential for unnecessary clearing. No vegetation removal must be allowed outside the designated project development footprint. Restrict construction activity to demarcated areas.	✓✓					
	Practical phased development and vegetation clearing must be practiced so that cleared areas are not left un-vegetated and vulnerable to erosion for extended periods of time. Where possible work should be restricted to one area at a time.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC.	✓✓					
	Access to adjacent areas to be strictly controlled.	✓✓					
	No harvesting of plants for firewood, medicinal or any other purposes are to be permitted	✓✓					
	No killing and poaching of any wild animal to be allowed. This should be clearly communicated to all employees, including subcontractors.	✓✓					
	Enforce ban on hunting, collecting etc. of all plants and animals or their products.	✓✓					
	No construction activity should occur near to active raptor nests should these be discovered prior to or during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Areas beyond the development footprint should be expressly off limits to construction personnel and construction vehicles and this should be communicated to them.	✓✓					
	If trenches need to be dug for electrical cabling or other purpose, these should not be left open for extended periods of time as fauna may fall in and become trapped in them. Trenches which are standing open should have places where there are soil ramps allowing fauna to escape the trench.	✓✓					
	Any fauna threatened or injured during construction should be removed to safety by a suitably qualified person, or allowed to passively vacate the area.	✓✓					
	Education of employees on the conservation importance of natural areas and fauna must be provided.	✓✓					
	All construction vehicles should adhere to clearly defined and demarcated roads	✓✓					
	No collecting of flora species to be permitted.	✓✓					
	Prior arrangements must be made with the landowners to ensure that livestock and game animals are moved to areas where they cannot be injured by vehicles traversing the area.	✓✓					
	No open fires made by the construction teams are allowable during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Level any remaining soil removed from the road area that remained on the surface instead of allowing small stockpiles of soil to remain on the surface.	✓✓					
6	Where possible, conduct the construction activities outside of the rainy season and not on days with strong winds blowing.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Contractor's Environmental Officer (EO) to provide supervision and oversight of vegetation clearing activities within sensitive areas such as near the pan.	✓✓					
	» Supervision of all clearing and earthworks.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement an IAP Control and Eradication Programme.	✓✓					
	Avoid creating conditions in which alien plants may become established: » Keep disturbance of indigenous vegetation to a minimum.	✓✓					
	» Rehabilitate disturbed areas as quickly as possible.	✓✓					
	» Do not import soil from areas with alien plants.	✓✓					
	When alien plants are detected, these must be controlled and cleared using the recommended control measures for each species to ensure that the problem is not exacerbated or does not re-occur.	✓✓					
	Eradicate all weeds and alien invasive plants as far as practically possible and ensure that material from invasive plants are adequately destroyed and not further distributed. Continually monitor the re-emergence of these species and manage according to the invasive species management plan.	✓✓					
	Any alien and invasive vegetation removed should be taken to a registered landfill site to prevent the proliferation of alien and invasive species	✓✓					
	The use of herbicides and pesticides and other related horticultural chemicals should be carefully controlled and only applied by personnel adequately certified to apply pesticides and herbicides. It must be ensured that WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard Class 1a (extremely hazardous) or 1b (highly hazardous) are not purchased, stored or used on site along with any other nationally or internationally similarly restricted/banned products.				-		No herbicides use at this stage. If used, a registered PCO must be appointed to apply herbicides.
	To prevent the dispersal of alien seeds, construction vehicles and machinery must be washed regularly and away from any watercourse.	✓✓					
	» On-going monitoring of area by EO during construction.	✓✓					

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	» Annual audit of development footprint and immediate surroundings by qualified botanist.				-		NA at this stage, ESCO monitoring on a daily basis.
	» If any alien invasive species are detected then the distribution of these should be mapped (GPS co-ordinates of plants or concentrations of plants), number of individuals (whole site or per unit area), age and/or size classes of plants and aerial cover of plants.	✓✓					
	» The results should be interpreted in terms of the risk posed to sensitive habitats within and surrounding the site.	✓✓					
	» The environmental manager/site agent should be responsible for driving this process.	✓✓					
	Ensure that routine inspections and monitoring of the access road and any instream infrastructure are undertaken to monitor any build-up of debris that will impact on structure integrity or lead to erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, monitoring to determine the establishment of indigenous vegetation and the presence of any alien or invasive plant species.	✓✓					
	It is imperative that all preparatory and foundational construction works be undertaken during the driest period of the year when there is no flow within the watercourses, and thus no diversion of flow would be necessary.	✓✓					
	The removed vegetation and any soil/sediment or silt removed from the watercourse may be temporarily stockpiled outside of the delineated boundary of the watercourse. The footprint areas of these stockpiles should be kept to a minimum, and may not exceed a height of 2 m. Should the vegetation not be suitable for reinstatement after the construction phase or be alien/invasive vegetation species, all material must be disposed of at a registered garden refuse site and may not be burned or mulched on site.	✓✓					
	The reaches of the EDLs where no activities are planned to occur must be considered no-go areas. These no-go areas can be marked at a maximum distance of 5m upstream and downstream of the proposed access road crossing. This5m buffer area would allow for construction personal, vehicles (if applicable) to enter the watercourse crossing where the road is proposed to be constructed.	✓✓					
	Care must be taken to ensure that no scouring or erosion occurs as a result of the proposed culvert crossing. Installation of riprap or gabion mattresses and/or concrete aprons associated with any culverts.	✓✓					Implementation of stormwater control measures along the access road continued this month
	All construction material (with specific mention of prefabricated culvert structures) must be stockpiled in the laydown area and must only be imported to the construction site when required.	✓✓					
	Machinery/vehicles used to install culvert structures remain on the existing road surface and may not enter the watercourses.	✓✓					
6	No mixed concrete may be deposited outside of the designated construction footprint. As far as possible, concrete mixing should be restricted to the contractor laydown area. Additionally, batter / dagga board mixing trays and impermeable sumps should be provided, onto which any mixed concrete can be deposited while it awaits placing.	✓✓					
	Any concrete potentially spilled outside of the demarcated area must be promptly removed and taken to a suitably licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Ensure that routine inspections and monitoring of any instream infrastructure are undertaken to monitor any build-up of debris that will impact on structure integrity or lead to erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, monitoring to determine the establishment of indigenous vegetation and the presence of any alien or invasive plant species.	✓✓					
	Contractors must be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow if they find sites. All staff should also be familiarised with procedures for dealing with heritage objects/sites.	✓✓					
	Any substantial fossil remains (e.g. vertebrate bones and teeth, shells) encountered during excavation should be reported to ECPHRA for possible mitigation by a professional palaeontologist.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If concentrations of historical and pre-colonial archaeological heritage material and/or human remains (including graves and burials) are uncovered during construction, all work must cease immediately and be reported to ECPHRA so that systematic and professional investigation/excavation can be undertaken. Phase 2 mitigation in the form of test-pitting/sampling or systematic excavations and collections of the pre-colonial shell middens and associated artefacts will then be conducted to establish the contextual status of the sites and possibly remove the archaeological deposit before development activities continue.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses, fossil wood or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible ECO/EO/Environmental Representative should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA, i.e. The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority, as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, at the Proponent's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy) by a suitably qualified palaeontologist.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage

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	A chance find procedure must be developed and implemented in the event that archaeological or palaeontological resources are found. In the case where the proposed development activities bring these materials to the surface, work must cease and HWC must be contacted immediately.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Observation of excavation activities by the EO throughout construction phase.	✓✓					
	» Supervision of all clearing and earthworks.	✓✓					
	» Due care taken during earthworks and disturbance of land by all staff and any heritage objects found reported.	✓✓					
	» Appropriate permits obtained from HWC prior to the disturbance or destruction of heritage sites (if required).				-		Noted, no permit requirements at this stage
	» An incident reporting system will be used to record non-conformances to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Implement appropriate dust suppression measures on a regular basis along the gravel access road and on the proposed site.	✓✓					
	Use of dust suppressants on roads and limit development of new roads.	✓✓					
	Appropriate dust suppressant must be applied on all gravel roads associated, exposed areas and stockpiles associated to the project as required to minimise/control airborne dust.	✓✓					
	Speed of construction vehicles must be restricted to 40km/hr on all roads within the site.	✓✓					
	Dust-generating activities or earthworks may need to be rescheduled or the frequency of application of dust control/suppressant increased during periods of high winds if visible dust is blowing toward nearby residences outside the site.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas must be re-vegetated as soon as practicable in line with the progression of construction activities.				-		Noted, rehabilitation (i.e. re-vegetation) has not been undertaken at this stage. Soil levelling and landscaping has been undertaken along sections of the road verges with some re-seeding by hand
	Vehicles and equipment must be maintained in a road-worthy condition at all times.	✓✓					
	All vehicles and containers used for moving waste must encapsulate the waste, which prevents the waste from causing odours and from escaping or blowing around the site. This will also prevent leachate material from spilling out of the containers, which is hazardous.	✓✓					
6	Monitoring must be undertaken to ensure emissions are not exceeding the prescribed levels via the following methods: » Immediate reporting by personnel of any potential or actual issues with nuisance dust or emissions to the Site Manager.	✓✓					
	» A complaints register must be maintained, in which any complaints from residents/the community will be logged, and thereafter complaints will be investigated and, where appropriate, acted upon.	✓✓					
	» Dustfall monitoring at the homesteads along the access road. Measured daily dustfall rates should not exceed the acceptable dustfall standards for residential areas.				-		NA, no homesteads along the access road
	» Annual emissions monitoring campaign (as per conditions of the AEL), by independent contractor, on all engine stacks.				-		NA, no AEL is required or in place
	» Annual emissions reporting (as per conditions of the AEL)				-		NA, see above
	» Once per year a 7-day ambient monitoring campaign at (minimum) 4 fence-line locations using passive sampling techniques. Monitoring of SO2, NO2, CO, and VOCs				-		NA, see above
	Construction method and materials should be carefully considered in view of waste reduction, re-use, and recycling opportunities.	✓✓					
	Construction contractors must provide specific detailed waste management plans to deal with all waste streams.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no litter, refuse, wastes, rubbish, rubble, debris and builders wastes generated on the premises be placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties, and that the waste is disposed of at dumping site as approved by the Council.	✓✓					
	Waste disposal at the construction site must be avoided by separating and trucking out of waste.	✓✓					
	Specific areas must be designated on-site for the temporary management of various waste streams, i.e. general refuse, construction waste (wood and metal scrap), and contaminated waste as required. Location of such areas must seek to minimise the potential for impact on the surrounding environment, including prevention of contaminated runoff, seepage, and vermin control.	✓✓					
	Where practically possible, construction and general wastes on-site must be reused or recycled. Bins and skips must be available on-site for collection, separation, and storage of waste streams (such as wood, metals, general refuse etc.).	✓✓					
	Disposal of waste must be in accordance with relevant legislative requirements, including the use of licensed contractors.	✓✓					
	Uncontaminated waste must be removed at least weekly for disposal, if feasible; other wastes must be removed for recycling/ disposal at an appropriate frequency.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Hydrocarbon waste must be contained and stored in sealed containers within an appropriately bunded area and clearly labelled.	✓✓					
	Waste must be kept to a minimum and must be transported by approved waste transporters to sites designated for their disposal.	✓✓					
	No liquid waste, including grey water, may be discharged into any water body or drainage line. All sewage disposal to take place at a registered and operational wastewater treatment works. Slips of disposal to be retained as proof of responsible disposal.	✓✓					
	All liquid wastes should be contained in appropriately sealed vessels/ponds within the footprint of the development, and be disposed of at a designated waste management facility after use.	✓✓					
	Ensure compliance with all national, regional and local legislation with regard to the storage, handling and disposal of hydrocarbons, chemicals, solvents and any other harmful and hazardous substances and materials. The onus is on the Contractor to identify and interpret the applicable legislation. Hazardous waste to be disposed of at a registered landfill site.	✓✓					
	Documentation (waste manifest) must be maintained detailing the quantity, nature, and fate of any regulated waste. Waste disposal records must be available for review at any time.	✓✓					
	SABS approved spill kits to be available and easily accessible.	✓✓					
	Regularly serviced chemical toilet facilities and/or septic tank must be used to ensure appropriate control of sewage.	✓✓					
	Daily inspection of all chemical toilets and septic tanks must be performed by environmental representatives on site.	✓✓					
	In the event where sewage is discharged into the environment, all contaminated vegetation/ rock and soil must be removed immediately and treated as hazardous waste.	✓✓					
	Ensure that the below ground storage of the septic tank can withstand the external forces of the surrounding pressure. The area above the tank must be demarcated to prevent any vehicles or heavy machinery from driving around the tank.	✓✓					A conservancy tank is utilised at the site office/camp, not septic tanks
	Under no circumstances may waste be burnt on site.	✓✓					
	Where a registered waste site is not available close to the construction site, provide a method statement with regard to waste management.	✓✓					
	Waste manifests must be provided for all waste streams generated on site, and must be kept on site.	✓✓					
6	Implement an integrated waste management approach that is based on waste minimisation and incorporates reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal where appropriate. Where solid waste is disposed of, such disposal shall only occur at a landfill licensed in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
	Upon the completion of construction, the area must be cleared of potentially polluting materials. Spoil stockpiles must also be removed and appropriately disposed of or the materials re-used for an appropriate purpose.				-		Noted, construction is not yet completed
	Upon the completion of construction, all sanitation facilities (including chemical toilets) must be removed, as well as the associated waste to be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site.				-		Noted, construction is not yet completed
	Litter generated by the construction crew must be collected in rubbish bins and disposed of weekly, or at an appropriate frequency, at registered waste disposal sites.	✓✓					
	All building rubble, solid and liquid waste etc. generated during the construction activities must be disposed of as necessary at an appropriately licensed refuse facility.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no refuse wastes are burnt on the premises or on surrounding premises. No fires will be allowed on site.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no litter, refuse, wastes, rubbish, rubble, debris and builders wastes generated on the premises be placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties during or after the construction period of the project and that the waste is disposed of at dumping site as approved by the Council.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Observation and supervision of waste management practices throughout construction phase.	✓✓					
	» Waste collection will be monitored on a regular basis.	✓✓					
	» Waste documentation completed.	✓✓					
	» Proof of disposal of sewage at an appropriate wastewater treatment works.	✓✓					
	Method Statements must be compiled for all activities which affect any aspect of the environment and should be applied consistently to all activities. Specific areas to be addressed in the method statement: pre, during and post construction include: » Site establishment (which explains all activities from induction training to offloading, construction sequence for site establishment and the different amenities and to be established etc. Including a site camp plan indicating all of these).	✓✓					
	» Preparation of the site (i.e. clearing vegetation, compacting soils and removing existing infrastructure and waste).	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	» Soil management/stockpiling and erosion control.	✓✓					
	» Excavations and backfilling procedure.	✓✓					
	» Stipulate norms and standards for water supply and usage (i.e.: comply strictly to licence and legislation requirements and restrictions).	✓✓					
	» Storm water method statement.	✓✓					
	» Ablution facilities (placement, maintenance, management and servicing).	✓✓					
	Solid Waste Management: - Description of the waste storage facilities (on site and accumulative). - Placement of waste stored (on site and accumulative). - Management and collection of waste process. - Recycle, re-use and removal process and procedure.	✓✓					
	Liquid waste management: » Design, establish, maintain and operate suitable pollution control facilities necessary to prevent discharge of water containing polluting matter or visible suspended materials into the surrounding environment. Should grey water (i.e. water from basins, showers, baths, kitchen sinks etc.) need to be disposed of, link into an existing facility where possible. Where no facilities are available, grey water runoff must be controlled to ensure no seepage into the surrounding environment occurs.	✓✓					
	Dust and noise pollution: - Describe the necessary measures to ensure that noise from construction activities is maintained within lawfully acceptable levels. - Procedure to control dust at all times on the site, access roads and spoil sites (dust control shall be sufficient so as not to have significant impacts in terms of the biophysical and social environments). These impacts include visual pollution, decreased safety due to reduced visibility, negative effects on human health and the ecology due to dust particle accumulation.	✓✓					
6	Hazardous substance storage (ensure compliance with all national, regional and local legislation with regard to the storage of oils, fuels, lubricants, solvents, wood treatments, bitumen, cement, pesticides and any other harmful and hazardous substances and materials. South African National Standards apply). - Lists of all potentially hazardous substances to be used. - Appropriate handling, storage and disposal procedures. - Prevention protocol of accidental contamination of soil at storage and handling areas. - All storage areas, (i.e. for harmful substances appropriately bunded with a suitable collection point for accidental spills must be implemented and drip trays underneath dispensing mechanisms including leaking engines/machinery). - Fire prevention and management measures on site.	✓✓					
	» Fauna and flora protection process on and off site (i.e. removal to reintroduction or replanting, if necessary). - Rehabilitation, re-vegetation process and bush clearing.	✓✓					
	» Incident and accident reporting protocol.	✓✓					
	» General administration.	✓✓					
	» Designate access road and the protocols while roads are in use.	✓✓					
	» Requirements on gate control protocols.	✓✓					
	The Contractor may not commence the activity covered by the Method Statement until it has been approved by the Site Manager (with input from the ECO), except in the case of emergency activities and then only with the consent of the Site Manager. Approval of the Method Statement will not absolve the Contractor from their obligations or responsibilities in terms of their contract. Failure to submit a method statement may result in suspension of the activity concerned until such time as a method statement has been submitted and approved.	✓✓					
	The Contractors obligations in this regard include the following: » All Employees must have a basic understanding of the key environmental features of the construction site and the surrounding environment. This includes the discussion/explanation of site environmental matters during toolbox talks.	✓✓					
	» The content and requirements of Method Statements are to be clearly explained to all plant operators and general workers. All staff acting in a supervisory capacity are to have copies of the relevant Method Statements and be aware of the contents thereof.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	» Ensuring that a copy of the EMPr is readily available on-site, and that all senior site staff are aware of the location and have access to the document. Senior site staff will be familiar with the requirements of the EMPr and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the access road.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that, prior to commencing any site works, all employees and sub-contractors have attended an Environmental Awareness Training session. The training session must provide the site staff with an appreciation of the project's environmental requirements, and how they are to be implemented. - Records must be kept of those that have completed the relevant training. - Training should be done either in a written or verbal format but must be appropriate for the receiving audience. - Refresher sessions must be held to ensure the contractor staff are aware of their environmental obligations as practically possible.	✓✓					
	» All sub-contractors must have a copy of the EMPr and sign a declaration/ acknowledgement that they are aware and familiar with the contents and requirements of the EMPr and that they will conduct work in such a manner as to ensure compliance with the requirements of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Contractors and main sub-contractors should have a basic training in the identification of archaeological sites/objects, and protected flora and fauna that may be encountered on the site.	✓✓					
	» Awareness of any other environmental matters, which are deemed to be necessary by the ECO.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that employee information posters, outlining the environmental "do's" and "don'ts" (as per the environmental awareness training course) are erected at prominent locations throughout the site.	✓✓					
	The EO, in consultation with the contractor, shall ensure that all construction workers receive an induction presentation, as well as on-going environmental education and awareness, on the importance and implications of the EMPr and the environmental requirements it prescribes. The presentation shall be conducted, as far as is possible, in the employees' language of choice. The contractor should provide a translator from their staff for the purpose of translating should this be necessary.	✓✓					
6	As a minimum, induction training should include: » Explanation of the importance of complying with the EMPr; » Explanation of the importance of complying with the Environmental Authorisation; » Discussion of the potential environmental impacts of construction activities; » Awareness regarding sensitivities on the site, including sensitive plant species (including the use of visual aids and on-site identification); » The benefits of improved personal performance; » Employees' roles and responsibilities, including emergency preparedness (this should be combined with this induction, but presented by the contractor's Health and Safety Representative); » Explanation of the mitigation measures that must be implemented when carrying out their activities; and » Explanation of the specifics of this EMPr and its specification (no-go areas, etc.).	✓✓					
	Environmental Awareness Training must take the form of an on-site talk and demonstration by the EO/ECO before the commencement of site establishment and construction on site. The education/awareness programme should be aimed at all levels of management and construction workers within the contractor team.	✓✓					
	A record of attendance of this training must be maintained by the EO/ECO on site. Proof of awareness training should be kept on record. Environmental induction training must be presented to all persons who are to work on the site – be it for short or long durations; Contractor's or Engineer's staff; administrative or site staff; sub-contractors or visitors to site.	✓✓					
	This induction training should be undertaken by the Contractor's Environmental Officer and should include discussing Wolf Wind Power (RF) (Pty) Ltd's environmental policy and values, the function of the EMPr and Contract Specifications and the importance and reasons for compliance to these. The induction training must highlight overall do's and don'ts on site and clarify the repercussions of not complying with these.	✓✓					
	The non-conformance reporting system must be explained during the induction as well. Opportunity for questions and clarifications must form part of this training.	✓✓					
	Toolbox talks should be held on a scheduled and regular basis (at least twice a month) where foremen, environmental and safety representatives of different components of the works and sub-consultants hold talks relating to environmental practices and safety awareness on site. These talks should also include discussions on possible common incidents occurring on site and ones recommended by the on-site EO and the prevention of reoccurrence thereof. Records of attendance and the awareness talk subject must be kept on file.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
6	A monitoring programme must be in place not only to ensure conformance with the EMPr, but also to monitor any environmental issues and impacts which have not been accounted for in the EMPr that are, or could result in significant environmental impacts for which corrective action is required.	✓✓					
	The period and frequency of monitoring will be stipulated by the Environmental Authorisation (once issued). Where this is not clearly dictated, the Developer will determine and stipulate the period and frequency of monitoring required in consultation with relevant stakeholders and authorities. The Technical Director/ Project Manager will ensure that the monitoring is conducted and reported.	✓✓					
	The aim of the monitoring and auditing process would be to monitor the implementation of the specified environmental specifications, in order to: » Monitor and audit compliance with the prescriptive and procedural terms of the environmental specifications;	✓✓					
	» Ensure adequate and appropriate interventions to address non-compliance;	✓✓					
	» Ensure adequate and appropriate interventions to address environmental degradation;	✓✓					
	» Provide a mechanism for the lodging and resolution of public complaints;	✓✓					
	» Ensure appropriate and adequate record keeping related to environmental compliance;	✓✓					
	» Determine the effectiveness of the environmental specifications and recommend the requisite changes and updates based on audit outcomes, in order to enhance the efficacy of environmental management on site; and	✓✓					
	» Aid in communication and feedback to authorities and stakeholders.	✓✓					
	All supervisory staff including Foremen, Engineers, and the ECO must be provided the means to be able to submit non-conformance reports to the Site Manager. Non-conformance reports will describe, in detail, the cause, nature and effects of any environmental non-conformance by the Contractor.	✓✓					
	The non-conformance report will be updated on completion of the corrective measures indicated on the finding sheet. The report must indicate that the remediation measures have been implemented timeously and that the non-conformance can be closed-out to the satisfaction of the Site Manager and ECO.	✓✓					
	A monitoring report will be compiled by the ECO on a monthly basis and must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring at DFFE for their records. This report should include details of the activities undertaken in the reporting period, any non-conformances or incidents recorded, corrective action required, and details of those non-conformances or incidents which have been closed out. The contractor must ensure that all waste manifests are provided to the ECO on a monthly basis in order to inform and update the DFFE regarding waste related activities.	✓✓					
	The holder of the Environmental Authorisation must, for the period during which the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the DFFE.	✓✓					
	An environmental internal audit must be conducted and submitted every 3 months and an external audit must be conducted once a year. An annual audit report must be compiled and submitted to DFFE until the completion of the construction and rehabilitation. This report must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions and the requirements of the EMPr.	✓✓					ESCO and ECO undertaking monthly audits
	A final environmental audit report must be compiled by an independent auditor and be submitted to DFFE upon completion of the construction and rehabilitation activities. The report must be submitted within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities. This report must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions and the requirements of the EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
Operational and Decommissioning Phases							
7	N/A				-		Not yet applicable at this stage of the project

Summary calculation					
283	0	0	16	0	**299** (total no. of conditions)
283	0	0	16	0	**283** (audited), **16** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(283x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (283x2) x100
					100%

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May 2025

ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf 132kV 13.4km Overhead Powerline and Switching Station near Wolwefontein, Eastern Cape Province

May 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

May 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisation and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

30 May 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf 132kV 13.4km Overhead Powerline and Switching Station near Wolwefontein
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	00
DATE	30/05/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	30/05/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	TBC	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	30 May 2025	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	30 May 2025	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	30 May 2025	Electronic
Queen Mothiba	DFFE (Environment Impact & Pollution Directorate)	TBC	Electronic

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
CR	Critically Endangered
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EN	Endangered
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the new Wolf 13.4km 132kV Overhead Powerline Line ("**OHPL**") and Switching Station near Wolwefontein in the Eastern Cape Province. The purpose of this project is to connect the OHPL with another authorised infrastructure development project, namely the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**), to the national electricity grid. The route of the OHPL traverses for 13.4km from the Wolf WEF to Wolf Substation ("**SS**") situated approximately 3km to the south of the small village station of Kleinpoort which is approximately 7km south-east of Wolwefontein along the R75 main tar road.

The independent ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EAs"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

This report provides insight into the overall compliance performance and a summary of any environmental challenges or opportunities, along with potential environmental risks through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) EA with ref no. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2
b) Generic EMPrs for the OHPL and Substation
a) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework
b) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the OHPL project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the overall project

Project name	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPrs	Date
Wolf 132kV 13.4km Overhead Powerline and Switching Station near Wolwefontein, Eastern Cape Province	14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2	02 Feb 2020	Generic OHPL EMPr (Zutari, 2022) & Generic Substation Infrastructure EMPr (Zutari, 2022)	Mar 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake daily inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) *Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and*
b) *Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.*

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in April 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken on 21st May 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~17.5 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
Fax	+27 86 555 0693
Email	craigb@ncc-group.co.za
Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional body registration	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("**SACNASP**") Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa ("**EAPASA**")
Affiliations	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa ("**IAIAsa**") Southern African Society of Aquatic Scientists ("**SASAqS**") Zoological Society of Southern Africa ("**ZSSA**")
Qualifications	MSc, BSc (Hons), BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

Optipower had originally been contracted by Murray and Roberts to construct the 13.4km OHPL however Concor has now taken over this role. The transition and handover was undertaken between April and May 2025 due to Murray and Roberts ceasing to operate and function as a business. The ESCO provides weekly updates of the progress of activities on site Construction work activities underway during May 2025 included the following:

- Installation of bird diverters
- Installation of jumpers and vibration dampers
- Installation of post insulators
- Relocation of materials from the Wolwefontein laydown area to the Mayogi laydown area

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in May 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas are provided at the contractor's main site offices/laydown areas for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to licensed waste facilities. There are dedicated waste storage areas including wheelie bins and general waste skips available at the Wolwefontein and Mayogi site offices. A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes.

[1]12m³ of general waste was disposed of in the month of May 2025 with no waste materials taken for recycling. Where applicable, any cleared alien vegetation remaining stockpiled on parts of the servitude or around the site must be treated as waste and disposed of at a registered licensed landfill.

4.2 Hazardous waste

A hazardous waste skip is available at the dedicated waste storage area at the Wolwefontein laydown area.

[2]6m³ hazardous waste was disposed of in May 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

Mobile chemical ablution facilities are available on site. The service provider, East Cape Toilet Hire, services the mobile ablution facilities for the OHPL construction areas once per week and disposes the waste at the Fishwater Flats disposal site.

The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in May 2025 amounted to [3]24 989L. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the laydown areas and working areas to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits are available at each site where work activities are underway. The various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring such as access control, locked gates, oil spill kits, drip trays and barricading were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspection.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Bird flight diverters were delivered to site at the end of April 2025 and fitment to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the WK OHPL commenced promptly at the end of April (See **Photos' 4a** and **4b**) The ECO commends the response and actions taken to address this matter and recommends that the fitment of the devices continues as a priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates.

[1,2,3] Total monthly amount volume for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR. As per the EMPr, alien invasive plant ("**AIP**") species, mostly *Opuntia* spp, must be manually removed and destroyed by being discarded as waste at a recognised licensed landfill. The contractor is not permitted to mulch or compost AIPs or to bury or dump such anywhere on site. Burning of cleared AIPs on site is also not permitted, any burning is required to be undertaken at a landfill site.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no. 27/2/2/N240/3/3 is available for the construction and operation of the 132kV OHPL within the regulated area of a watercourse as per section 21(i) of the NWA i.e. "*altering the bed, banks, course, or characteristics of a watercourse*". This GA has relevance and applies primarily to stringing activity along the OHPL where pilot cables have been and will continue to be either pulled manually on foot across drainage lines / watercourses and also to allow for vehicles to traverse across existing roads through ephemeral/episodic watercourses.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is comprised of large rocks and boulders in some locations, is separately stockpiled and as and where required, is being shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas. Due to strength test failures for several of the OHPL tower foundations due to the nature of the *in-situ* original soil material, suitable G5 material was imported and used for backfilling purposes leaving behind a soil excess. Any excess of the original subsoil material can be appropriately spread over and around the tower stay anchors and/or used for the repair/rehabilitation of damaged access roads traversing the farm properties. Any excess (unwanted) imported G5 material should be removed as part of rehabilitation.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Access Roads

Existing farm access roads are all traversable and remain in a general good condition with little to no erosion observed during this month (See **Photo 5a**). The cleared access route along the servitude centre line is also accessible with 4x4 vehicles with the exception of the tower positions situated on the steep ridge leading up to the Wolf WEF (See **Photo 6a**). Any erosion and damage to roads should be addressed as part of ongoing repairs and rehabilitation until project completion.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates during stringing activities are being implemented. Gates are opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit and communicated via a project-specific WhatsApp Group to keep track of persons opening and closing gates correctly. Barricading should continue to be maintained around any and all open excavations to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and subsequent landowner conflict and damage claims. Daily inspections and weekly reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

The OHPL contractor which is now Concor (previously Optipower) is utilising existing buildings and previously disturbed areas for a site office based in Kleinpoort and currently utilises two laydown areas. The Wolwefontein laydown area is situated approximately 7km from Kleinpoort (See **Annexure C**, **Photo's 1b** to **4b**). The Mayogi laydown area is based near the Daniell Cheetah Project adjacent to the main R75 tar road and the Contractor is currently in the process of relocating all materials from the Wolwefontein laydown area to the Mayogi laydown area.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the OPHL contractor during May 2025 included topics focusing on good housekeeping.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during May 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. An NCR was issued by the ECO as part of the March 2025 compliance audit (**Table 3**) relating to what was a significant delay in the fitment of bird diverters to the strung sections of the WK OHPL. Delivery of bird diverters to site was undertaken in April 2025 and fitment commenced at the end of that month. The ECO commends the response and actions taken to address this matter for which the NCR was issued to which end the NCR was closed out at the end of April.

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date

NCR No.	Issue Date	NCR Description	Recommended Corrective Action for NCR Closure	Corrective Action(s) Taken	Status	NCR Closure Date
1	02 April 2025	Delayed fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Prioritise the fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Bird diverters were ordered, delivered to site with installation commencing at the end of April 2025	Closed	30 April 2025

12 REHABILITATION

Natural rehabilitation and vegetation re-growth along the OHPL servitude is evident in many areas where stringing has been completed, primarily the SW line but also along the CR line aided by the summer rainfall months. Excavated topsoil and subsoil has generally been backfilled, shaped and levelled over the tower foundation and guy anchor excavations to match the surrounding topography as construction activities have been completed in sequence. Less re-growth can be observed in several areas where construction disturbances have been more recent and there is some damage to farm roads as a result of heavier vehicles getting stuck during wet conditions. Ongoing monitoring is recommended until project completion.

As part of the rehabilitation phase and prior to handover of the OHPL to Eskom, it is recommended that written agreements between the parties (landowner, EA holder and contractor) be obtained and signed detailing, *inter alia*, that rehabilitation has been carried out satisfactorily. The agreements should include, if and where applicable, what is to be done with any excess soil or rock material at tower positions on the servitude. Spreading and levelling subsoil, topsoil and small rocks around the stay anchors is the likely best option. Any soil/fill material used to construct temporary watercourse crossings should also be removed as part of rehabilitation.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and

maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit on 21st May 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EAs and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management
    viii. Environmental awareness
    ix. Rehabilitation
    x. Record-keeping and document control

- Documentation review. This included:
    i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements
    ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings

iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented

iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification

- Audit Report compilation. This included:
  i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
  ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;
ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and
iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not Auditable/Audited** (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable. No compliance scoring is

attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;
ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;
iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;
iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;
v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of four hundred and eighty one (**481**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, four hundred and seven (**407**) are **compliant,** zero (**0**) are **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) are **partially-compliant**, seventy (**70**) were **not audited/applicable** and four (**4**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

In terms of the NC findings and NCR issued by the ECO in the previous audit cycle relating to a delay in the fitment of bird diverters to the strung sections of the CR and WK OHPLs, the ECO commends the response and actions taken during April to address the issue i.e. deliver the devices to site and commence with installation. The basis for changing the audit findings from **NC** to **C** and closing out the NCR is based on the assumption that fitment of the devices will continue as a priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the OHPL infrastructure resulting in higher mortality rates.

18.1 Major improvements required

None.

18.2 Minor improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **100%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EA and EMPrs (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the May 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EA and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf 132kV 13.4km OHPL, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**13.4km OHPL EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	57	0	0	15	4	(100%)
2	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation** (dated March 2022)	350	0	0	55	0	(100%)
	Overall total no. conditions	407	0	0	70	4	**481**
	Audited conditions	**407**	-	-	-	-	**814** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	814	0	0	-	-	**814** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[814+0+0)] / 814} x100					**100%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	84.62%	0%	0%	14.55%	0.83%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue to install bird diverters and perches, as required, on the OPGW/earth wires and towers of the strung 13.4km OHPL from the WEF substation to the R75 (See EA condition 36) as recommended by the avifauna specialist and as per the Eskom Distribution Standards referred to in the EMPr.
- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue to monitor, remove and dispose of invasive vegetation from the construction footprints.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Continue with the implementation of appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an

acceptable standard. At this phase (construction) of the WEF development, it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EA, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Proposed Corrective Action	Action Status	Closure status

**The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site*

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
002	02 Apr 2025	Delayed fitment of bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Within ~1 month (start May 2025)	Prioritise the fitment of the bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Fitment of bird diverters commenced at the end of April 2025	30 Apr 2025

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Audit observations along the 13.4km OHPL

Photo 1a: WK2 (left) and SW202 (right) terminal towers are strung and complete

Photo 2a: Termination of strung conductors into Wolf SS

Photo 3a: View of WK7, WK8 & WK9 which are fully strung. Natural vegetation re-growth is underway

Photo 4a: Bird diverters have been installed on most of the WK OHPL this month

Photo 5a: Bird diverters have been installed on most of the WK OHPL this month. Natural vegetation re-growth is evident on the servitude with roads in good condition

Photo 6a: Bird diverters are still to be installed between WK60 & WK65 (on the ridge leading up to the Wolf WEF SS)

Photo Series B: Audit observations at the Wolwefontein site office / laydown area

Photo 1b: Materials in the process of being relocated from the Wolwefontein laydown area to the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 2b: Neat storage and housekeeping observed at the Wolwefontein laydown area

Photo 3b: Portable ablution facilities available at the Wolwefontein laydown area

Photo 4b: Bunded platform for storage of transformer oil at the Wolwefontein laydown area, no leaks or spills observed

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Feb 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The preferred Alternative 1 (transmission line) for the Wolf 132kV Overhead Powerline and switching station to be located within the Dr Beyers Naude and Sundays River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved as per the geographic coordinates cited in the table in the EA.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
6	The holder of the authorisation must notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.				-		Noted
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of the first issue of this Environmental Authorisation issued on 14 September 2015 (i.e. the authorisation lapses on 14 September 2025). If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken. The Environmental Authorisation will not be extended further.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (twelve) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	A copy of the final site layout plan must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout plan.	✓✓					
13	The site layout plan must include the following:						
13.1	Connection routes (including pylon positions) to the distribution /transmission network;	✓✓					
13.2	Service track and existing and upgraded roads and tracks indicating width (construction period width and operation period width);	✓✓					
13.3	Permanent lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.4	Construction period lay down footprint;	✓✓					
13.5	Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;	✓✓					
13.6	The location of heritage sites;	✓✓					
13.7	Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation including its entire footprint;	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
13.8	Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads);	✓✓					
13.9	Cut and fill areas at Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site sub-station indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill;	✓✓					
13.10	Borrow pits;	✓✓					
13.11	Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material);	✓✓					
13.12	All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;	✓✓					
13.13	Buildings;	✓✓					
13.14	All "no-go" areas;	✓✓					
13.15	A map combining the final layout plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map.	✓✓					
14	The applicant must appoint a qualified botanical and fauna specialist to ground-truth every footprint and their recommendation must inform the final layout of the wind energy facility and EMPr to be submitted to be submitted to the department for approval.	✓✓					
15	The Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) for the 132kV powerline infrastructure and the Generic EMPr for the Substation infrastructure (Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation), submitted as part of the Application for Amendment of the Environmental Authorisation dated November 2021, must be amended to include measures as dictated by the final site lay-out map and micro-siting; and the provisions of this environmental authorisation. Once amended, the final EMPr must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. Once approved the EMPrs must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
16	The generic EMPr for the powerline infrastructure and the generic EMPr for Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site Substation Infrastructure must be properly completed and must include the following amendments;	✓✓					
16.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr for the powerline and substation;	✓✓					
16.2	All mitigation measures as listed in the specialist reports for the powerline and substation must be included in the EMPrs and implemented;	✓✓					
16.3	The requirements and conditions of this environmental authorisation.	✓✓					
16.4	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
16.5	A final site layout map for the powerline and Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation, superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the location of the powerline and Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation as stated in the EIAr and this Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
17	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
18	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		NA at this stage
19	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the EIAr be discovered.				-		NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
20	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 27 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		NA at this stage
21	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		NA at this stage
22	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		NA at this stage
23	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		NA at this stage
24	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		NA at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	Findings & Recommendations
MONITORING							
25	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
25.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
25.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
25.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
25.4	A detailed incident (including spillage of bitumen, fuels, chemicals, or any other material) and complaint register must be kept on site indicating how these issues were addressed, what rehabilitation measures were taken and what preventative measures were implemented to avoid re-occurrence of incidents/complaints.	✓✓					Managed daily on site between ESCO and Contractor
25.5	In addition the ECO must maintain the following on site: a weekly site diary, copies of all reports submitted to the Department; and a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities.	✓✓					Updates provided in this monthly report assisted and facilitated by the full-time ESCO
25.6	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		NA at this stage
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
26	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
27	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
28	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
29	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
30	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
31	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
32	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
32	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
34	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
35	Should any historical, cultural, palaeontological resources and graves being found during the construction of the project, all construction activities must be suspended and Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority together with the heritage specialists who surveyed and compiled HIA reports must be alerted so that the find can be investigated and mitigation measures proposed.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological resources or graves discovered at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors. The input of an avifaunal specialist must be obtained for the fitting of the anti-collision devices onto specific sections of the line once the exact positions of the towers have been surveyed and pegged. Flappers must be fitted in place so that they do not drift along the line and be readily and cost effectively installed on or removed from the existing lines.	✓✓					From May 2024 the ECO recommended that bird flight diverters be fitted to the strung sections of the WK OHPL. Following on from the NCR which was issued by the ECO in the previous audit cycle (March 2025), the ECO commends the response and actions taken during April 2025 to deliver the devices to site and commence with fitment. The basis for changing the audit findings from **NC** to **C** and closing out the NCR is based on the urgent fitment of the devices continuing as a priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates.
37	The applicant must ensure that all the "No-go" areas are clearly demarcated (using fencing and appropriate signage) before construction commences.	✓✓					
38	The applicant must ensure that the National Noise Control Regulations and SANS10103:2008 are adhered to and reasonable measures to limit noise from the work site are implemented.						
39	Areas around fuel tanks must be bunded or contained in an appropriate manner as per the requirements of SABS 089:1999 Part 1.	✓✓					
40	Leakage of fuel must be avoided at all times and if spillage occurs, it must be remedied immediately.	✓✓					
41	Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses.	✓✓					
42	The applicant must ensure that poaching, hunting and killing of animals on site during the construction phase of the project is strictly not allowed under any circumstances. In addition, firearms or any other hunting weapons must not be permitted on site.	✓✓					
43	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
44	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
45	Liaison with land owners/farm managers must be done prior to construction in order to provide sufficient time for them to plan their activities.	✓✓					
GENERAL							
46	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
46.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
46.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
46.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
47	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.					-	Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
57	0	0	15	4	**76** (total no. of conditions)
57	0	0	-	-	**57** (audited) **19** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(57x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (57x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated March 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	Roles and responsibilities						
	Developer's Project Manager (DPM) The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMPr and any conditions of approval from the competent authority (CA). Where required, an environmental control officer (ECO) must be contracted by the Project Developer to objectively monitor the implementation of the EMPr according to relevant environmental legislation, and the conditions of the environmental authorisation (EA). The Project Developer is further responsible for providing and giving mandate to enable the ECO to perform responsibilities, and he must ensure that the ECO is integrated as part of the project team while remaining independent.	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA; Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Developer and its Contractor(s); Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Monitor the implementation of the EMPr throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMPr implementation; and Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation	✓✓					
	Developer Site Supervisor (DSS) The DSS reports directly to the DPM, oversees site works, liaises with the contractor(s) and the ECO. The DSS is responsible for the day to day implementation of the EMPr and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Ensure that all contractors identify a contractor's Environmental Officer (cEO); Must be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA. Oversees site works, liaison with Contractor, DPM and ECO; Must ensure that all landowners have the relevant contact details of the site staff, ECO and cEO; Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Will issue all non-compliances to contractors; and Ratify the Monthly Environmental Report.	✓✓					
4	*Environmental Control Officer (ECO)* The ECO is to conduct periodic site inspections, attend regular site meetings, pre-empt problems and suggest mitigation and be available to advise on incidental issues that arise. The ECO is also required to conduct compliance audits, verifying the monitoring reports submitted by the cEO. The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager regarding all environmental matters.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager, who in turn reports back to the Contractor and potential and Registered Interested & Affected Parties' (RI&AP's), as required. Issues of non-compliance raised by the ECO must be taken up by the Project Manager and resolved with the Contractor as per the conditions of his contract.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Decisions regarding environmental procedures, specifications and requirements which have a cost implication (i.e. those that are deemed to be a variation, not allowed for in the Performance Specification) must be endorsed by the Project Manager. The ECO must also, as specified by the EA, report to the relevant CA as and when required.	✓✓					
	The responsibilities of the ECO will include the following: - Be aware of the findings and conclusions of all EA related to the development;	✓✓					
	- Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr;	✓✓					
	- Be conversant with relevant environmental legislation, policies and procedures, and ensure compliance with them;	✓✓					
	Undertake regular and comprehensive site inspections / audits of the construction site according to the generic EMPr and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMPr and environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Compilation and administration of an environmental monitoring plan to ensure that the environmental management measures are implemented and are effective;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Monitoring the performance of the Contractors and ensuring compliance with the EMPr and associated Method Statements;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In consultation with the Developer Site Supervisor order the removal of person(s) and/or equipment which are in contravention of the specifications of the EMPr and/or environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Liaison between the DPM, Contractors, authorities and other lead stakeholders on all environmental concerns;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Compile a regular environmental audit report highlighting any non-compliance issues as well as satisfactory or exceptional compliance with the EMPr;	✓✓					This report
	Validating the regular site inspection reports, which are to be prepared by the contractor Environmental Officer (cEO);	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's record of environmental incidents (spills, impacts, legal transgressions etc.) as well as corrective and preventive actions taken;	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's public complaints register in which all complaints are recorded, as well as action taken;	✓✓					
	Assisting in the resolution of conflicts;	✓✓					
	Facilitate training for all personnel on the site – this may range from carrying out the training, to reviewing the training programmes of the Contractor;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In case of non-compliances, the ECO must first communicate this to the Senior Site Supervisor, who has the power to ensure this matter is addressed. Should no action or insufficient action be taken, the ECO may report this matter to the authorities as non-compliance;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maintenance, update and review of the EMPr;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMPr to the relevant stakeholders.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Developer Environmental Officer (dEO) The dEOs will report to the Project Manager and are responsible for implementation of the EMPr, environmental monitoring and reporting, providing environmental input to the Project Manager and Contractor's Manager, liaising with contractors and the landowners as well as a range of environmental coordination responsibilities	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Employees, Contractor(s) ;	✓✓					
	- Confine the development site to the demarcated area;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental internal audits with regards to EMPr and authorisation compliance (on cEO);	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractors in addressing environmental challenges on site;	✓✓					
	- Assist in incident management:	✓✓					
	- Reporting environmental incidents to developer and ensuring that corrective action is taken, and lessons learnt shared;	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractor in investigating environmental incidents and compile investigation reports;	✓✓					
	- Follow-up on pre-warnings, defects, non-conformance reports;	✓✓					
	- Measure and communicate environmental performance to the Contractor;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental awareness training on site together with ECO and cEO;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that the necessary legal permits and / or licenses are in place and up to date;	✓✓					
	- Acting as Developer's Environmental Representative on site and work together with the ECO and contractor;	✓✓					
4	*Contractor* The Contractor appoints the cEO and has overall responsibility for ensuring that all work, activities, and actions linked to the delivery of the contract are in line with the EMPr and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMPr while performing the onsite activities as per their contract with the Project Developer. The contractors are required, where specified, to provide Method Statements setting out in detail how the impact management actions contained in the EMPr will be implemented during the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity activities.	✓✓					
	project delivery and quality control for the development services as per appointment;	✓✓					
	employ a suitably qualified person to monitor and report to the Project Developer's appointed person on the daily activities on-site during the construction period;	✓✓					
	ensure that safe, environmentally acceptable working methods and practices are implemented and that equipment is properly operated and maintained, to facilitate proper access and enable any operation to be carried out safely;	✓✓					
	attend on site meeting(s) prior to the commencement of activities to confirm the procedure and designated activity zones;	✓✓					
	ensure that contractors' staff repair, at their own cost, any environmental damage as a result of a contravention of the specifications contained in EMPr, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMPr should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMPr (or relevant sections of the EMPr). The Contractor's representative can be the site agent; site engineer; a dedicated environmental officer; or an independent consultant. The Contractor must ensure that the Contractor's Representative is suitably qualified to perform the necessary tasks and is appointed at a level such that	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	she/he can interact effectively with other site Contractors, labourers, the Environmental Control Officer and the public. As a minimum the cEO shall meet the following criteria:						
4	-Be on site throughout the duration of the project and be dedicated to the project;	✓✓					
	-Ensure all their staff are aware of the environmental requirements, conditions and constraints with respect to all of their activities on site;	✓✓					
	-Implementing the environmental conditions, guidelines and requirements as stipulated within the EA, EMPr and Method Statements;	✓✓					
	-Attend the Environmental Site Meeting;	✓✓					
	- Undertaking corrective actions where non-compliances are registered within the stipulated timeframes;	✓✓					
	- Report back formally on the completion of corrective actions;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO in maintaining all the site documentation;	✓✓					
	- Prepare the site inspection reports and corrective action reports for submission to the ECO;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO with the preparing of the monthly report; and	✓✓					
	- Where more than one Contractor is undertaking work on site, each company appointed as a Contractor will appoint a cEO representing that company.	✓✓					
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE							
5	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMPr file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMPr file. A hard copy of all documentation shall be filed, while an electronic copy may be kept where relevant. A duplicate file will be maintained in the office of the DSS (where applicable). This duplicate file must remain current and up-to-date. The filing system must be updated and relevant documents added as required. The EMPr file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMPr file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	At the outset of the project the following preliminary list of documents shall be placed in the filing system and be accessible at all times: • Full copy of the signed EA from the CA in terms of NEMA, granting approval for the development or expansion; • Copy of the generic and site specific EMPr as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMPr and subsequent approval of site specific EMPr and amendments thereof; • All method statements; • Completed environmental checklists; • Minutes and attendance register of environmental site meetings; • An up-to-date environmental incident log; • A copy of all instructions or directives issued; • A copy of all corrective actions signed off. The corrective actions must be filed in such a way that a clear reference is made to the non-compliance record; • Complaints register.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to complete a Weekly Environmental Checklist, the format of which is to be agreed prior to commencement of the activity. The ECOs are required to sign and date the checklist, retain a copy in the EMPr file and submit a copy of the completed checklist to the DSS on a weekly basis.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The checklists will form the basis for the Monthly Environmental Reports. Copies of all completed checklists will be attached as Annexures to the Environmental Audit Report as required in terms of the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	Minutes of the environmental site meetings shall be kept. The minutes must include an attendance register and will be attached to the Monthly Report that is distributed to attendees. Each set of minutes must clearly record "Matters for Attention" that will be reviewed at the next meeting.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The method statement will be done in such detail that the ECOs are enabled to assess whether the contractor's proposal is in accordance with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Unless indicated otherwise by the Project Manager, the Contractor shall provide the following method statements to the Project Manager no less than 14 days prior to the commencement date of the activity: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall monitor and ensure that the contractors perform in accordance with these method statements.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to maintain an up-to-date and current Environmental Incident Log (environmental diary). The Environmental Incident Log is a means to record all environmental incidents and/or all non-compliance notice would not be issued.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECOs are to record all environmental incidents in the Environmental Incident Log. All incidents regardless of severity must be reported to the Developer. The Log is to be kept in the EMPr file and at a minimum the following will be recorded for each environmental incident.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Environmental Incident Log will be captured in the EAR.	✓✓					
	A non-compliance notice will be issued to the responsible contractor by the ECOs via the DSS or Project Manager. The non-compliance notice will be issued in writing; a copy filed in the EMPr file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMPr	✓✓					An NCR was issued by the ECO at the end of March 2025 and closed out at the end of April 2025
5	The contractors shall act immediately when a notice of non-compliance is received and correct whatever is the cause for the issuing of the notice. Complaints received regarding activities on the development site pertaining to the environment shall be recorded in a dedicated register and the response noted with the date and action taken. The ECO should be made aware of any complaints. Refer to EMPr				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	For each non-compliance notice issued, a documented corrective action must be recorded. On receiving a non-compliance notice from the DSS, the contractor's cEO will ensure that the corrective actions required take place within the stipulated timeframe. On completion of the corrective action the cEO is to issue a Corrective Action Report in writing to the ECOs. If satisfied that the corrective action has been completed, the ECOs are to sign-off on the Corrective Action Report, and attach the report to the non-compliance notice in the EMPr file. A corrective action is considered complete once the report has signed off by the ECOs.				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	A digital photographic record will be kept. The photographic record will be used to show before, during and post rehabilitation evidence of the project as well used in cases of damages claims if they arise. Each image must be dated and a brief description note attached.	✓✓					Photographic records taken during construction are available and same will be captured after rehabilitation
	The Contractor shall: Allow the ECOs access to take photographs of all areas, activities and actions. The ECOs shall keep an electronic database of photographic records which will include: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall keep a current and up-to-date complaints register. The complaints register is to be a record of all complaints received from communities, stakeholders and individuals.	✓✓					No complaints received this month
	In the event that a Claim for Damages is submitted by a community, landowner or individual, the ECOs shall record the full detail of the complaint, facilitate with resolving / settling the complaint,				-		No complaints/claims this month, to be facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Open, transparent and good relations with affected landowners, communities and regional staff are an essential aspect to the successful management and mitigation of environmental impacts. The ECOs shall: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMPr must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMPr file and submitted to the CA at intervals as indicated in the EA.	✓✓					
	The ECOs must prepare a monthly EAR. The report will be tabled as the key point on the agenda of the Environmental Site Meeting. The Report is submitted for acceptance at the meeting and the final report will be circulated to the Project Manager and filed in the EMPr file. At a frequency determined by the EA, the ECOs shall submit the monthly reports to the CA.	✓✓					
	On final completion of the rehabilitation and/or requirements of the EA a final EAR is to be prepared and submitted to the CA. The EAR must comply with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS							
6	All staff must receive environmental awareness training prior to commencement of the activities;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must allow for sufficient sessions to train all personnel with no more than 20 personnel attending each course;	✓✓					
	Refresher environmental awareness training is available as and when required;	✓✓					
	All staff are aware of the conditions and controls linked to the EA and within the EMPr and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMPr;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must erect and maintain information posters at key locations on site, and the posters must include the following information as a minimum: a) Safety notifications; and b) No littering.	✓✓					
	Environmental awareness training must include as a minimum the following: a) Description of significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, related to their work activities; b) Mitigation measures to be implemented when carrying out specific activities; c) Emergency preparedness and response procedures; d) Emergency procedures; e) Procedures to be followed when working near or within sensitive areas; f) Wastewater management procedures; g) Water usage and conservation; h) Solid waste management procedures; i) Sanitation procedures; j) Fire prevention; and k) Disease prevention.	✓✓					
	A record of all environmental awareness training courses undertaken as part of the EMPr must be available;	✓✓					
	Educate workers on the dangers of open and/or unattended fires;	✓✓					
	A staff attendance register of all staff to have received environmental awareness training must be available.	✓✓					
	Course material must be available and presented in appropriate languages that all staff can understand.	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	A method statement must be provided by the contractor prior to any onsite activity that includes the layout of the construction camp in the form of a plan showing the location of key infrastructure and services (where applicable), including but not limited to offices, overnight vehicle parking areas, stores, the workshop, stockpile and lay down areas, hazardous materials storage areas (including fuels), the batching plant (if one is located at the construction camp), designated access routes, equipment cleaning areas and the placement of staff accommodation, cooking and ablution facilities, waste and wastewater management;	✓✓					
	Location of camps must be within approved area to ensure that the site does not impact on sensitive areas identified in the environmental assessment or site walk through;	✓✓					
	Sites must be located where possible on previously disturbed areas;	✓✓					
	The camp must be fenced in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation; and	✓✓					
	The use of existing accommodation for contractor staff, where possible, is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Identification of access restricted areas is to be informed by the environmental assessment, site walk through and any additional areas identified during development;	✓✓					
	Erect, demarcate and maintain a temporary barrier with clear signage around the perimeter of any access restricted area, colour coding could be used if appropriate; and	✓✓					
	Unauthorised access and development related activity inside access restricted areas is prohibited.	✓✓					
	An access agreement must be formalised and signed by the DPM, Contractor and landowner before commencing with the activities;	✓✓					
	All private roads used for access to the servitude must be maintained and upon completion of the works, be left in at least the original condition	✓✓					
	All contractors must be made aware of all these access routes.	✓✓					
	Any access route deviation from that in the written agreement must be closed and re-vegetated immediately, at the contractor's expense;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maximum use of both existing servitudes and existing roads must be made to minimize further disturbance through the development of new roads;	✓✓					
	In circumstances where private roads must be used, the condition of the said roads must be recorded in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record; prior to use and the condition thereof agreed by the landowner, the DPM, and the contractor;	✓✓					
	Access roads in flattish areas must follow fence lines and tree belts to avoid fragmentation of vegetated areas or croplands	✓✓					
	Access roads must only be developed on a pre-planned and approved roads;	✓✓					
	Use existing gates provided to gain access to all parts of the area authorised for development, where possible;	✓✓					
	Existing and new gates to be recorded and documented in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record;	✓✓					
	All gates must be fitted with locks and be kept locked at all times during the development phase, unless otherwise agreed with the landowner;	✓✓					
	At points where the line crosses a fence in which there is no suitable gate within the extent of the line servitude, on the instruction of the DPM, a gate must be installed at the approval of the landowner;	✓✓					
	Care must be taken that the gates must be so erected that there is a gap of no more than 100 mm between the bottom of the gate and the ground;	✓✓					
	Where gates are installed in jackal proof fencing, a suitable reinforced concrete sill must be provided beneath the gate;	✓✓					
	Original tension must be maintained in the fence wires;	✓✓					
	All gates installed in electrified fencing must be re-electrified;	✓✓					
	All demarcation fencing and barriers must be maintained in good working order for the duration of the development activities;	✓✓					
	Fencing must be erected around the camp, batching plants, hazardous storage areas, and all designated access restricted areas, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Any temporary fencing to restrict the movement of life-stock must only be erected with the permission of the land owner.	✓✓					
	All fencing must be developed of high quality material bearing the SABS mark;	✓✓					
	The use of razor wire as fencing must be avoided;	✓✓					
	Fenced areas with gate access must remain locked after hours, during weekends and on holidays if staff is away from site. Site security will be required at all times;	✓✓					
	On completion of the development phase all temporary fences are to be removed;	✓✓					
	The contractor must ensure that all fence uprights are appropriately removed, ensuring that no uprights are cut at ground level but rather removed completely.	✓✓					
	All abstraction points or bore holes must be registered with the DWS and suitable water meters installed to ensure that the abstracted volumes are measured on a daily basis;	✓✓					GA issued for boreholes which have meters

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	The Contractor must ensure the following: a. The vehicle abstracting water from a river does not enter or cross it and does not operate from within the river; b. No damage occurs to the river bed or banks and that the abstraction of water does not entail stream diversion activities; and c. All reasonable measures to limit pollution or sedimentation of the downstream watercourse are implemented.	✓✓					
	Ensure water conservation is being practiced by: a. Minimising water use during cleaning of equipment; b. Undertaking regular audits of water systems; and c. Including a discussion on water usage and conservation during environmental awareness training. d. The use of grey water is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Runoff from the cement/ concrete batching areas must be strictly controlled, and contaminated water must be collected, stored and either treated or disposed of off-site, at a location approved by the project manager;	✓✓					
	All spillage of oil onto concrete surfaces must be controlled by the use of an approved absorbent material and the used absorbent material disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Natural storm water runoff not contaminated during the development and clean water can be discharged directly to watercourses and water bodies, subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO;	✓✓					
	Water that has been contaminated with suspended solids, such as soils and silt, may be released into watercourses or water bodies only once all suspended solids have been removed from the water by settling out these solids in settlement ponds. The release of settled water back into the environment must be subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO.	✓✓					
	All measures regarding waste management must be undertaken using an integrated waste management approach;	✓✓					
	Sufficient, covered waste collection bins (scavenger and weatherproof) must be provided;	✓✓					
	A suitably positioned and clearly demarcated waste collection site must be identified and provided;	✓✓					
	The waste collection site must be maintained in a clean and orderly manner;	✓✓					
6	Waste must be segregated into separate bins and clearly marked for each waste type for recycling and safe disposal;	✓✓					
	Staff must be trained in waste segregation;	✓✓					
	Bins must be emptied regularly;	✓✓					
	General waste produced onsite must be disposed of at registered waste disposal sites/ recycling company;	✓✓					
	Hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site;	✓✓					
	Certificates of safe disposal for general, hazardous and recycled waste must be maintained.	✓✓					
	All watercourses must be protected from direct or indirect spills of pollutants such as solid waste, sewage, cement, oils, fuels, chemicals, aggregate tailings, wash and contaminated water or organic material resulting from the Contractor's activities;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, prompt action must be taken to clear the polluted or affected areas;	✓✓					
	Where possible, no development equipment must traverse any seasonal or permanent wetland	✓✓					
	No return flow into the estuaries must be allowed and no disturbance of the Estuarine functional Zone should occur;				-		NA, no estuaries
	Development of permanent watercourse or estuary crossing must only be undertaken where no alternative access to tower position is available;	✓✓					
	There must not be any impact on the long term morphological dynamics of watercourses or estuaries;	✓✓					
	Existing crossing points must be favoured over the creation of new crossings (including temporary access)	✓✓					
	When working in or near any watercourse or estuary, the following environmental controls and consideration must be taken: a) Water levels during the period of construction; No altering of the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse	✓✓					
	b) During the execution of the works, appropriate measures to prevent pollution and contamination of the riparian environment must be implemented e.g. including ensuring that construction equipment is well maintained;	✓✓					
	c) Where earthwork is being undertaken in close proximity to any watercourse, slopes must be stabilised using suitable materials, i.e. sandbags or geotextile fabric, to prevent sand and rock from entering the channel; and	✓✓					Drainage pipes and gabions have been installed to allow natural drainage and free passage for water flow
	d) Appropriate rehabilitation and re-vegetation measures for the watercourse banks must be implemented timeously. In this regard, the banks should be appropriately and incrementally stabilised as soon as development allows.	✓✓					
	Indigenous vegetation which does not interfere with the development must be left undisturbed;	✓✓					
	Protected or endangered species may occur on or near the development site. Special care should be taken not to damage such species;	✓✓					

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	Search, rescue and replanting of all protected and endangered species likely to be damaged during project development must be identified by the relevant specialist and completed prior to any development or clearing;	✓✓					
	Permits for removal must be obtained from the relevant CA prior to the cutting or clearing of the affected species, and they must be filed;	✓✓					
	The Environmental Audit Report must confirm that all identified species have been rescued and replanted and that the location of replanting is compliant with conditions of approvals;	✓✓					
	Trees felled due to construction must be documented and form part of the Environmental Audit Report;	✓✓					
	Rivers and watercourses must be kept clear of felled trees, vegetation cuttings and debris;	✓✓					
	Only a registered pest control operator may apply herbicides on a commercial basis and commercial application must be carried out under the supervision of a registered pest control operator, supervision of a registered pest control operator or is appropriately trained;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A daily register must be kept of all relevant details of herbicide usage;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	No herbicides must be used in estuaries;				-		NA, no estuaries
	All protected species and sensitive vegetation not removed must be clearly marked and such areas fenced off in accordance to Section 5.3: Access restricted areas. Alien invasive vegetation must be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste management facility.	✓✓					
	No interference with livestock must occur without the landowner's written consent and with the landowner or a person representing the landowner being present;	✓✓					
	The breeding sites of raptors and other wild birds species must be taken into consideration during the planning of the development programme;	✓✓					
	Breeding sites must be kept intact and disturbance to breeding birds must be avoided. Special care must be taken where nestlings or fledglings are present;	✓✓					
	Special recommendations of the avian specialist must be adhered to at all times to prevent unnecessary disturbance of birds;	✓✓					
	No poaching must be tolerated under any circumstances. All animal dens in close proximity to the works areas must be marked as Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	No deliberate or intentional killing of fauna is allowed;	✓✓					
6	In areas where snakes are abundant, snake deterrents to be deployed on the pylons to prevent snakes climbing up, being electrocuted and causing power outages; and				-		NA at this stage
	No Threatened or Protected species (ToPs) and/or protected fauna as listed according NEMBA (Act No. 10 of 2004) and relevant provincial ordinances may be removed and/or relocated without appropriate authorisations/permits.	✓✓					
	Identify, demarcate and prevent impact to all known sensitive heritage features on site in accordance with the No-Go procedure in Section 5.3: Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	Carry out general monitoring of excavations for potential fossils, artefacts and material of heritage importance;	✓✓					
	All work must cease immediately, if any human remains and/or other archaeological, palaeontological and historical material are uncovered. Such material, if exposed, must be reported to the nearest museum, archaeologist/ palaeontologist (or the South African Police Services), so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time must be allowed to remove/collect such material before development recommences.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological or archaeological resources discovered at this stage
	Safety of the public Identify fire hazards, demarcate and restrict public access to these areas as well as notify the local authority of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately fenced or demarcated; Adequate protective measures must be implemented to prevent unauthorised access to and climbing of partly constructed towers and protective scaffolding; Ensure structures vulnerable to high winds are secured; Maintain an incidents and complaints register in which all incidents or complaints involving the public are logged.	✓✓					
	Mobile chemical toilets are installed onsite if no other ablution facilities are available;	✓✓					
	The use of ablution facilities and or mobile toilets must be used at all times and no indiscriminate use of the veld for the purposes of ablutions must be permitted under any circumstances;	✓✓					
	Where mobile chemical toilets are required, the following must be ensured: a) Toilets are located no closer than 100 m to any watercourse or water body;	✓✓					
	b) Toilets are secured to the ground to prevent them from toppling due to wind or any other cause;	✓✓					

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	c) No spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and the contents are managed in accordance with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	d) Toilets have an external closing mechanism and are closed and secured from the outside when not in use to prevent toilet paper from being blown out;	✓✓					
	e) Toilets are emptied before long weekends and workers holidays, and must be locked after working hours;	✓✓					
	f) Toilets are serviced regularly and the ECO must inspect toilets to ensure compliance to health standards;	✓✓					
	A copy of the waste disposal certificates must be maintained.	✓✓					
	Undertake environmentally-friendly pest control in the camp area;	✓✓					
	Ensure that the workforce is sensitised to the effects of sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV AIDS;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that information posters on AIDS are displayed in the Contractor Camp area;	✓✓					
	Information and education relating to sexually transmitted diseases to be made available to both construction workers and local community, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Free condoms must be made available to all staff on site at central points;	✓✓					
	Medical support must be made available;	✓✓					
	Provide access to Voluntary HIV Testing and Counselling Services.	✓✓					
	Compile an Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) prior to the commencement of the proposed project;	✓✓					
	The Emergency Plan must deal with accidents, potential spillages and fires in line with relevant legislation;	✓✓					
	All staff must be made aware of emergency procedures as part of environmental awareness training;	✓✓					
	The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	In the event of emergency necessary mitigation measures to contain the spill or leak must be implemented (see Hazardous Substances section 5.17).	✓✓					
6	The use and storage of hazardous substances to be minimised and non-hazardous and non-toxic alternatives substituted where possible;	✓✓					
	All hazardous substances must be stored in suitable containers as defined in the Method Statement;	✓✓					
	Containers must be clearly marked to indicate contents, quantities and safety requirements;	✓✓					
	All storage areas must be bunded. The bunded area must be of sufficient capacity to contain a spill / leak from the stored containers;	✓✓					
	Bunded areas to be suitably lined with a SABS approved liner;	✓✓					
	An Alphabetical Hazardous Chemical Substance (HCS) control sheet must be drawn up and kept up to date on a continuous basis;	✓✓					
	All hazardous chemicals that will be used on site must have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);	✓✓					
	All employees working with HCS must be trained in the safe use of the substance and according to the safety data sheet;	✓✓					
	Employees handling hazardous substances / materials must be aware of the potential impacts and follow appropriate safety measures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be made available;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that diesel and other liquid fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid is stored in appropriate storage tanks or in bowsers;	✓✓					
	The tanks/ bowsers must be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete) with a permanent bund. The impermeable lining must extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund must be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers (110% statutory requirement plus an allowance for rainfall);	✓✓					
	The floor of the bund must be sloped, draining to an oil separator;	✓✓					
	Provision must be made for refuelling at the storage area by protecting the soil with an impermeable groundcover. Where dispensing equipment is used, a drip tray must be used to ensure small spills are contained;	✓✓					
	All empty externally dirty drums must be stored on a drip tray or within a bunded area;	✓✓					
	No unauthorised access into the hazardous substances storage areas must be permitted;	✓✓					
	No smoking must be allowed within the vicinity of the hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Adequate fire-fighting equipment must be made available at all hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Where refuelling away from the dedicated refuelling station is required, a mobile refuelling unit must be used. Appropriate ground protection such as drip trays must be used;	✓✓					
	An appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity/s involving the use of hazardous substance must be available at all times;	✓✓					
	The responsible operator must have the required training to make use of the spill kit in emergency situations;	✓✓					

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	An appropriate number of spill kits must be available and must be located in all areas where activities are being undertaken;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, contaminated soil must be collected in containers and stored in a central location and disposed of according to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008. Refer to Section 5.7 for procedures concerning storm and waste water management and 5.8 for solid and hazardous waste management.	✓✓					
	Where possible and practical all maintenance of vehicles and equipment must take place in the workshop area;	✓✓					
	During servicing of vehicles or equipment, especially where emergency repairs are effected outside the workshop area, a suitable drip tray must be used to prevent spills onto the soil. The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or be removed from site to facilitate repair;	✓✓					
	Workshop areas must be monitored for oil and fuel spills;	✓✓					
	Appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity taking place must be available;	✓✓					
	The workshop area must have a bunded concrete slab that is sloped to facilitate runoff into a collection sump or suitable oil / water separator where maintenance work on vehicles and equipment can be performed;	✓✓					
	Water drainage from the workshop must be contained and managed in accordance Section 5.7: Storm and waste water management.	✓✓					
	Concrete mixing must be carried out on an impermeable surface;	✓✓					
	Batching plants areas must be fitted with a containment facility for the collection of cement laden water.	✓✓					
	Dirty water from the batching plant must be contained to prevent soil and groundwater contamination	✓✓					
	Bagged cement must be stored in an appropriate facility and at least 10 m away from any water courses, gullies and drains;	✓✓					
	A washout facility must be provided for washing of concrete associated equipment. Water used for washing must be restricted;	✓✓					
	Hardened concrete from the washout facility or concrete mixer can either be reused or disposed of at an appropriate licenced disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Empty cement bags must be secured with adequate binding material if these will be temporarily stored on site;	✓✓					
	Sand and aggregates containing cement must be kept damp to prevent the generation of dust (Refer to Section 5.20: Dust emissions)	✓✓					
6	Any excess sand, stone and cement must be removed or reused from site on completion of construction period and disposed at a registered disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Temporary fencing must be erected around batching plants in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation;	✓✓					
	Take all reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust as a result of project development activities to the satisfaction of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be avoided until such time as soil stripping is required and similarly exposed surfaces must be re- vegetated or stabilised as soon as is practically possible;	✓✓					
	Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials must be avoided under high wind conditions or when a visible dust plume is present;	✓✓					
	During high wind conditions, the ECO must evaluate the situation and make recommendations as to whether dust-damping measures are adequate, or whether working will cease altogether until the wind speed drops to an acceptable level;	✓✓					
	Where possible, soil stockpiles must be located in sheltered areas where they are not exposed to the erosive effects of the wind;	✓✓					
	Where erosion of stockpiles becomes a problem, erosion control measures must be implemented at the discretion of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Vehicle speeds must not exceed 40 km/h along dust roads or 20 km/h when traversing unconsolidated and non-vegetated areas;	✓✓					
	Straw stabilisation must be applied at a rate of one bale/10m^2 and harrowed into the top 100 mm of top material, for all completed earthworks;				-		This condition to be confirmed with technical specifications for earthworks and may be NA
	For significant areas of excavation or exposed ground, dust suppression measures must be used to minimise the spread of dust.	✓✓					
	Any blasting activity must be conducted by a suitably licensed blasting contractor; and	✓✓					
	Notification of surrounding landowners, emergency services site personnel of blasting activity 24 hours prior to such activity taking place on Site.	✓✓					
	The Contractor must keep noise level within acceptable limits, Restrict the use of sound amplification equipment for communication and emergency only.	✓✓					
6.22	**Noise** All vehicles and machinery must be fitted with appropriate silencing technology and must be properly maintained; Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise must be recorded and communicated. Where possible or applicable, provide transport to and from the site on a daily basis for construction workers; Develop a Code of Conduct for the construction phase.	✓✓					

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6.23	**Fire Prevention** Designate smoking areas where the fire hazard could be regarded as insignificant;	✓✓					
	Firefighting equipment must be available on all vehicles located on site;	✓✓					
	The local Fire Protection Agency (FPA) must be informed of construction activities;	✓✓					
	Contact numbers for the FPA and emergency services must be communicated in environmental awareness training and displayed at a central location on site;	✓✓					
	Two way swop of contact details between ECO and FPA.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time site based ESCO
6.24	**Stockpiling and stockpile areas** All material that is excavated during the project development phase (either during piling (if required) or earthworks) must be stored appropriately on site in order to minimise impacts to watercourses, watercourses and water bodies;	✓✓					
	All stockpiled material must be maintained and kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by undertaking regular weeding and control methods;	✓✓					
	Topsoil stockpiles must not exceed 2 m in height;	✓✓					
	During periods of strong winds and heavy rain, the stockpiles must be covered with appropriate material (e.g. cloth, tarpaulin etc.);	✓✓					
	Where possible, sandbags (or similar) must be placed at the bases of the stockpiled material in order to prevent erosion of the material.	✓✓					
6.25	**Civil Works** Where terracing is required, topsoil must be collected and retained for the purpose of re-use later to rehabilitate disturbed areas not covered by yard stone;	✓✓					
	Areas to be rehabilitated include terrace embankments and areas outside the high voltage yards;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where required, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	These areas can be stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas must be managed in accordance with Section 5.35: Landscaping and rehabilitation;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	All excess spoil generated during terracing activities must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a recognised landfill site; and	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
6.26	**Excavation of foundation, cable trenching and drainage systems** All excess spoil generated during foundation excavation must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a licensed landfill site, if not used for backfilling purposes;	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Management of equipment for excavation purposes must be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; and	✓✓					
	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
6.27	**Installation of foundations, cable trenching and drainage systems** Batching of cement to be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.19: Batching plants; and Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.28	**Installation of equipment** Management of dust must be conducted in accordance with Section 5. 20: Dust emissions; Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
5.2	**Steelwork Assembly and Erection** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
6.29	**Cabling and Stringing** Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					

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	Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and	✓✓					
6.30	**Testing and Commissioning** Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.31	**Socio-economic** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts	✓✓					
	Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste (off cuts etc.) shall be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 6.8: Solid waste and hazardous Management;	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement communication strategies to facilitate public participation;	✓✓					
	Develop and implement a collaborative and constructive approach to conflict resolution as part of the external stakeholder engagement process;	✓✓					
	Sustain continuous communication and liaison with neighbouring owners and residents	✓✓					
	Create work and training opportunities for local stakeholders; and	✓✓					
	Where feasible, no workers, with the exception of security personnel, must be permitted to stay over-night on the site. This would reduce the risk to local farmers.				-		NA, no workers stay overnight on site
6.32	**Temporary closure of site** Bunds must be emptied (where applicable) and need to be undertaken in accordance with the impact management actions included in sections 5.17: Hazardous substances and 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Hazardous storage areas must be well ventilated;	✓✓					
	Fire extinguishers must be serviced and accessible. Service records to be filed and audited at last service;	✓✓					
	Emergency and contact details displayed must be displayed;	✓✓					
	Security personnel must be briefed and have the facilities to contact or be contacted by relevant management and emergency personnel;	✓✓					
	Night hazards such as reflectors, lighting, traffic signage etc. must have been checked;	✓✓					
	Fire hazards identified and the local authority must have been notified of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	Structures vulnerable to high winds must be secured;	✓✓					
	Wind and dust mitigation must be implemented;	✓✓					
	Cement and materials stores must have been secured;	✓✓					
	Toilets must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Refuse bins must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Drip trays must have been emptied and secured.	✓✓					
6.33	**Dismantling of old equipment** All old equipment removed during the project must be stored in such a way as to prevent pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	Oil containing equipment must be stored to prevent leaking or be stored on drip trays;	✓✓					
	All scrap steel must be stacked neatly and any disused and broken insulators must be stored in containers;	✓✓					
	Once material has been scrapped and the contract has been placed for removal, the disposal Contractor must ensure that any equipment containing pollution causing substances is dismantled and transported in such a way as to prevent spillage and pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must also be equipped to contain and clean up any pollution causing spills; and Disposal of unusable material must be at a licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
6.34	**Landscaping and rehabilitation** All areas disturbed by construction activities must be subject to landscaping and rehabilitation; All spoil and waste must be disposed of to a registered waste site;				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a

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							comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL.
	All slopes must be assessed for contouring, and to contour only when the need is identified in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL.
	Berms that have been created must have a slope of 1:4 and be replanted with indigenous species and grasses that approximates the original condition;				-		
	Where new access roads have crossed cultivated farmlands, that lands must be rehabilitated by ripping which must be agreed to by the holder of the EA and the landowners;				-		
	Rehabilitation of access roads outside of farmland;				-		
	Indigenous species must be used for with species and/grasses to where it compliments or approximates the original condition;				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be used for rehabilitation (refer to Section 5.24: Stockpiling and stockpiled areas);				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread so as to facilitate seeding and minimise loss of soil due to erosion;				-		
	Before placing topsoil, all visible weeds from the placement area and from the topsoil must be removed;				-		
	Subsoil must be ripped before topsoil is placed;				-		
	The rehabilitation must be timed so that rehabilitation can take place at the optimal time for vegetation establishment;				-		
	Where impacted through construction related activity, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		
	Sloped areas stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		
	Spoil can be used for backfilling or landscaping as long as it is covered by a minimum of 150 mm of topsoil.				-		
	Where required, re-vegetation including hydro-seeding can be enhanced using a vegetation seed mixture as described below. A mixture of seed can be used provided the mixture is carefully selected to ensure the following: a) Annual and perennial plants are chosen;				-		
	b) Pioneer species are included;				-		
	c) Species chosen must be indigenous to the area with the seeds used coming from the area;				-		
	d) Root systems must have a binding effect on the soil;				-		
	e) The final product must not cause an ecological imbalance in the area.				-		
Part C - Impact Management Actions based on site specific environmental attributes							
	General The Owner shall ensure an Independent Auditor undertakes a compliance audit of the project every five years and submit the findings to DFFE. The Report must comply with the provision of Appendix 7 of the NEMA.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Botanical There should be no indiscriminate driving of vehicles 'in the veld' i.e. off designated roads and access routes.	✓✓					
	Construction areas must be clearly marked and no activity should occur outside these areas apart from access.	✓✓					
	Toilet facilities must be provided during the construction phase. The veld should not be used for ablutions.	✓✓					
9	Introduction of spread of alien invasive plant species must be avoided. Strict monitoring for possible invasion by alien plans species must be implemented and should remain in place for three years post-construction. Of particular note is the avoidance of spread of *Opuntia ficus-indica* (Prickly-pear – 'spiny form'). During the operational phase there must be ongoing monitoring to ensure that no alien invasive plant species are introduced to the sub-station site and that weedy species are eradicated.	✓✓					
	An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must oversee post-construction site cleaning and all construction sites must be inspected for cleanliness post-construction.	✓✓					
	Bats Artificial lighting - Consciously switch off all lights at a construction area when not required anymore, do not let it burn throughout the night. If suitable for the purpose utilize lighting temperatures (colours/wavelengths) that attract less insects.	✓✓					

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated March 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Foraging habitat loss - Adhere to the sensitivity map. Keep to designated areas and designated roads with all construction vehicles. Damaged areas not required after construction should be rehabilitated by an experienced vegetation succession specialist.	✓✓					
	Fauna Before vegetation clearance commences, areas must be walked and slow-moving animals removed out of the impact area.	✓✓					
	Construction workers should be made aware of slow-moving and cryptic species such as tortoises.	✓✓					
	Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm by persons with the necessary training in identification and handling of snakes.	✓✓					
	All construction staff shall undergo environmental awareness training and must be informed that disruption, trapping or snaring of wildlife is not permitted.	✓✓					
	Extra care should be taken on high fire danger index or rating days (orange or red days, see http://www.forestry.co.za/fire-danger-index/), where wildfire could start easily and spread rapidly, causing a high mortality in fauna species. High risk hot work should be carefully controlled and firefighting provisions must be on hand to quickly attend to and extinguish fires on these days.	✓✓					
	The presence of the switching station should not result in a disruption of the natural fire frequency, which could otherwise result in an accumulation of senescent vegetation and fuel so that when a fire does eventually occur it is faster moving and more intense than an natural fire, and can result in an increased mortality of fauna and retard vegetation recovery, cause the soil to turn hydrophobic and result in an increased risk of significant soil erosion. Thus the WEF owner must have agreements in place with local fire protection association, land owners and fire services to manage a wildfire, i.e. the setting of back burns from the ridgeline to counter wildfire conflagration of ridge top. Thus managing habitat vitality and biodiversity.	✓✓					
9	**Agriculture/soils** Minimise the footprint of disturbance.	✓✓					
	Implement an effective stormwater control system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. Include periodical site inspection in environmental performance reporting that inspects the effectiveness of the run-off control system and specifically records occurrence or not of any erosion on site or downstream.	✓✓					
	Prohibit vehicular passage off designated roads and construction areas and use dust control measures during construction. Include periodic site inspections in environmental performance reporting that specifically records occurrence, or not, of off-road vehicle tracks in specific areas.	✓✓					
	If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them.	✓✓					
	Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces). During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. Erosion must be controlled where necessary on rehabilitated areas.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL.
	Establish an effective record-keeping system for each area where soil is disturbed for constructional purposes. These records should be included in environmental performance reports, and should include all of the below: Record the GPS coordinates of each area.	✓✓					
	Record the date of topsoil stripping.	✓✓					
	Record the GPS coordinates of where the topsoil is stockpiled.	✓✓					
	Record the date of cessation of construction (or operation) activities at the particular site.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on cessation of constructional activities.	✓✓					
	Record date and depth of re-spreading of topsoil.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on completion of rehabilitation and on an annual basis thereafter to show vegetation establishment and evaluate progress of restoration over time.						

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Palaeontology Remove any fossils found and send to a museum for curation – implement the chance find procedure. During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil material by the responsible ECO. Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible Environmental Control Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e. the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy).				-		Noted, no new palaeontological sites or fossils have been discovered at this stage
	Freshwater Contaminated runoff from the construction activities on site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction should preferably be undertaken in the low rainfall months when stormwater runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features or minimised during high rainfall events.	✓✓					
	After the construction phase, impacted areas within the freshwater features that have been disturbed should be rehabilitated, and re-vegetated with suitable vegetation.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels, these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. Should the site be decommissioned, these structures should be removed from the channels and the disturbed areas rehabilitated.	✓✓					
	Any increase in stormwater runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed within the drainage lines.	✓✓					
	Stormwater management for the site should be such that there are no direct discharges of stormwater arising from constructed areas into any of the freshwater features.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas should be monitored and managed in terms of the growth of invasive alien plants in/on river beds/banks.	✓✓					
Conditions common to the Generic EMPrs							
	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation.	✓✓					
	Only use existing access routes to reached infrastructure, proper identification of new AIPs introductions	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas	✓✓					
	Restrict vegetation clearing to the minimum footprint area to decrease the impact on habitat integrity and diversity	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15 m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora	✓✓					
	Access roads should be kept to existing roads, as far as possible, so as to reduce fragmentation of natural habitat outside of the authorised footprint.	✓✓					
	Upon completion of construction activities, it must be ensured that no bare areas remain, and that indigenous species be used to revegetate the disturbed area.	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas.	✓✓					
	Removal of AIP species should preferably commence during the planning phase and continue throughout the construction and operational phases thereby ensuring that no AIP propagules are spread with construction rubble, or soils contaminated with AIP seeds during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Construction and/or alterations within this habitat unit is highly advised against, not only is wetlands protected under certain legislative documents they are of ecologically important ESA.	✓✓					
	Implement erosion control measures where necessary to ensure that further habitat loss does not occur.	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	All soils compacted because of maintenance activities should be ripped and reprofiled to natural levels and revegetated with indigenous vegetation. Establishment of reintroduced vegetation within such disturbed areas must be monitored as part of maintenance activities to ensure no cumulative loss of floral habitat.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched and marked for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	A rescue and relocation plan must be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all floral SCC that will potentially be impacted by the proposed development. A Floral SCC Management Plan must also be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all SCC that will not be impacted directly but that could be impacted by edge effect impacts from operational and maintenance phase activities. The SCC Management Plan can be incorporated into the Rehabilitation Plan and must focus on the protection of specific RDL, and NT species that form part of the Study Area.	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be restricted to what is absolutely necessary and should remain within the approved development footprint.	✓✓					
	Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the construction activities. Additional road construction should be limited to what is absolutely necessary, and the footprint thereof kept to a minimal.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC species.	✓✓					
	Regular monitoring of SCC present and observation regarding their extent and abundance.	✓✓					
	Proper management plans to (if possible) relocated or avoid disturbing SCC species, especially those which are sensitive to disturbance.	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities.	✓✓					
Terrestrial Ecology - Fauna	Footprint areas (Pylons and servitude road) are to remain as small as possible with only those are necessary being cleared. Only tall trees located under the powerline are to be cut back, but not totally removed. As much herbaceous and shrubland vegetation as possible must remain under the powerlines. Small reptile and arachnid species should they not self-relocate must be carefully moved to habitat outside of the disturbance footprint.	✓✓					
	Existing roads must be used and as far as possible no new roads constructed.	✓✓					
	Avoid placement of pylons and service roads within this habitat unit and the associated zones of regulation. Do not clear any riparian vegetation within the powerline servitude. Where absolutely necessary only trim tall trees, do not cut them down.	✓✓					
	Manage edge effects and Alien Plant proliferation. Manage erosion and footprint creep.	✓✓					
	Vehicles to use designated roads as far as possible. Minimise vegetation clearance to only what is needed. No collection or destruction of faunal species and SCC is to occur. SCC to be relocated outside of disturbance footprint if they do not relocate themselves (Professional help may be required for such).	✓✓					
	Manage alien plant proliferation in disturbed areas and footprints. No catching / hunting of faunal species during operational activities. Manage erosion to ensure further habitat degradation does not occur. Do not clear vegetation unnecessarily under the powerline servitude.	✓✓					
	No collection or trapping of faunal SCC. Manage edge effects, habitat degradation and alien plant proliferation.	✓✓					
Aquatic ecology	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses;	✓✓					
	Due to the accessibility of the sites, no unnecessary crossing of the watercourses may be permitted and it is strongly recommended that the existing farm and access roads be utilised	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	It is strongly recommended that all support structures associated with the proposed powerline infrastructure be located outside the delineated extent of the identified watercourses and their 32m NEMA ZoR.	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	Maintenance vehicles must make use of dedicated access roads and no indiscriminate movement in the watercourses may be permitted	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate movement of construction equipment in the watercourses and buffer zones surrounding the watercourses may be permitted. Use must be made of the existing roads during the decommissioning phase	✓✓					
	All surface infrastructure (including throughflow structures) must be decommissioned. All materials must be removed from the watercourses (where applicable) and may temporarily be stored/ stockpiled outside of the delineated extent of the watercourses, where after it must be removed from site and disposed of at a registered disposal facility	✓✓					
Avifauna	All construction activities should be strictly managed according to generally accepted environmental best practice standards, so as to avoid any unnecessary impact on the receiving environment.	✓✓					
	All temporary disturbed areas should be rehabilitated according to the site's rehabilitation plan, following construction.				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated March 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
							aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPLs.
	The overhead cables (specifically the earth wires) should be fitted with an approved anti bird collision line marking device to make cables more visible to birds in flight and reduce the likelihood of collisions. This should be done according to the Eskom Distribution standards in terms of device spacing and other factors. Literature around the world points towards a 50-60% reduction in bird collision risk if the line is marked (Jenkins, Smallie & Diamond, 2010; Shaw et al, 2021). The line marking device should be a dynamic (moving – bird flapper type) device.	✓✓					From May 2024 the ECO recommended that bird flight diverters be fitted to the strung sections of the SW & WK OHPL. Following on from the NCR which was issued by the ECO in March 2025, the ECO commends the response and actions taken during April 2025 to deliver the devices to site and commence with fitment. The basis for changing the audit findings from **NC** to **C** and closing out the NCR is based on the fitment of the devices continuing as an urgent priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates
	The new power line should be patrolled during operation by Eskom annually to measure any impacts on birds (through detecting collision fatalities) and to monitor the durability of the line marking devices.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Where multiple devices on a span have failed (broken off or become stuck and non-dynamic due to wind) they should be replaced immediately.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Any recorded bird fatality data should be submitted to the Eskom –EWT Strategic Partnership where it will be curated and publicly accessible.				-		No bird fatalities recorded or reported to ECO at this stage
	The pylon structure to be used provides sufficient clearance between phase and phase and phase and earth to mitigate against the risk of bird electrocution.	✓✓					
	It is recommended as a precautionary measure that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to further provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware.				-		The ECO has communicated the requirement of fitment of bird perches to pylon tops. Although this activity has been noted as not yet applicable in previous reports, it is now imminently required.
	It is also essential that if any of the pylon structures are changed, we are given opportunity to assess the electrocution risk of the new structure and design mitigation.				-		There have been no new structure and design pylon structures at this stage
Heritage	An archaeologist/ heritage practitioner should conduct a walkthrough of a section of the proposed new servitude for the transmission line after vegetation clearing from: the Remaining Extent of the Farm Brakhill No. 139 (GPS reading: 33.31.328 ; S 25.23.426 E) to the Grassridge substation.	✓✓					
	All construction activities must be monitored or alternatively a person must be specially trained, for example the ECO, to conduct the monitoring. This must include the clearing of vegetation, levelling, excavations for other underground/ buried infrastructure and all above ground construction activities.	✓✓					
	Construction managers/foremen should also be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.	✓✓					
	If any human remains (or any other concentrations of archaeological heritage material) are exposed during construction, all work must cease in the immediate area of the finds and must be reported immediately to the archaeologist at the Albany Museum in Makhanda (Tel.: 046 622 2312) or to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (Tel.: 043 7450 888). Sufficient time should be allowed to investigate and to remove/collect such material. Recommendations will follow from the investigation and may include: - Consultation with the local communities regarding the conditions for the possible removal, storage and reburial (in the case of human remains) of heritage material.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If the local communities agree to the removal of human remains and heritage, an archaeologist must apply for permits from the Eastern Cape Province Heritage Resources Authority to collect and/or excavate sites/materials from archaeological sites impacted by the development.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Consultation with the Albany Museum (repository for archaeological material in the Eastern Cape) regarding permit(s) to remove the heritage material, the storing, curating and costs involved.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A Phase 2 Mitigation process to systematically excavate and to remove the archaeological deposits before construction of the development continues.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Monitor construction activities and implement chance fossil find procedure.	✓✓					Noted, Chance fossil find procedure available on site
		Summary calculation					
		350	0	0	55	0	**405** (total no. of conditions)
		350	0	0	55	0	**350** (audited) **55** (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(350x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (350x2) x100
		EMPr Compliance					**100%**

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ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV 90km Overhead Powerline, Eastern Cape Province

May 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

May 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisation and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

30 May 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV 90km Overhead Powerline
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	00
DATE	30/05/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	30/05/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	TBC	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	30 May 2025	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	30 May 2025	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	30 May 2025	Electronic
Queen Mothiba	DFFE (Environment Impact & Pollution Directorate)	TBC	Electronic

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
CR	Critically Endangered
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EN	Endangered
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the new Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV Overhead Powerline Line ("**OHPL**") in the Eastern Cape Province which includes the extension of the three existing substations, namely Wolf Substation ("**SS**"), Skilpad SS and Grassridge SS. The purpose of this project is to connect the OHPL with another authorised infrastructure development project, namely the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**), to the national electricity grid. The route of the OHPL traverses for 90km from Grassridge SS located on the Uitenhage farms approximately 35km north of the Gqeberha Central Business District ("**CBD**") to Wolf SS situated approximately 3km to the south of the small village station of Kleinpoort which is approximately 7km south-east of Wolwefontein along the R75 main tar road.

The independent ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EA"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

This report provides insight into the overall compliance performance and a summary of any environmental challenges or opportunities, along with potential environmental risks through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) EA with ref no. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515
b) Generic EMPrs for the OHPL and Substations
c) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework
d) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the OHPL project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the project

Project name	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPrs	Date
Construction of a New Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132KV Overhead Transmission Line near Kariega and Kirkwood, Eastern Cape Province	14/12/16/3/3/1/2515	02 Sep 2022	Generic OHPL EMPr (Zutari, 2022) & Generic Substation Infrastructure EMPr (Zutari, 2022)	Jun 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) *Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and*
b) *Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.*

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in April 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken on 22nd May 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~17.5 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
Fax	+27 86 555 0693
Email	craigb@ncc-group.co.za
Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional body registration	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("**SACNASP**") Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa ("**EAPASA**")
Affiliations	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa ("**IAIAsa**") Southern African Society of Aquatic Scientists ("**SASAqS**") Zoological Society of Southern Africa ("**ZSSA**")
Qualifications	MSc, BSc (Hons), BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

Optipower had originally been contracted by Murray and Roberts to construct the 90km OHPL however Concor has now taken over this role. The transition and handover was undertaken between April and May 2025 due to Murray and Roberts ceasing to operate and function as a business. The ESCO provides weekly updates of the progress of activities on site. Construction work activities underway during May 2025 included the following:

- Update snag list rectification for the Skilpad-Wolf ("**SW**") OHPL
- Testing of stays and temporary back staying
- Dismantling of conductors, earth wires and poles from the Wolf-Kleinpoort 132kV timber pylon OHPL
- Installation of bird diverters on the SW OHPL
- Installation of pole number plates on the SW OHPL
- Hand pulling of conductors, regulating and crimping on the SW OHPL
- Pull and regulate phase conductors on the SW OHPL
- Stringing, regulating and clamping of OPGW on the SW OHPL
- Relocation of conductor drums
- Installation of down lead clamps on joint towers on the SW OHPL
- Installation of drop phase conductors and coil phase conductors on the SW OHPL

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in May 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas are provided at the contractor's main site offices/laydown areas for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to licensed waste facilities. There are dedicated waste storage areas including wheelie bins and general waste skips available at the Wolwefontein and Mayogi laydown areas (**Photo 1b**).

A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. [1]12m³ of general waste was disposed of in the month of May 2025 with no waste materials taken for recycling. Where applicable, any cleared alien vegetation remaining stockpiled on parts of the servitude or around the site must be treated as waste and disposed of at a registered licensed landfill. The Contractor commenced transportation of stockpiled alien vegetation to a landfill site in November 2024.

4.2 Hazardous waste

A hazardous waste skip is available at the dedicated waste storage area at the Wolwefontein laydown area. [2]6m³ hazardous waste was disposed of in May 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

Mobile chemical ablution facilities are available on site. The service provider, East Cape Toilet Hire, services the mobile ablution facilities for the OHPL construction areas once per week and disposes the waste at the Fishwater Flats disposal site. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in May 2025 amounted to [3]24 989L. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the laydown areas and working areas to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits are available at each site where work activities are underway. The various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring such as access control, locked gates, oil spill kits, drip trays and barricading were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspection.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

[1, 2, 3] Total monthly amount combined for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Bird flight diverters were delivered to site at the end of April 2025 and fitment to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the SW OHPL commenced promptly at the end of April (See **Photos' 1a** and **2a**) The ECO commends the response and actions taken to address this matter and recommends that the fitment of the devices continues as a priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates.

Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR. As per the EMPr, alien invasive plant ("**AIP**") species, mostly *Opuntia* (prickly pear) species, must be manually removed and destroyed by being discarded as waste at a recognised licensed landfill. The contractor is not permitted to mulch or compost AIPs or to bury or dump such anywhere on site. Burning of cleared AIPs on site is also not permitted, any burning is required to be undertaken at a landfill site. The Contractor commenced transporting cleared, stockpiled alien vegetation to a landfill site in November 2024 and has so far removed an estimated 65 000kg to the Wate Management Division of the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality. Other AIPs identified for removal between tower positions CR12 and CR19 include *Acacia cyclops, Melia azederach* and *Datura ferox*.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no. 27/2/2/N240/3/3 is available for the construction and operation of the 132kV OHPL within the regulated area of a watercourse as per section 21(i) of the NWA i.e. "*altering the bed, banks, course, or characteristics of a watercourse*". This GA has relevance and applies primarily to stringing activity along the OHPL where pilot cables have been and will continue to be either pulled manually on foot across drainage lines / watercourses and also to allow for vehicles to traverse across existing roads through ephemeral/episodic watercourses.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is comprised of large rocks and boulders in some locations, is separately stockpiled and as and where required, is being shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas. Due to strength test failures for several of the OHPL tower foundations due to the nature of the *in-situ* original soil material, suitable G5 material was imported and used for backfilling purposes leaving behind a soil excess. Any excess of the original subsoil material can be appropriately spread over and around the tower stay anchors and/or used for the repair/rehabilitation of damaged access roads traversing the farm properties. Any excess (unwanted) imported G5 material should be removed as part of rehabilitation.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Access Roads

Existing farm access roads are all traversable and remain in a general good condition with little to no erosion observed during this month. The cleared access route along the servitude centre line is also accessible with 4x4 vehicles with the exception of a few spans between tower positions which are situated between steep ridges. There is only minor damage to a few sections of farm roads as a result of heavier vehicles getting stuck during wet conditions. Any damage should be addressed as part of ongoing repairs and rehabilitation until project completion.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates during stringing activities are being implemented. Gates are opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit (See **Photos' 1a** and **2a**) and communicated via a project-specific WhatsApp Group to keep track of persons opening and closing gates correctly. Barricading should continue to be maintained around any and all open excavations (See **Photo 10a**) to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and subsequent landowner conflict and damage claims. Daily inspections and weekly reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

The OHPL contractor which is now Concor (previously Optipower) is utilising existing buildings and previously disturbed areas for a site office based in Kleinpoort and currently utilises two laydown areas. The Mayogi laydown area is based near the Daniell Cheetah Project adjacent to the main R75 tar road (See **Annexure C**, **Photo's 1b** to **6b**) and the other laydown area is situated in Wolwefontein. The Contractor is currently in the process of relocating all materials from the Wolwefontein laydown area to the Mayogi laydown area.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the OHPL contractor during May 2025 focussed on good housekeeping.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during May 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. An NCR was issued by the ECO as part of the March 2025 compliance audit (**Table 3**) relating to what was a significant delay in the fitment of bird diverters to the strung sections of the CR OHPL. Delivery of bird diverters to site was undertaken in April 2025 and fitment commenced at the end of that month. The ECO commends the response and actions taken to address this matter for which the NCR was issued to which end the NCR was closed out at the end of April.

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date

NCR No.	Issue Date	NCR Description	Recommended Corrective Action for NCR Closure	Corrective Action(s) Taken	Status	NCR Closure Date
1	02 April 2025	Delayed fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Prioritise the fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Bird diverters were ordered, delivered to site with installation commencing at the end of April 2025	Closed	30 April 2025

12 REHABILITATION

Natural rehabilitation and vegetation re-growth along the OHPL servitude is evident in many areas where stringing has been completed, primarily the SW line but also along the CR line aided by the summer rainfall months. Excavated topsoil and subsoil has generally been backfilled, shaped and levelled over the tower foundation and guy anchor excavations to match the surrounding topography as construction activities have been completed in sequence. Less re-growth can be observed in several areas where construction disturbances have been more recent and there is some damage to farm roads as a result of heavier vehicles getting stuck during wet conditions. Ongoing monitoring is recommended until project completion.

As part of the rehabilitation phase and prior to handover of the OHPL to Eskom, it is recommended that written agreements between the parties (landowner, EA holder and contractor) be obtained and signed detailing, *inter*

alia, that rehabilitation has been carried out satisfactorily. The agreements should include, if and where applicable, what is to be done with any excess soil or rock material at tower positions on the servitude. Spreading and levelling subsoil, topsoil and small rocks around the stay anchors is the likely best option. Any soil/fill material used to construct temporary watercourse crossings should also be removed as part of rehabilitation.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit on 22nd May 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EA and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management

viii. Environmental awareness

ix. Rehabilitation

x. Record-keeping and document control

- Documentation review. This included:
  i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements
  ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings
  iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented
  iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification

- Audit Report compilation. This included:
  i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
  ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;

ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and

iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not Auditable/Audited** (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable.

No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;
ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;
iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;
iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;
v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of four hundred and fifty-six (**456**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, three hundred and seventy-nine (**379**) are **compliant,** zero (**0**) are **non-compliant**, two (**2**) are **partially-compliant**, seventy (**70**) were **not audited/applicable** and five (**5**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

In terms of the NC findings and NCR issued by the ECO in the previous audit cycle relating to a delay in the fitment of bird diverters to the strung sections of the CR and WK OHPLs, the ECO commends the response and actions taken during April to address the issue i.e. deliver the devices to site and commence with installation. The basis for changing the audit findings from **NC** to **C** and closing out the NCR is based on the assumption that the fitment of the devices will continue as a priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the OHPL infrastructure resulting in higher mortality rates.

18.1 Major improvements required

None.

18.2 Minor improvements required

The **NC** audit finding raised by the ECO in November 2024 in terms of condition 5 of the 90km OHPL EA related to three (3) deviated OHPL sections beyond the 100m corridor has been rated as a **PC** finding this month on the basis that it was observed during the site visit that relocation of several of the deviated tower positions back to within the 100m corridor was underway (See **Photos' 3a** to **10a**). The process and timeframe in terms of when the finding can be closed out and rated as **C** will be addressed when rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage commences as determined by ongoing monitoring. The ECO commends the actions taken thus far to address the issue.

The CA, DFFE, were notified about the tower deviations and were provided with a rehabilitation plan. The CA indicated they will follow progress regarding rehabilitation by reviewing the successive environmental

monitoring reports prepared and submitted to the department and further indicated that the Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may inspect the site in the near future.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **99.7%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EA and EMPrs (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the May 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EA and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV 90km OHPL, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**90km OHPL EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	30	**1**	0	15	5	(96.8%)
2	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substations** (dated June 2022)	349	**1**	0	55	0	(99.9%)
	Overall total no. conditions	379	2	0	70	5	**456**
	Audited conditions	**379**	**2**	-	-	-	**762** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	758	2	-	-	-	**760** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[(758+2+0)] / 762} x100					**99.7%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	83.11%	0.44%	0%	15.35%	1.10%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Relocate all the OHPL tower deviations back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage.
- Continue to install bird diverters/flappers and perches, as required, on the OPGW/earth wires and towers to the full length of the 90km OHPL (See EA condition 36), as recommended by the avifauna specialist and as per the Eskom Distribution Standards referred to in the EMPr.

- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue to monitor, remove and dispose of invasive vegetation from the construction footprints.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Continue with the implementation of appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase of the project (construction), it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EA, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities. Notwithstanding the above, there are specific improvements and actions which are still required in terms of the tower deviations related to the 90km OPHL. The tower deviation finding has been reduced to partially compliant this month. Close out to full compliance will be addressed once rehabilitation has been undertaken.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	*Suggested Due Date by ECO	Proposed Corrective Action	Action Status	Closure status
003	20 Nov 2024	OHPL tower deviations beyond the approved 100m corridor	Within ~3 months (end June 2025)	Relocate the OHPL tower deviations back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage	Relocation of several of the deviated towers to within the 100m corridor commenced this month (May 2025). Ongoing monitoring will be undertaken until completion, including rehabilitation monitoring	Open

**The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site*

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
001	25 Apr 2023	Discovery of marked and unmarked graves along the 90km OHPL route	17 May 2023	Contact made with heritage specialist. Portion of OHPL which was traversing the grave site area were relocated withing the assessed corridor to avoid any potential conflict	Discovered graves will not be traversed during construction and any disturbance will potentially be avoided	End Jun 2023
002	02 Apr 2025	Delayed fitment of bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Within ~1 month (start May 2025)	Prioritise the fitment of the bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Fitment of bird diverters commenced at the end of April 2025	30 Apr 2025

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Audit observations along the 90km OHPL

Photo 1a: View westward from SW64R towards SW65 adjacent to the R75 main tar road. Bird diverters are installed

Photo 2a: View eastward from SW63R towards SW62 adjacent to the R75 main tar road. Bird diverters are installed

Photo 3a: New centre foundation for tower SW154 which was deviated beyond the 100m corridor

Photo 4a: Tower SW154 in the process of being relocated to within the 100m corridor

Photo 5a: Tower SW154 in the process of being relocated and re-erected within the 100m corridor

Photo 6a: Tower SW155 has been taken down and is in the process of being relocated to within the 100m corridor

Photo 7a: Tower SW155 has been taken down and is in the process of being relocated to within the 100m corridor

Photo 8a: View of tower SW166 backstayed after the conductors were disconnected to allow for SW164 & SW165 to be relocated to within the 100m corridor

Photo 9a: Disconnected conductor cables between SW164 & SW165 to allow for the towers to be relocated to within the 100m corridor

Photo 10a: New foundation excavations for tower SW164 to be relocated to within the 100m corridor

Photo 11a: Newly surveyed and pegged position for tower CR15 to be relocated to within the 100m corridor

Photo 12a: View of tower CR12 where the strung conductors are to be disconnected and re-strung (over the gravel road) between towers CR13 & CR20R after the towers are relocated to within the 100m corridor

Photo Series B: Audit observations at the Mayogi site office / laydown area

Photo 1b: Waste bins and awareness information available at the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 2b: Neat housekeeping observed at the Mayogi the laydown area

Photo 3b: Portable ablution facilities available at the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 4b: Neat storage and housekeeping observed at the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 5b: Neat storage and housekeeping observed at the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 6b: Bird diverters available at the Mayogi laydown area

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Sep 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV transmission power line and associated infrastructure within Ward 53 of the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality and Ward 7 and 8 of the Sundays River Valley Municipality near Kariega and Kirkwood, Eastern Cape Province, is approved as per the geographic coordinates cited in the table in the EA.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this Environmental Authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further Environmental Authorisation in terms of the regulations.		✓				Three (3) deviated sections of the OHPL beyond the 100m approved corridor were identified for 11 or 12 towers; namely SW164A, SW165, SW154A, SW154B, CR13, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R. It was observed during the May monthly audit that relocation of several of the deviated tower positions back to within the 100m corridor was underway and on that basis, the **NC** finding has been rated as a **PC** finding. Monitoring of the rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage will continue and once complete, the finding can be closed out and rated as **C**.
6	The holder of the authorisation must notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place				-		Noted, NA at this stage
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of issue of this Authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
9	Commencement with one activity listed in terms of this authorisation constitutes commencement of all authorised activities.					-	Noted
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
10	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
11.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
11.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
11.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
11.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
13	The layout map attached as Appendix 7 of the final BAR dated 14 June 2022 is hereby approved.					-	Noted
14	The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) submitted as part of the BAR dated 14 June 2022 is approved and must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
15	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	Findings & Recommendations
16	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
17	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the basic assessment be discovered.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
18	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 25 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
19	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
20	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
21	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
22	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
MONITORING							
23	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
23.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
23.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
23.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
23.4	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.	✓✓					
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
24	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
25	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
26	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
27	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
28	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
29	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
30	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
31	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
32	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
33	The footprint of the development must be limited to the areas required for actual construction works and operational activities.	✓✓					
34	Should any archaeological sites, artefacts, palaeontological fossils or grave be exposed during construction work, work in the immediate vicinity of the find must be stopped, the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) must be informed and the services of an accredited heritage professional obtained for an assessment of the heritage resources.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological resources or graves discovered at this stage
35	All declared aliens must be identified and managed in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983).	✓✓					The clearing of alien vegetation is observed to have been undertaken within the construction footprints during bush-clearing. The removal and disposal of cleared vegetation off site to a landfill commenced in November 2024 and is continuing to take place, as and when required.
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors, as recommended by the ecological specialist.	✓✓					The NCR issued by the ECO in April 2025 for delayed fitment bird flight diverters to the strung section of the SW OHPL was closed out at the end of April given the response and actions taken to deliver the devices to site and commence with fitment. The basis for changing the audit findings from **NC** to **C** and closing out the NCR is based on the fitment of the devices continuing as a priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates.
37	No exotic plants must be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area must be utilised.				-		Noted, no exotic plants are being used for rehabilitation
38	Construction must include design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	✓✓					No signs of major erosion due to stormwater run-off along farm access roads and around tower footprints observed this month
39	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
40	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
GENERAL							
41	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
41.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
41.2	to anyone on request; and				-		
41.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					EA holder website does makes provision

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
42	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
30	1	0	15	5	**51** (total no. of conditions)
30	1	0	-	-	**31** (audited) **20** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(30x2)+(0x1)+(1x0)] / (31x2) x100
EA Compliance					**96.8%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	Roles and responsibilities						
	Developer's Project Manager (DPM) The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMPr and any conditions of approval from the competent authority (CA). Where required, an environmental control officer (ECO) must be contracted by the Project Developer to objectively monitor the implementation of the EMPr according to relevant environmental legislation, and the conditions of the environmental authorisation (EA). The Project Developer is further responsible for providing and giving mandate to enable the ECO to perform responsibilities, and he must ensure that the ECO is integrated as part of the project team while remaining independent.	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA; Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Developer and its Contractor(s); Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Monitor the implementation of the EMPr throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMPr implementation; and Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation	✓✓					
	Developer Site Supervisor (DSS) The DSS reports directly to the DPM, oversees site works, liaises with the contractor(s) and the ECO. The DSS is responsible for the day to day implementation of the EMPr and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Ensure that all contractors identify a contractor's Environmental Officer (cEO); Must be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA. Oversees site works, liaison with Contractor, DPM and ECO; Must ensure that all landowners have the relevant contact details of the site staff, ECO and cEO; Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Will issue all non-compliances to contractors; and Ratify the Monthly Environmental Report.	✓✓					
4	*Environmental Control Officer (ECO)* The ECO is to conduct periodic site inspections, attend regular site meetings, pre-empt problems and suggest mitigation and be available to advise on incidental issues that arise. The ECO is also required to conduct compliance audits, verifying the monitoring reports submitted by the cEO. The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager regarding all environmental matters.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager, who in turn reports back to the Contractor and potential and Registered Interested & Affected Parties' (RI&AP's), as required. Issues of non-compliance raised by the ECO must be taken up by the Project Manager and resolved with the Contractor as per the conditions of his contract.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Decisions regarding environmental procedures, specifications and requirements which have a cost implication (i.e. those that are deemed to be a variation, not allowed for in the Performance Specification) must be endorsed by the Project Manager. The ECO must also, as specified by the EA, report to the relevant CA as and when required.	✓✓					
	The responsibilities of the ECO will include the following: - Be aware of the findings and conclusions of all EA related to the development;	✓✓					
	- Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr;	✓✓					
	- Be conversant with relevant environmental legislation, policies and procedures, and ensure compliance with them;	✓✓					
	Undertake regular and comprehensive site inspections / audits of the construction site according to the generic EMPr and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMPr and environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Compilation and administration of an environmental monitoring plan to ensure that the environmental management measures are implemented and are effective;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Monitoring the performance of the Contractors and ensuring compliance with the EMPr and associated Method Statements;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In consultation with the Developer Site Supervisor order the removal of person(s) and/or equipment which are in contravention of the specifications of the EMPr and/or environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Liaison between the DPM, Contractors, authorities and other lead stakeholders on all environmental concerns;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Compile a regular environmental audit report highlighting any non-compliance issues as well as satisfactory or exceptional compliance with the EMPr;	✓✓					This report
	Validating the regular site inspection reports, which are to be prepared by the contractor Environmental Officer (cEO);	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's record of environmental incidents (spills, impacts, legal transgressions etc.) as well as corrective and preventive actions taken;	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's public complaints register in which all complaints are recorded, as well as action taken;	✓✓					
	Assisting in the resolution of conflicts;	✓✓					
	Facilitate training for all personnel on the site – this may range from carrying out the training, to reviewing the training programmes of the Contractor;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In case of non-compliances, the ECO must first communicate this to the Senior Site Supervisor, who has the power to ensure this matter is addressed. Should no action or insufficient action be taken, the ECO may report this matter to the authorities as non-compliance;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maintenance, update and review of the EMPr;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMPr to the relevant stakeholders.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Developer Environmental Officer (dEO) The dEOs will report to the Project Manager and are responsible for implementation of the EMPr, environmental monitoring and reporting, providing environmental input to the Project Manager and Contractor's Manager, liaising with contractors and the landowners as well as a range of environmental coordination responsibilities	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Employees, Contractor(s) ;	✓✓					
	- Confine the development site to the demarcated area;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental internal audits with regards to EMPr and authorisation compliance (on cEO);	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractors in addressing environmental challenges on site;	✓✓					
	- Assist in incident management:	✓✓					
	- Reporting environmental incidents to developer and ensuring that corrective action is taken, and lessons learnt shared;	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractor in investigating environmental incidents and compile investigation reports;	✓✓					
	- Follow-up on pre-warnings, defects, non-conformance reports;	✓✓					
	- Measure and communicate environmental performance to the Contractor;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental awareness training on site together with ECO and cEO;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that the necessary legal permits and / or licenses are in place and up to date;	✓✓					
	- Acting as Developer's Environmental Representative on site and work together with the ECO and contractor;	✓✓					
4	*Contractor* The Contractor appoints the cEO and has overall responsibility for ensuring that all work, activities, and actions linked to the delivery of the contract are in line with the EMPr and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMPr while performing the onsite activities as per their contract with the Project Developer. The contractors are required, where specified, to provide Method Statements setting out in detail how the impact management actions contained in the EMPr will be implemented during the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity activities.	✓✓					
	project delivery and quality control for the development services as per appointment;	✓✓					
	employ a suitably qualified person to monitor and report to the Project Developer's appointed person on the daily activities on-site during the construction period;	✓✓					
	ensure that safe, environmentally acceptable working methods and practices are implemented and that equipment is properly operated and maintained, to facilitate proper access and enable any operation to be carried out safely;	✓✓					
	attend on site meeting(s) prior to the commencement of activities to confirm the procedure and designated activity zones;	✓✓					
	ensure that contractors' staff repair, at their own cost, any environmental damage as a result of a contravention of the specifications contained in EMPr, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMPr should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMPr (or relevant sections of the EMPr). The Contractor's representative can be the site agent; site engineer; a dedicated environmental officer; or an independent consultant. The Contractor must ensure that the Contractor's Representative is suitably qualified to perform the necessary tasks and is appointed at a level such that	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	she/he can interact effectively with other site Contractors, labourers, the Environmental Control Officer and the public. As a minimum the cEO shall meet the following criteria:						
4	-Be on site throughout the duration of the project and be dedicated to the project;	✓✓					
	-Ensure all their staff are aware of the environmental requirements, conditions and constraints with respect to all of their activities on site;	✓✓					
	-Implementing the environmental conditions, guidelines and requirements as stipulated within the EA, EMPr and Method Statements;	✓✓					
	-Attend the Environmental Site Meeting;	✓✓					
	- Undertaking corrective actions where non-compliances are registered within the stipulated timeframes;	✓✓					
	- Report back formally on the completion of corrective actions;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO in maintaining all the site documentation;	✓✓					
	- Prepare the site inspection reports and corrective action reports for submission to the ECO;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO with the preparing of the monthly report; and	✓✓					
	- Where more than one Contractor is undertaking work on site, each company appointed as a Contractor will appoint a cEO representing that company.	✓✓					
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE							
5	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMPr file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMPr file. A hard copy of all documentation shall be filed, while an electronic copy may be kept where relevant. A duplicate file will be maintained in the office of the DSS (where applicable). This duplicate file must remain current and up-to-date. The filing system must be updated and relevant documents added as required. The EMPr file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMPr file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	At the outset of the project the following preliminary list of documents shall be placed in the filing system and be accessible at all times: • Full copy of the signed EA from the CA in terms of NEMA, granting approval for the development or expansion; • Copy of the generic and site specific EMPr as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMPr and subsequent approval of site specific EMPr and amendments thereof; • All method statements; • Completed environmental checklists; • Minutes and attendance register of environmental site meetings; • An up-to-date environmental incident log; • A copy of all instructions or directives issued; • A copy of all corrective actions signed off. The corrective actions must be filed in such a way that a clear reference is made to the non-compliance record; • Complaints register.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to complete a Weekly Environmental Checklist, the format of which is to be agreed prior to commencement of the activity. The ECOs are required to sign and date the checklist, retain a copy in the EMPr file and submit a copy of the completed checklist to the DSS on a weekly basis.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The checklists will form the basis for the Monthly Environmental Reports. Copies of all completed checklists will be attached as Annexures to the Environmental Audit Report as required in terms of the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	Minutes of the environmental site meetings shall be kept. The minutes must include an attendance register and will be attached to the Monthly Report that is distributed to attendees. Each set of minutes must clearly record "Matters for Attention" that will be reviewed at the next meeting.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The method statement will be done in such detail that the ECOs are enabled to assess whether the contractor's proposal is in accordance with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Unless indicated otherwise by the Project Manager, the Contractor shall provide the following method statements to the Project Manager no less than 14 days prior to the commencement date of the activity: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall monitor and ensure that the contractors perform in accordance with these method statements.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to maintain an up-to-date and current Environmental Incident Log (environmental diary). The Environmental Incident Log is a means to record all environmental incidents and/or all non-compliance notice would not be issued.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECOs are to record all environmental incidents in the Environmental Incident Log. All incidents regardless of severity must be reported to the Developer. The Log is to be kept in the EMPr file and at a minimum the following will be recorded for each environmental incident.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Environmental Incident Log will be captured in the EAR.	✓✓					
	A non-compliance notice will be issued to the responsible contractor by the ECOs via the DSS or Project Manager. The non-compliance notice will be issued in writing; a copy filed in the EMPr file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMPr	✓✓					An NCR was issued by the ECO at the end of March 2025 and closed out at the end of April 2025
5	The contractors shall act immediately when a notice of non-compliance is received and correct whatever is the cause for the issuing of the notice. Complaints received regarding activities on the development site pertaining to the environment shall be recorded in a dedicated register and the response noted with the date and action taken. The ECO should be made aware of any complaints. Refer to EMPr				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	For each non-compliance notice issued, a documented corrective action must be recorded. On receiving a non-compliance notice from the DSS, the contractor's cEO will ensure that the corrective actions required take place within the stipulated timeframe. On completion of the corrective action the cEO is to issue a Corrective Action Report in writing to the ECOs. If satisfied that the corrective action has been completed, the ECOs are to sign-off on the Corrective Action Report, and attach the report to the non-compliance notice in the EMPr file. A corrective action is considered complete once the report has signed off by the ECOs.				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	A digital photographic record will be kept. The photographic record will be used to show before, during and post rehabilitation evidence of the project as well used in cases of damages claims if they arise. Each image must be dated and a brief description note attached.	✓✓					Photographic records taken during construction are available and same will be captured after rehabilitation
	The Contractor shall: Allow the ECOs access to take photographs of all areas, activities and actions. The ECOs shall keep an electronic database of photographic records which will include: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall keep a current and up-to-date complaints register. The complaints register is to be a record of all complaints received from communities, stakeholders and individuals.	✓✓					No complaints received this month
	In the event that a Claim for Damages is submitted by a community, landowner or individual, the ECOs shall record the full detail of the complaint, facilitate with resolving / settling the complaint,				-		No complaints/claims this month, to be facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Open, transparent and good relations with affected landowners, communities and regional staff are an essential aspect to the successful management and mitigation of environmental impacts. The ECOs shall: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMPr must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMPr file and submitted to the CA at intervals as indicated in the EA.	✓✓					
	The ECOs must prepare a monthly EAR. The report will be tabled as the key point on the agenda of the Environmental Site Meeting. The Report is submitted for acceptance at the meeting and the final report will be circulated to the Project Manager and filed in the EMPr file. At a frequency determined by the EA, the ECOs shall submit the monthly reports to the CA.	✓✓					
	On final completion of the rehabilitation and/or requirements of the EA a final EAR is to be prepared and submitted to the CA. The EAR must comply with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS							
6	All staff must receive environmental awareness training prior to commencement of the activities;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must allow for sufficient sessions to train all personnel with no more than 20 personnel attending each course;	✓✓					
	Refresher environmental awareness training is available as and when required;	✓✓					
	All staff are aware of the conditions and controls linked to the EA and within the EMPr and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMPr;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must erect and maintain information posters at key locations on site, and the posters must include the following information as a minimum: a) Safety notifications; and b) No littering.	✓✓					
	Environmental awareness training must include as a minimum the following: a) Description of significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, related to their work activities; b) Mitigation measures to be implemented when carrying out specific activities; c) Emergency preparedness and response procedures; d) Emergency procedures; e) Procedures to be followed when working near or within sensitive areas; f) Wastewater management procedures; g) Water usage and conservation; h) Solid waste management procedures; i) Sanitation procedures; j) Fire prevention; and k) Disease prevention.	✓✓					
	A record of all environmental awareness training courses undertaken as part of the EMPr must be available;	✓✓					
	Educate workers on the dangers of open and/or unattended fires;	✓✓					
	A staff attendance register of all staff to have received environmental awareness training must be available.	✓✓					
	Course material must be available and presented in appropriate languages that all staff can understand.	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	A method statement must be provided by the contractor prior to any onsite activity that includes the layout of the construction camp in the form of a plan showing the location of key infrastructure and services (where applicable), including but not limited to offices, overnight vehicle parking areas, stores, the workshop, stockpile and lay down areas, hazardous materials storage areas (including fuels), the batching plant (if one is located at the construction camp), designated access routes, equipment cleaning areas and the placement of staff accommodation, cooking and ablution facilities, waste and wastewater management;	✓✓					
	Location of camps must be within approved area to ensure that the site does not impact on sensitive areas identified in the environmental assessment or site walk through;	✓✓					
	Sites must be located where possible on previously disturbed areas;	✓✓					
	The camp must be fenced in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation; and	✓✓					
	The use of existing accommodation for contractor staff, where possible, is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Identification of access restricted areas is to be informed by the environmental assessment, site walk through and any additional areas identified during development;	✓✓					
	Erect, demarcate and maintain a temporary barrier with clear signage around the perimeter of any access restricted area, colour coding could be used if appropriate; and	✓✓					
	Unauthorised access and development related activity inside access restricted areas is prohibited.	✓✓					
	An access agreement must be formalised and signed by the DPM, Contractor and landowner before commencing with the activities;	✓✓					
	All private roads used for access to the servitude must be maintained and upon completion of the works, be left in at least the original condition	✓✓					
	All contractors must be made aware of all these access routes.	✓✓					
	Any access route deviation from that in the written agreement must be closed and re-vegetated immediately, at the contractor's expense;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maximum use of both existing servitudes and existing roads must be made to minimize further disturbance through the development of new roads;	✓✓					
	In circumstances where private roads must be used, the condition of the said roads must be recorded in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record; prior to use and the condition thereof agreed by the landowner, the DPM, and the contractor;	✓✓					
	Access roads in flattish areas must follow fence lines and tree belts to avoid fragmentation of vegetated areas or croplands	✓✓					
	Access roads must only be developed on a pre-planned and approved roads;	✓✓					
	Use existing gates provided to gain access to all parts of the area authorised for development, where possible;	✓✓					
	Existing and new gates to be recorded and documented in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record;	✓✓					
	All gates must be fitted with locks and be kept locked at all times during the development phase, unless otherwise agreed with the landowner;	✓✓					
	At points where the line crosses a fence in which there is no suitable gate within the extent of the line servitude, on the instruction of the DPM, a gate must be installed at the approval of the landowner;	✓✓					
	Care must be taken that the gates must be so erected that there is a gap of no more than 100 mm between the bottom of the gate and the ground;	✓✓					
	Where gates are installed in jackal proof fencing, a suitable reinforced concrete sill must be provided beneath the gate;	✓✓					
	Original tension must be maintained in the fence wires;	✓✓					
	All gates installed in electrified fencing must be re-electrified;	✓✓					
	All demarcation fencing and barriers must be maintained in good working order for the duration of the development activities;	✓✓					
	Fencing must be erected around the camp, batching plants, hazardous storage areas, and all designated access restricted areas, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Any temporary fencing to restrict the movement of life-stock must only be erected with the permission of the land owner.	✓✓					
	All fencing must be developed of high quality material bearing the SABS mark;	✓✓					
	The use of razor wire as fencing must be avoided;	✓✓					
	Fenced areas with gate access must remain locked after hours, during weekends and on holidays if staff is away from site. Site security will be required at all times;	✓✓					
	On completion of the development phase all temporary fences are to be removed;	✓✓					
	The contractor must ensure that all fence uprights are appropriately removed, ensuring that no uprights are cut at ground level but rather removed completely.	✓✓					
	All abstraction points or bore holes must be registered with the DWS and suitable water meters installed to ensure that the abstracted volumes are measured on a daily basis;	✓✓					GA issued for boreholes which have meters

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	The Contractor must ensure the following: a. The vehicle abstracting water from a river does not enter or cross it and does not operate from within the river; b. No damage occurs to the river bed or banks and that the abstraction of water does not entail stream diversion activities; and c. All reasonable measures to limit pollution or sedimentation of the downstream watercourse are implemented.	✓✓					
	Ensure water conservation is being practiced by: a. Minimising water use during cleaning of equipment; b. Undertaking regular audits of water systems; and c. Including a discussion on water usage and conservation during environmental awareness training. d. The use of grey water is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Runoff from the cement/ concrete batching areas must be strictly controlled, and contaminated water must be collected, stored and either treated or disposed of off-site, at a location approved by the project manager;	✓✓					
	All spillage of oil onto concrete surfaces must be controlled by the use of an approved absorbent material and the used absorbent material disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Natural storm water runoff not contaminated during the development and clean water can be discharged directly to watercourses and water bodies, subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO;	✓✓					
	Water that has been contaminated with suspended solids, such as soils and silt, may be released into watercourses or water bodies only once all suspended solids have been removed from the water by settling out these solids in settlement ponds. The release of settled water back into the environment must be subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO.	✓✓					
	All measures regarding waste management must be undertaken using an integrated waste management approach;	✓✓					
	Sufficient, covered waste collection bins (scavenger and weatherproof) must be provided;	✓✓					
	A suitably positioned and clearly demarcated waste collection site must be identified and provided;	✓✓					
	The waste collection site must be maintained in a clean and orderly manner;	✓✓					
6	Waste must be segregated into separate bins and clearly marked for each waste type for recycling and safe disposal;	✓✓					
	Staff must be trained in waste segregation;	✓✓					
	Bins must be emptied regularly;	✓✓					
	General waste produced onsite must be disposed of at registered waste disposal sites/ recycling company;	✓✓					
	Hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site;	✓✓					
	Certificates of safe disposal for general, hazardous and recycled waste must be maintained.	✓✓					
	All watercourses must be protected from direct or indirect spills of pollutants such as solid waste, sewage, cement, oils, fuels, chemicals, aggregate tailings, wash and contaminated water or organic material resulting from the Contractor's activities;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, prompt action must be taken to clear the polluted or affected areas;	✓✓					
	Where possible, no development equipment must traverse any seasonal or permanent wetland	✓✓					
	No return flow into the estuaries must be allowed and no disturbance of the Estuarine functional Zone should occur;				-		NA, no estuaries
	Development of permanent watercourse or estuary crossing must only be undertaken where no alternative access to tower position is available;	✓✓					
	There must not be any impact on the long term morphological dynamics of watercourses or estuaries;	✓✓					
	Existing crossing points must be favoured over the creation of new crossings (including temporary access)	✓✓					
	When working in or near any watercourse or estuary, the following environmental controls and consideration must be taken: a) Water levels during the period of construction; No altering of the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse	✓✓					
	b) During the execution of the works, appropriate measures to prevent pollution and contamination of the riparian environment must be implemented e.g. including ensuring that construction equipment is well maintained;	✓✓					
	c) Where earthwork is being undertaken in close proximity to any watercourse, slopes must be stabilised using suitable materials, i.e. sandbags or geotextile fabric, to prevent sand and rock from entering the channel; and	✓✓					Drainage pipes and gabions have been installed to allow natural drainage and free passage for water flow
	d) Appropriate rehabilitation and re-vegetation measures for the watercourse banks must be implemented timeously. In this regard, the banks should be appropriately and incrementally stabilised as soon as development allows.	✓✓					
	Indigenous vegetation which does not interfere with the development must be left undisturbed;	✓✓					
	Protected or endangered species may occur on or near the development site. Special care should be taken not to damage such species;	✓✓					

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	Search, rescue and replanting of all protected and endangered species likely to be damaged during project development must be identified by the relevant specialist and completed prior to any development or clearing;	✓✓					
	Permits for removal must be obtained from the relevant CA prior to the cutting or clearing of the affected species, and they must be filed;	✓✓					
	The Environmental Audit Report must confirm that all identified species have been rescued and replanted and that the location of replanting is compliant with conditions of approvals;	✓✓					
	Trees felled due to construction must be documented and form part of the Environmental Audit Report;	✓✓					
	Rivers and watercourses must be kept clear of felled trees, vegetation cuttings and debris;	✓✓					
	Only a registered pest control operator may apply herbicides on a commercial basis and commercial application must be carried out under the supervision of a registered pest control operator, supervision of a registered pest control operator or is appropriately trained;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A daily register must be kept of all relevant details of herbicide usage;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	No herbicides must be used in estuaries;				-		NA, no estuaries
	All protected species and sensitive vegetation not removed must be clearly marked and such areas fenced off in accordance to Section 5.3: Access restricted areas. Alien invasive vegetation must be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste management facility.	✓✓					
	No interference with livestock must occur without the landowner's written consent and with the landowner or a person representing the landowner being present;	✓✓					
	The breeding sites of raptors and other wild birds species must be taken into consideration during the planning of the development programme;	✓✓					
	Breeding sites must be kept intact and disturbance to breeding birds must be avoided. Special care must be taken where nestlings or fledglings are present;	✓✓					
	Special recommendations of the avian specialist must be adhered to at all times to prevent unnecessary disturbance of birds;	✓✓					
	No poaching must be tolerated under any circumstances. All animal dens in close proximity to the works areas must be marked as Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	No deliberate or intentional killing of fauna is allowed;	✓✓					
6	In areas where snakes are abundant, snake deterrents to be deployed on the pylons to prevent snakes climbing up, being electrocuted and causing power outages; and				-		NA at this stage
	No Threatened or Protected species (ToPs) and/or protected fauna as listed according NEMBA (Act No. 10 of 2004) and relevant provincial ordinances may be removed and/or relocated without appropriate authorisations/permits.	✓✓					
	Identify, demarcate and prevent impact to all known sensitive heritage features on site in accordance with the No-Go procedure in Section 5.3: Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	Carry out general monitoring of excavations for potential fossils, artefacts and material of heritage importance;	✓✓					
	All work must cease immediately, if any human remains and/or other archaeological, palaeontological and historical material are uncovered. Such material, if exposed, must be reported to the nearest museum, archaeologist/ palaeontologist (or the South African Police Services), so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time must be allowed to remove/collect such material before development recommences.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological or archaeological resources discovered at this stage
	Safety of the public Identify fire hazards, demarcate and restrict public access to these areas as well as notify the local authority of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately fenced or demarcated; Adequate protective measures must be implemented to prevent unauthorised access to and climbing of partly constructed towers and protective scaffolding; Ensure structures vulnerable to high winds are secured; Maintain an incidents and complaints register in which all incidents or complaints involving the public are logged.	✓✓					
	Mobile chemical toilets are installed onsite if no other ablution facilities are available;	✓✓					
	The use of ablution facilities and or mobile toilets must be used at all times and no indiscriminate use of the veld for the purposes of ablutions must be permitted under any circumstances;	✓✓					
	Where mobile chemical toilets are required, the following must be ensured: a) Toilets are located no closer than 100 m to any watercourse or water body;	✓✓					
	b) Toilets are secured to the ground to prevent them from toppling due to wind or any other cause;	✓✓					

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	c) No spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and the contents are managed in accordance with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	d) Toilets have an external closing mechanism and are closed and secured from the outside when not in use to prevent toilet paper from being blown out;	✓✓					
	e) Toilets are emptied before long weekends and workers holidays, and must be locked after working hours;	✓✓					
	f) Toilets are serviced regularly and the ECO must inspect toilets to ensure compliance to health standards;	✓✓					
	A copy of the waste disposal certificates must be maintained.	✓✓					
	Undertake environmentally-friendly pest control in the camp area;	✓✓					
	Ensure that the workforce is sensitised to the effects of sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV AIDS;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that information posters on AIDS are displayed in the Contractor Camp area;	✓✓					
	Information and education relating to sexually transmitted diseases to be made available to both construction workers and local community, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Free condoms must be made available to all staff on site at central points;	✓✓					
	Medical support must be made available;	✓✓					
	Provide access to Voluntary HIV Testing and Counselling Services.	✓✓					
	Compile an Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) prior to the commencement of the proposed project;	✓✓					
	The Emergency Plan must deal with accidents, potential spillages and fires in line with relevant legislation;	✓✓					
	All staff must be made aware of emergency procedures as part of environmental awareness training;	✓✓					
	The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	In the event of emergency necessary mitigation measures to contain the spill or leak must be implemented (see Hazardous Substances section 5.17).	✓✓					
	The use and storage of hazardous substances to be minimised and non-hazardous and non-toxic alternatives substituted where possible;	✓✓					
	All hazardous substances must be stored in suitable containers as defined in the Method Statement;	✓✓					
	Containers must be clearly marked to indicate contents, quantities and safety requirements;	✓✓					
	All storage areas must be bunded. The bunded area must be of sufficient capacity to contain a spill / leak from the stored containers;	✓✓					
6	Bunded areas to be suitably lined with a SABS approved liner;	✓✓					
	An Alphabetical Hazardous Chemical Substance (HCS) control sheet must be drawn up and kept up to date on a continuous basis;	✓✓					
	All hazardous chemicals that will be used on site must have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);	✓✓					
	All employees working with HCS must be trained in the safe use of the substance and according to the safety data sheet;	✓✓					
	Employees handling hazardous substances / materials must be aware of the potential impacts and follow appropriate safety measures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be made available;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that diesel and other liquid fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid is stored in appropriate storage tanks or in bowsers;	✓✓					
	The tanks/ bowsers must be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete) with a permanent bund. The impermeable lining must extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund must be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers (110% statutory requirement plus an allowance for rainfall);	✓✓					
	The floor of the bund must be sloped, draining to an oil separator;	✓✓					
	Provision must be made for refuelling at the storage area by protecting the soil with an impermeable groundcover. Where dispensing equipment is used, a drip tray must be used to ensure small spills are contained;	✓✓					
	All empty externally dirty drums must be stored on a drip tray or within a bunded area;	✓✓					
	No unauthorised access into the hazardous substances storage areas must be permitted;	✓✓					
	No smoking must be allowed within the vicinity of the hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Adequate fire-fighting equipment must be made available at all hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Where refuelling away from the dedicated refuelling station is required, a mobile refuelling unit must be used. Appropriate ground protection such as drip trays must be used;	✓✓					
	An appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity/s involving the use of hazardous substance must be available at all times;	✓✓					
	The responsible operator must have the required training to make use of the spill kit in emergency situations;	✓✓					

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	An appropriate number of spill kits must be available and must be located in all areas where activities are being undertaken;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, contaminated soil must be collected in containers and stored in a central location and disposed of according to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008. Refer to Section 5.7 for procedures concerning storm and waste water management and 5.8 for solid and hazardous waste management.	✓✓					
	Where possible and practical all maintenance of vehicles and equipment must take place in the workshop area;	✓✓					
	During servicing of vehicles or equipment, especially where emergency repairs are effected outside the workshop area, a suitable drip tray must be used to prevent spills onto the soil. The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or be removed from site to facilitate repair;	✓✓					
	Workshop areas must be monitored for oil and fuel spills;	✓✓					
	Appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity taking place must be available;	✓✓					
	The workshop area must have a bunded concrete slab that is sloped to facilitate runoff into a collection sump or suitable oil / water separator where maintenance work on vehicles and equipment can be performed;	✓✓					
	Water drainage from the workshop must be contained and managed in accordance Section 5.7: Storm and waste water management.	✓✓					
	Concrete mixing must be carried out on an impermeable surface;	✓✓					
	Batching plants areas must be fitted with a containment facility for the collection of cement laden water.	✓✓					
	Dirty water from the batching plant must be contained to prevent soil and groundwater contamination	✓✓					
	Bagged cement must be stored in an appropriate facility and at least 10 m away from any water courses, gullies and drains;	✓✓					
	A washout facility must be provided for washing of concrete associated equipment. Water used for washing must be restricted;	✓✓					
	Hardened concrete from the washout facility or concrete mixer can either be reused or disposed of at an appropriate licenced disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Empty cement bags must be secured with adequate binding material if these will be temporarily stored on site;	✓✓					
	Sand and aggregates containing cement must be kept damp to prevent the generation of dust (Refer to Section 5.20: Dust emissions)	✓✓					
6	Any excess sand, stone and cement must be removed or reused from site on completion of construction period and disposed at a registered disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Temporary fencing must be erected around batching plants in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation;	✓✓					
	Take all reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust as a result of project development activities to the satisfaction of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be avoided until such time as soil stripping is required and similarly exposed surfaces must be re- vegetated or stabilised as soon as is practically possible;	✓✓					
	Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials must be avoided under high wind conditions or when a visible dust plume is present;	✓✓					
	During high wind conditions, the ECO must evaluate the situation and make recommendations as to whether dust-damping measures are adequate, or whether working will cease altogether until the wind speed drops to an acceptable level;	✓✓					
	Where possible, soil stockpiles must be located in sheltered areas where they are not exposed to the erosive effects of the wind;	✓✓					
	Where erosion of stockpiles becomes a problem, erosion control measures must be implemented at the discretion of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Vehicle speeds must not exceed 40 km/h along dust roads or 20 km/h when traversing unconsolidated and non-vegetated areas;	✓✓					
	Straw stabilisation must be applied at a rate of one bale/10m^2 and harrowed into the top 100 mm of top material, for all completed earthworks;				-		This condition to be confirmed with technical specifications for earthworks and may be NA
	For significant areas of excavation or exposed ground, dust suppression measures must be used to minimise the spread of dust.	✓✓					
	Any blasting activity must be conducted by a suitably licensed blasting contractor; and	✓✓					
	Notification of surrounding landowners, emergency services site personnel of blasting activity 24 hours prior to such activity taking place on Site.	✓✓					
	The Contractor must keep noise level within acceptable limits, Restrict the use of sound amplification equipment for communication and emergency only.	✓✓					
6.22	**Noise** All vehicles and machinery must be fitted with appropriate silencing technology and must be properly maintained; Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise must be recorded and communicated. Where possible or applicable, provide transport to and from the site on a daily basis for construction workers; Develop a Code of Conduct for the construction phase.	✓✓					

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6.23	**Fire Prevention** Designate smoking areas where the fire hazard could be regarded as insignificant;	✓✓					
	Firefighting equipment must be available on all vehicles located on site;	✓✓					
	The local Fire Protection Agency (FPA) must be informed of construction activities;	✓✓					
	Contact numbers for the FPA and emergency services must be communicated in environmental awareness training and displayed at a central location on site;	✓✓					
	Two way swop of contact details between ECO and FPA.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time site based ESCO
6.24	**Stockpiling and stockpile areas** All material that is excavated during the project development phase (either during piling (if required) or earthworks) must be stored appropriately on site in order to minimise impacts to watercourses, watercourses and water bodies;	✓✓					
	All stockpiled material must be maintained and kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by undertaking regular weeding and control methods;	✓✓					
	Topsoil stockpiles must not exceed 2 m in height;	✓✓					
	During periods of strong winds and heavy rain, the stockpiles must be covered with appropriate material (e.g. cloth, tarpaulin etc.);	✓✓					
	Where possible, sandbags (or similar) must be placed at the bases of the stockpiled material in order to prevent erosion of the material.	✓✓					
6.25	**Civil Works** Where terracing is required, topsoil must be collected and retained for the purpose of re-use later to rehabilitate disturbed areas not covered by yard stone;	✓✓					
	Areas to be rehabilitated include terrace embankments and areas outside the high voltage yards;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where required, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	These areas can be stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas must be managed in accordance with Section 5.35: Landscaping and rehabilitation;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	All excess spoil generated during terracing activities must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a recognised landfill site; and	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
6.26	**Excavation of foundation, cable trenching and drainage systems** All excess spoil generated during foundation excavation must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a licensed landfill site, if not used for backfilling purposes;	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Management of equipment for excavation purposes must be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; and	✓✓					
	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
6.27	**Installation of foundations, cable trenching and drainage systems** Batching of cement to be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.19: Batching plants; and Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.28	**Installation of equipment** Management of dust must be conducted in accordance with Section 5. 20: Dust emissions; Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
5.2	**Steelwork Assembly and Erection** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
6.29	**Cabling and Stringing** Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					

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	Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and	✓✓					
6.30	**Testing and Commissioning** Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.31	**Socio-economic** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts	✓✓					
	Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste (off cuts etc.) shall be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 6.8: Solid waste and hazardous Management;	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement communication strategies to facilitate public participation;	✓✓					
	Develop and implement a collaborative and constructive approach to conflict resolution as part of the external stakeholder engagement process;	✓✓					
	Sustain continuous communication and liaison with neighbouring owners and residents	✓✓					
	Create work and training opportunities for local stakeholders; and	✓✓					
	Where feasible, no workers, with the exception of security personnel, must be permitted to stay over-night on the site. This would reduce the risk to local farmers.				-		NA, no workers stay overnight on site
6.32	**Temporary closure of site** Bunds must be emptied (where applicable) and need to be undertaken in accordance with the impact management actions included in sections 5.17: Hazardous substances and 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Hazardous storage areas must be well ventilated;	✓✓					
	Fire extinguishers must be serviced and accessible. Service records to be filed and audited at last service;	✓✓					
	Emergency and contact details displayed must be displayed;	✓✓					
	Security personnel must be briefed and have the facilities to contact or be contacted by relevant management and emergency personnel;	✓✓					
	Night hazards such as reflectors, lighting, traffic signage etc. must have been checked;	✓✓					
	Fire hazards identified and the local authority must have been notified of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	Structures vulnerable to high winds must be secured;	✓✓					
	Wind and dust mitigation must be implemented;	✓✓					
	Cement and materials stores must have been secured;	✓✓					
	Toilets must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Refuse bins must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Drip trays must have been emptied and secured.	✓✓					
6.33	**Dismantling of old equipment** All old equipment removed during the project must be stored in such a way as to prevent pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	Oil containing equipment must be stored to prevent leaking or be stored on drip trays;	✓✓					
	All scrap steel must be stacked neatly and any disused and broken insulators must be stored in containers;	✓✓					
	Once material has been scrapped and the contract has been placed for removal, the disposal Contractor must ensure that any equipment containing pollution causing substances is dismantled and transported in such a way as to prevent spillage and pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must also be equipped to contain and clean up any pollution causing spills; and Disposal of unusable material must be at a licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
6.34	**Landscaping and rehabilitation** All areas disturbed by construction activities must be subject to landscaping and rehabilitation; All spoil and waste must be disposed of to a registered waste site;				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
							comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL.
	All slopes must be assessed for contouring, and to contour only when the need is identified in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL.
	Berms that have been created must have a slope of 1:4 and be replanted with indigenous species and grasses that approximates the original condition;				-		
	Where new access roads have crossed cultivated farmlands, that lands must be rehabilitated by ripping which must be agreed to by the holder of the EA and the landowners;				-		
	Rehabilitation of access roads outside of farmland;				-		
	Indigenous species must be used for with species and/grasses to where it compliments or approximates the original condition;				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be used for rehabilitation (refer to Section 5.24: Stockpiling and stockpiled areas);				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread so as to facilitate seeding and minimise loss of soil due to erosion;				-		
	Before placing topsoil, all visible weeds from the placement area and from the topsoil must be removed;				-		
	Subsoil must be ripped before topsoil is placed;				-		
	The rehabilitation must be timed so that rehabilitation can take place at the optimal time for vegetation establishment;				-		
	Where impacted through construction related activity, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		
	Sloped areas stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		
	Spoil can be used for backfilling or landscaping as long as it is covered by a minimum of 150 mm of topsoil.				-		
	Where required, re-vegetation including hydro-seeding can be enhanced using a vegetation seed mixture as described below. A mixture of seed can be used provided the mixture is carefully selected to ensure the following: a) Annual and perennial plants are chosen;				-		
	b) Pioneer species are included;				-		
	c) Species chosen must be indigenous to the area with the seeds used coming from the area;				-		
	d) Root systems must have a binding effect on the soil;				-		
	e) The final product must not cause an ecological imbalance in the area.				-		
Part C - Impact Management Actions based on site specific environmental attributes							
	General The Owner shall ensure an Independent Auditor undertakes a compliance audit of the project every five years and submit the findings to DFFE. The Report must comply with the provision of Appendix 7 of the NEMA.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Botanical There should be no indiscriminate driving of vehicles 'in the veld' i.e. off designated roads and access routes.	✓✓					
	Construction areas must be clearly marked and no activity should occur outside these areas apart from access.	✓✓					
	Toilet facilities must be provided during the construction phase. The veld should not be used for ablutions.	✓✓					
9	Introduction of spread of alien invasive plant species must be avoided. Strict monitoring for possible invasion by alien plans species must be implemented and should remain in place for three years post-construction. Of particular note is the avoidance of spread of *Opuntia ficus-indica* (Prickly-pear – 'spiny form'). During the operational phase there must be ongoing monitoring to ensure that no alien invasive plant species are introduced to the sub-station site and that weedy species are eradicated.	✓✓					
	An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must oversee post-construction site cleaning and all construction sites must be inspected for cleanliness post-construction.	✓✓					
	Bats Artificial lighting - Consciously switch off all lights at a construction area when not required anymore, do not let it burn throughout the night. If suitable for the purpose utilize lighting temperatures (colours/wavelengths) that attract less insects.	✓✓					

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	Foraging habitat loss - Adhere to the sensitivity map. Keep to designated areas and designated roads with all construction vehicles. Damaged areas not required after construction should be rehabilitated by an experienced vegetation succession specialist.	✓✓					
	Fauna Before vegetation clearance commences, areas must be walked and slow-moving animals removed out of the impact area.	✓✓					
	Construction workers should be made aware of slow-moving and cryptic species such as tortoises.	✓✓					
	Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm by persons with the necessary training in identification and handling of snakes.	✓✓					
	All construction staff shall undergo environmental awareness training and must be informed that disruption, trapping or snaring of wildlife is not permitted.	✓✓					
	Extra care should be taken on high fire danger index or rating days (orange or red days, see http://www.forestry.co.za/fire-danger-index/), where wildfire could start easily and spread rapidly, causing a high mortality in fauna species. High risk hot work should be carefully controlled and firefighting provisions must be on hand to quickly attend to and extinguish fires on these days.	✓✓					
	The presence of the switching station should not result in a disruption of the natural fire frequency, which could otherwise result in an accumulation of senescent vegetation and fuel so that when a fire does eventually occur it is faster moving and more intense than an natural fire, and can result in an increased mortality of fauna and retard vegetation recovery, cause the soil to turn hydrophobic and result in an increased risk of significant soil erosion. Thus the WEF owner must have agreements in place with local fire protection association, land owners and fire services to manage a wildfire, i.e. the setting of back burns from the ridgeline to counter wildfire conflagration of ridge top. Thus managing habitat vitality and biodiversity.	✓✓					
9	**Agriculture/soils** Minimise the footprint of disturbance.	✓✓					
	Implement an effective stormwater control system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. Include periodical site inspection in environmental performance reporting that inspects the effectiveness of the run-off control system and specifically records occurrence or not of any erosion on site or downstream.	✓✓					
	Prohibit vehicular passage off designated roads and construction areas and use dust control measures during construction. Include periodic site inspections in environmental performance reporting that specifically records occurrence, or not, of off-road vehicle tracks in specific areas.	✓✓					
	If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them.	✓✓					
	Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces). During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. Erosion must be controlled where necessary on rehabilitated areas.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL.
	Establish an effective record-keeping system for each area where soil is disturbed for constructional purposes. These records should be included in environmental performance reports, and should include all of the below: Record the GPS coordinates of each area.	✓✓					
	Record the date of topsoil stripping.	✓✓					
	Record the GPS coordinates of where the topsoil is stockpiled.	✓✓					
	Record the date of cessation of construction (or operation) activities at the particular site.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on cessation of constructional activities.	✓✓					
	Record date and depth of re-spreading of topsoil.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on completion of rehabilitation and on an annual basis thereafter to show vegetation establishment and evaluate progress of restoration over time.						

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	Palaeontology Remove any fossils found and send to a museum for curation – implement the chance find procedure. During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil material by the responsible ECO. Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible Environmental Control Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e. the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy).				-		Noted, no new palaeontological sites or fossils have been discovered at this stage
	Freshwater Contaminated runoff from the construction activities on site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction should preferably be undertaken in the low rainfall months when stormwater runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features or minimised during high rainfall events.	✓✓					
	After the construction phase, impacted areas within the freshwater features that have been disturbed should be rehabilitated, and re-vegetated with suitable vegetation.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels, these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. Should the site be decommissioned, these structures should be removed from the channels and the disturbed areas rehabilitated.	✓✓					
	Any increase in stormwater runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed within the drainage lines.	✓✓					
	Stormwater management for the site should be such that there are no direct discharges of stormwater arising from constructed areas into any of the freshwater features.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas should be monitored and managed in terms of the growth of invasive alien plants in/on river beds/banks.	✓✓					
Conditions common to the OHPL EMPrs							
	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation.	✓✓					
	Only use existing access routes to reached infrastructure, proper identification of new AIPs introductions	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas	✓✓					
	Restrict vegetation clearing to the minimum footprint area to decrease the impact on habitat integrity and diversity		✓				Three (3) deviated sections of the OHPL beyond the 100m approved corridor were identified for 11 or 12 towers; namely SW164A, SW165, SW154A, SW154B, CR13, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R. It was observed during the May monthly audit that relocation of several of the deviated tower positions back to within the 100m corridor was underway and on that basis, the **NC** finding has been rated as a **PC** finding. Monitoring of the rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage will continue and once complete, the finding can be closed out and rated as **C**.
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15 m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora	✓✓					

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	Access roads should be kept to existing roads, as far as possible, so as to reduce fragmentation of natural habitat outside of the authorised footprint.	✓✓					
	Upon completion of construction activities, it must be ensured that no bare areas remain, and that indigenous species be used to revegetate the disturbed area.	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas.	✓✓					
	Removal of AIP species should preferably commence during the planning phase and continue throughout the construction and operational phases thereby ensuring that no AIP propagules are spread with construction rubble, or soils contaminated with AIP seeds during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Construction and/or alterations within this habitat unit is highly advised against, not only is wetlands protected under certain legislative documents they are of ecologically important ESA.	✓✓					
	Implement erosion control measures where necessary to ensure that further habitat loss does not occur.	✓✓					
	All soils compacted because of maintenance activities should be ripped and reprofiled to natural levels and revegetated with indigenous vegetation. Establishment of reintroduced vegetation within such disturbed areas must be monitored as part of maintenance activities to ensure no cumulative loss of floral habitat.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched and marked for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	A rescue and relocation plan must be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all floral SCC that will potentially be impacted by the proposed development. A Floral SCC Management Plan must also be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all SCC that will not be impacted directly but that could be impacted by edge effect impacts from operational and maintenance phase activities. The SCC Management Plan can be incorporated into the Rehabilitation Plan and must focus on the protection of specific RDL, and NT species that form part of the Study Area.	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be restricted to what is absolutely necessary and should remain within the approved development footprint.	✓✓					
	Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the construction activities. Additional road construction should be limited to what is absolutely necessary, and the footprint thereof kept to a minimal.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC species.	✓✓					
	Regular monitoring of SCC present and observation regarding their extent and abundance.	✓✓					
	Proper management plans to (if possible) relocated or avoid disturbing SCC species, especially those which are sensitive to disturbance.	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities.	✓✓					
Terrestrial Ecology - Fauna	Footprint areas (Pylons and servitude road) are to remain as small as possible with only those are necessary being cleared. Only tall trees located under the powerline are to be cut back, but not totally removed. As much herbaceous and shrubland vegetation as possible must remain under the powerlines. Small reptile and arachnid species should they not self-relocate must be carefully moved to habitat outside of the disturbance footprint.	✓✓					
	Existing roads must be used and as far as possible no new roads constructed.	✓✓					
	Avoid placement of pylons and service roads within this habitat unit and the associated zones of regulation. Do not clear any riparian vegetation within the powerline servitude. Where absolutely necessary only trim tall trees, do not cut them down.	✓✓					
	Manage edge effects and Alien Plant proliferation. Manage erosion and footprint creep.	✓✓					
	Vehicles to use designated roads as far as possible. Minimise vegetation clearance to only what is needed. No collection or destruction of faunal species and SCC is to occur. SCC to be relocated outside of disturbance footprint if they do not relocate themselves (Professional help may be required for such).	✓✓					
	Manage alien plant proliferation in disturbed areas and footprints. No catching / hunting of faunal species during operational activities. Manage erosion to ensure further habitat degradation does not occur. Do not clear vegetation unnecessarily under the powerline servitude.	✓✓					
	No collection or trapping of faunal SCC. Manage edge effects, habitat degradation and alien plant proliferation.	✓✓					
Aquatic ecology	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses;	✓✓					
	Due to the accessibility of the sites, no unnecessary crossing of the watercourses may be permitted and it is strongly recommended that the existing farm and access roads be utilised	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	It is strongly recommended that all support structures associated with the proposed powerline infrastructure be located outside the delineated extent of the identified watercourses and their 32m NEMA ZoR.	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	Maintenance vehicles must make use of dedicated access roads and no indiscriminate movement in the watercourses may be permitted	✓✓					

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	No indiscriminate movement of construction equipment in the watercourses and buffer zones surrounding the watercourses may be permitted. Use must be made of the existing roads during the decommissioning phase	✓✓					
	All surface infrastructure (including throughflow structures) must be decommissioned. All materials must be removed from the watercourses (where applicable) and may temporarily be stored/ stockpiled outside of the delineated extent of the watercourses, where after it must be removed from site and disposed of at a registered disposal facility	✓✓					
Avifauna	All construction activities should be strictly managed according to generally accepted environmental best practice standards, so as to avoid any unnecessary impact on the receiving environment.	✓✓					
	All temporary disturbed areas should be rehabilitated according to the site's rehabilitation plan, following construction.				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPLs.
	The overhead cables (specifically the earth wires) should be fitted with an approved anti bird collision line marking device to make cables more visible to birds in flight and reduce the likelihood of collisions. This should be done according to the Eskom Distribution standards in terms of device spacing and other factors. Literature around the world points towards a 50-60% reduction in bird collision risk if the line is marked (Jenkins, Smallie & Diamond, 2010; Shaw et al, 2021). The line marking device should be a dynamic (moving – bird flapper type) device.	✓✓					From May 2024 the ECO recommended that bird flight diverters be fitted to the strung sections of the SW OHPL. Following on from the NCR which was issued by the ECO in March 2025, the ECO commends the response and actions taken during April 2025 to deliver the devices to site and commence with fitment. The basis for changing the audit findings from **NC** to **C** and closing out the NCR is based on the fitment of the devices continuing as an urgent priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates
	The new power line should be patrolled during operation by Eskom annually to measure any impacts on birds (through detecting collision fatalities) and to monitor the durability of the line marking devices.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Where multiple devices on a span have failed (broken off or become stuck and non-dynamic due to wind) they should be replaced immediately.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Any recorded bird fatality data should be submitted to the Eskom –EWT Strategic Partnership where it will be curated and publicly accessible.				-		No bird fatalities recorded or reported to ECO at this stage
	The pylon structure to be used provides sufficient clearance between phase and phase and phase and earth to mitigate against the risk of bird electrocution.	✓✓					
	It is recommended as a precautionary measure that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to further provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware.				-		The ECO has communicated the requirement of fitment of bird perches to pylon tops. Although this activity has been noted as not yet applicable in previous reports, it is now imminently required.
	It is also essential that if any of the pylon structures are changed, we are given opportunity to assess the electrocution risk of the new structure and design mitigation.				-		There have been no new structure and design pylon structures at this stage
Heritage	An archaeologist/ heritage practitioner should conduct a walkthrough of a section of the proposed new servitude for the transmission line after vegetation clearing from: the Remaining Extent of the Farm Brakhill No. 139 (GPS reading: 33.31.328 ; S 25.23.426 E) to the Grassridge substation.	✓✓					
	All construction activities must be monitored or alternatively a person must be specially trained, for example the ECO, to conduct the monitoring. This must include the clearing of vegetation, levelling, excavations for other underground/ buried infrastructure and all above ground construction activities.	✓✓					
	Construction managers/foremen should also be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.	✓✓					

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	If any human remains (or any other concentrations of archaeological heritage material) are exposed during construction, all work must cease in the immediate area of the finds and must be reported immediately to the archaeologist at the Albany Museum in Makhanda (Tel.: 046 622 2312) or to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (Tel.: 043 7450 888). Sufficient time should be allowed to investigate and to remove/collect such material. Recommendations will follow from the investigation and may include: - Consultation with the local communities regarding the conditions for the possible removal, storage and reburial (in the case of human remains) of heritage material.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If the local communities agree to the removal of human remains and heritage, an archaeologist must apply for permits from the Eastern Cape Province Heritage Resources Authority to collect and/or excavate sites/materials from archaeological sites impacted by the development.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Consultation with the Albany Museum (repository for archaeological material in the Eastern Cape) regarding permit(s) to remove the heritage material, the storing, curating and costs involved.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A Phase 2 Mitigation process to systematically excavate and to remove the archaeological deposits before construction of the development continues.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Monitor construction activities and implement chance fossil find procedure.	✓✓					Noted, Chance fossil find procedure available on site
		Summary calculation					
		349	1	0	55	0	**405** (total no. of conditions)
		349	1	0	55	0	**350** (audited) **55** (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(349x2)+(1x1)+(0x0)] / (350x2) x100
		EMPr Compliance					**99.9%**

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ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf Wind Energy Facility and Main Access Road, Eastern Cape Province

May 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

May 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisations and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

30 May 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf Wind Energy Facility and Main Access Road
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	00
DATE	30/05/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	30/05/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	TBC	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	30 May 2025	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	30 May 2025	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	30 May 2025	Electronic
Queen Mothiba	DFFE (Environment Impact & Pollution Directorate)	TBC	Electronic

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
CR	Critically Endangered
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EN	Endangered
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**) and the associated WEF Access Road (hereafter referred to as the "**project**"), which is located in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa an approximate distance of 44km from the town of Jansenville travelling in a southerly and south-easterly direction along the R75 tar road.

In relation to the construction phase the combined project footprint includes material laydown areas, a construction site camp and a temporary concrete batch plant area, the latter having been demobilised in August 2024. Upon completion of construction the operational project component will comprise a WEF consisting of 17 wind turbines, overhead and underground powerline cabling, a 33/132kV substation, an operational and maintenance building and an internal main access road. During the operational phase, the WEF will connect to new overhead powerlines ("**OHPLs**") which are currently under construction under separate EAs. Prior to the commencement of the operational phase, it is planned that the current OHPL EA holder will transfer the OHPL EAs over to Eskom.

The independent ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EAs"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

This report provides an indication of the overall environmental compliance and performance of the project including insight relating to environmental challenges, opportunities and potential environmental risks obtained through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) Environmental Authorisations
    i. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 (Wolf WEF and Substation)
    ii. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516 (Wolf Main Access Road)
b) Environmental Management Programmes
c) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework
d) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the project

Project name	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPr (Compiled by, date)	Date
Wolf Wind Farm near Wolwefontein, Eastern Cape	~~14/12/16/3/3/2/599~~ ~~14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM1~~ ~~14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM3~~ 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM4 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1	~~14 Sep 2015~~ ~~17 Nov 2015~~ ~~1 Sep 2017~~ 26 Nov 2018 22 Sep 2020 02 Feb 2022 25 May 2022	Zutari, 2022	25 Mar 2022
Main Access Road for the Wolf Wind Farm	14/12/16/3/3/1/2516	24 Aug 2022	Savannah, 2022	May 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake daily inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) *Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and*
b) *Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.*

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in April 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken on 21st May 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~17.5 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
Fax	+27 86 555 0693
Email	craigb@ncc-group.co.za
Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional body registrations	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("**SACNASP**")
	Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa ("**EAPASA**")
Affiliations / Memberships	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa ("**IAIAsa**") Southern African Society of Aquatic Scientists ("**SASAqS**") Zoological Society of Southern Africa ("**ZSSA**")
Qualifications	MSc, BSc Hons, BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

The ESCO provides weekly updates of the progress of activities on site. Construction work activities underway during May 2025 included the following:

- Preparation for alignment of the turbines
- Demobilisation (packing and removal) of storage containers from site
- Housekeeping
- Rehabilitation around access road verge and around turbine hardstands
- Drainage and stormwater maintenance along the main access road
- Civil and building construction at the WEF (Lupo/IPP) Substation which included:
    - Installation of perimeter fencing
    - Oil dam backfilling
    - O&M building scaffold erection
    - Trench for palisades, anti-borrow, kerbing, earthing and road crossing
    - Installation of palisades, kerbing, anti-borrow, earthing and light mast tops
    - Concrete the palisades and slipway
    - Continue with control wiring
    - Very Low Frequency ("**VLF**") cable testing
    - Plumbing, handrails and carpentry
    - Electrical works at the IPP substation
    - Repairs to handrails and ceilings

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in May 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas have been designated at the contractor's main site offices/laydown areas for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to the licensed waste facilities. There is a dedicated waste storage area at the Concor site office consisting of general waste skips and a recycling area. There are also wheelie bins and skips available at the Vestas laydown area (**Photo 2c**) however this area is in the process of being progressively demobilised (See **Photos' 1c, 2c** and **3c**) and will likely be fully de-established within a month or two after which rehabilitation will need to be undertaken. A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. [1]12m³ of general waste was disposed of in the month of May 2025 with no waste materials taken for recycling.

4.2 Hazardous waste

A hazardous waste skip is available at the dedicated waste storage area at the principle contractor's main site office/lay down area. [2]6m³ hazardous waste was disposed of in May 2025.

[1, 2] Total monthly amount combined for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

4.3 Wastewater

Mobile chemical ablution facilities are available on site. The service provider, Liyavuyisa Logistics, services Concor's facilities twice per week and disposes sewage waste at the Jansenville Wastewater Treatment Plant ("**WTP**"). East Cape Toilet Hire and Sanitech are the appointed sub-contractors for servicing the Vestas mobile ablution facilities for disposal at Fishwater Flats.

Ablution facilities at the Concor site office block are connected to a 12m^3 (12 000L) conservancy tank which is emptied and disposed of at the Jansenville WTP, as and when required. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in May 2025 amounted to [3]24 989L. No greywater was disposed of from the greywater containment facility at the Vestas site office block this month. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the entrance to the WEF to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits are available at each site where work activities are underway. An arrestor bed has been constructed at the start of the main access road to the WEF turbines as another protective measure which has the intended function of slowing down and/or halting a runaway vehicle that may fail mechanically and come down the steep gradient of the WEF access road. Various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring such as oil spill kits, dust suppression and barricading were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspections.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no: 27/2/2/L570/1/1 is available for the WEF for the abstraction of groundwater from an existing borehole (GA JA02400) located at the main site office (location 33°28'04.73"S,

[3] Total monthly amount volume for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

24°99'36.75"E). Abstraction from the existing borehole for May 2025 was 65m³. Temporary water storage facilities are available at the site office and at the WEF construction site. Records of all water use activities are noted in a centralised water use register. The concrete batch plant has been demobilised and water abstraction is no longer required for this particular activity.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is also comprised largely of rocks and boulders, is separately stockpiled and as and where required, has and is being shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas (See **Photo 5b**). The original topsoil and rock material which was previously stripped and stockpiled at the WEF during earthworks activities has been re-distributed over several previously disturbed footprint areas as part of the rehabilitation process. Grass growth on a number of road verges and hardstand edges due to grass seeding by hand has had some success in areas with fair to good natural vegetation re-growth observed in several areas under rehabilitation (See **Photos' 2a 3a, 4a** and **6b**). There are a few sections where the MVA cable trenches have recently been backfilled and levelled where vegetation re-growth and cover is still sparse (See **Photos' 3b** and **4b**). Erosion prevention and stormwater measures have been put in place and should continue to be maintained to minimise potential erosion and loss of soil due to heavy rainfall and strong winds.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 WEF, Substation and Main Access Road

All 17 turbines were erected/assembled in April 2025 (**Photo 1a**) with the installation of bird sensors on the turbines being undertaken this month (**Photo 6a**). The sensors will function to monitor and warn birds flying towards the operational turbines and if necessary, switch off the rotating blades until the birds have passed. The re-placement of rock, subsoil and topsoil onto the sloped edges of the WTG hardstands and batters, including the access road verges, first commenced around July 2024 and was progressively undertaken during the remainder of 2024 with landscaping, soil re-levelling and re-shaping continuing into 2025. The gravel section of the main access road mostly remains in good condition with no major signs of damage or erosion observed during the May monthly site visit (**Photos' 3b, 4b** and **6b**).

In terms of the fill-slope adjacent to the paved road section, there is limited / minimal vegetation re-growth along the road verge (**Photo 1b**). In terms of the cut-slope there is also very little vegetation establishment (**Photos' 1b** and **2b**) which is primarily due to the largely mineral nature of the original, underlying geology of the ridge and the limited quantity and depth of topsoil and organic matter. Some collapsed rock material was observed in the stormwater v-drain this month (**Photo 2b**), primarily as a result weathering (expansion and

cooling along fault lines in the sedimentary rock layers) and erosion of loose material and run-off from the unvegetated cut-slope. Monitoring of erosion, rock-falls and/or rock-slides should continue to ensure the slopes are stable from a geotechnical perspective. There are a number of potential engineered solutions to consider to further stabilise the slopes if deemed to be technically, financially and environmentally feasible.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates during stringing activities are being implemented. Gates are opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit (See **Photo 2d**) and communicated via a project-specific WhatsApp Group to keep track of persons opening and closing gates correctly. Barricading should continue to be maintained around any and all open excavations to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and subsequent landowner conflict and damage claims. Daily inspections and weekly reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

An existing farm building and yard area is being utilised by the principal contractor (Concor) as their main site office and laydown facility. Ablution facilities are available which are connected to a conservancy tank which formed part of the original (existing) farm buildings. Vestas has utilised a temporary laydown area near the intersection of the R75 and the WEF entrance road as their laydown and office area (**Photos' 5c** and **6c**) which will be rehabilitated once they have fully demobilised and departed from site. This is imminent given all the wind turbines have been assembled.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the contractors during May 2025 included topics on housekeeping, improving housekeeping, oil spills and waste management.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then

promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during May 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. To date no NCRs have been issued by the ECO relating to the WEF and the associated Main Access Road.

12 REHABILITATION

Earthworks rehabilitation first commenced in July 2024 along the road verges and the sloped edges of the turbine hardstands. This included the filling and levelling of sub-soil followed by the re-placement, grading and shaping of topsoil. A rehabilitation register and rehabilitation handover documents were compiled and as rehabilitation was undertaken around the turbine positions and various disturbed areas, reports for each section were compiled and submitted for review and approval. Rehabilitation efforts have also included the re-seeding of sloped areas by hand. Natural re-growth of vegetation during the recent summer rainfall months has been robust in a number of areas with less success observed in areas with less topsoil and/or more recent construction disturbances. In comparison to visual observations during the previous four months, an increase in coverage of vegetation in terms of overall ground cover was observed in the same WEF areas this month (See **Photos' 2a 3a, 4a** and **6b**)**.** Vegetation cover remains sparse in a few other areas along the turbine batters and road verges (See **Photos' 5a, 1b, 3b, 4b, 5b, 5c** and **6c**). Ongoing monitoring is recommended until project completion.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit on 21st May 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EAs and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management
    viii. Environmental awareness
    ix. Rehabilitation
    x. Record-keeping and document control

- Documentation review. This included:
    i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements
    ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings
    iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented
    iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification

- Audit Report compilation. This included:
    i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
    ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;
ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and
iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not Auditable/Audited** (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable. No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project

or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;
ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;
iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;
iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;
v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of five hundred and thirty-seven (**537**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, four hundred and sixty-seven (**467**) are **compliant,** zero (**0**) are **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) are **partially-compliant**, forty seven (**47**) were **not audited/applicable** and twenty three (**23**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 4**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

18.1 Major improvements required

None.

18.2 Minor improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **100%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs (**Table 4**).

Table 4: Overall compliance rating for the May 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EAs and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf WEF & Main Access Road, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**Wolf WEF and Substation EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	74	0	0	13	11	(100%)
2	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
3	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
4	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
5	**Wolf WEF Main Access Road EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	32	0	0	15	3	(100%)
6	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 - Zutari)	72	0	0	3	6	(100%)
7	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 - Savannah)	283	0	0	16	0	(100%)
	Overall total no. conditions	467	0	0	47	23	**537**
	Audited conditions	467	-	-	-	-	**934** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	934	0	0	-	-	**934** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[(934+0+0)] / 934} x100					**100%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	86.96%	0%	0%	8.75%	4.28%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue with the implementation of appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required.
- Continue to monitor, remove and dispose of invasive vegetation from the construction footprints.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Continue to manage dust by suppression with water-spraying, as and when required.
- Consider appointing a qualified botanist to undertake an annual audit of the development footprint and immediate surroundings in terms of section 6.2 of the WEF Access Road EMPr.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase (construction) of the WEF development, it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EAs, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns - nil

No	Observation date	Concern	*Suggested Due Date by ECO	Proposed Corrective Action	Action Status	Closure status

**The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site*

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
001	12 May 2023	Excessive dust and failure to implement dust suppression measures	Immediate (12 May 2023)	An additional water source was identified to assist with dust suppression measures. An ADT truck is located permanently on the mountain and conducts dust mitigation on the turbine sites, the access road and internal roads. The second water truck moves on the R75 to the greywater site in Jansenville	An increase in dust suppression operations and resources have been implemented however due to rains during the period effectiveness was unable to be determined	14 Jun 2023

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures
16 June 2024	Release of water	Potential soil erosion	A water meter was driven over by an excavator and caused the release of an unknown amount of water. No water entered a watercourse and the water was clean. The incident occurred due to a lack of identifying infrastructure present within the footprint	unknown	The water was stopped and meter fixed by the farmer. The cost of the repairs was handled by the contractor and paid to the farmer. The area was investigated by the EO and no erosion or contamination was caused	Awareness training and induction
17 June 2024	Animal casualty	Social	A cow was found stuck one of the MV cable trenches. The cow was lifted out of the trench, found to have a dislocated hip and was transported to the farmer's abattoir on his request	n/a	The trenches in the area were barricaded to prevent livestock from moving over the trenches	Awareness training and induction

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Audit observations at the Wolf WEF and Substation

Photo 1a: All turbines have been erected. Note the red stripe on one of the three blades for minimisation of bird collisions

Photo 2a: Good natural vegetation re-growth observed in a number of areas where rehabilitation with subsoil and topsoil has been undertaken

Photo 3a & **Photo 4a**: Natural vegetation re-growth and cover is increasing along sections of the backfilled MVA cable trenches adjacent to the verges of the main access road

Photo 5a: Vegetation re-growth on a few of the sloped turbine batters remains sparse after soil has been re-shaped and levelled

Photo 6a: Installation of sensors on the turbines commenced this month which function to monitor and warn birds flying towards the turbines and switch off the rotating blades if necessary

Photo 7a: View of the WEF (Lupo) Substation and met-mast in relation to the access road and WEA12 and WEA13

Photo 8a: Open trenches at the substation for electrical cables to be installed

Photo 9a: Construction of the oil dam at the WEF substation is progressing

Photo 10a: Cable trenches at the substation have been backfilled this month. Yard-stone is still required as the final top layer for the entire substation footprint

Photo 11a: Waste bins are available at the WEF substation

Photo 12a: Status of perimeter fence installation at the WEF substation

Photo Series B: Audit observations along the WEF Access Road

Photo 1b: View of a paved section of the main access road and cut-slope, some vegetation is returning to the road verge above the fill-slope

Photo 2b: Some gravel material in the access road stormwater v-drain due to erosion of loose material from the cut-slope

Photo 3b & **Photo 4b**: Status of vegetation re-growth along sections of backfilled MVA cables installed adjacent to the gravel road verge

Photo 5b: Rehabilitation observed along the road verge (soil levelling and backfilling) where the MVA cables are installed

Photo 6b: View westward across a section of the gravel access road, no erosion observed within natural succulent vegetation species observed to be re-growing

Photo Series C: Audit observations at the Vestas site office / laydown area

Photo 1c & **Photo 2c**: Removal of containers from the Vestas laydown area observed to be underway. Waste facilities remain available

Photo 3c: Removal of container from the laydown area

Photo 4c: Oil spill kits remain available

Photo 5c: Rehabilitation of the Vestas laydown area is still to be undertaken once all materials have been removed

Photo 6c: Portable ablution facilities remain available at the laydown area

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLISTS BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Feb 2022 (Split from and replaces the original EA dated 14 Sep 2015)							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The development of the 90MW Wolf Wind Energy Facility, associated facilities and substation near Wolwefontein, within the Dr Beyers Naude and Sundays River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved, at the geographic coordinates and property details cited in the table in the EA.					-	
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.	✓✓					
6	The holder of an Environmental Authorisation must apply for an amendment of the Environmental Authorisation with the Competent Authority for any alienation, transfer or change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.	✓✓					
7	This activity must commence within a period of five (5) years from the date of first issue of the Environmental authorisation issued on 14 September 2015. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken. The Environmental Authorisation will not be extended further.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (twelve) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.				-		No Longer Applicable
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;				-		No Longer Applicable
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;				-		No Longer Applicable
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and						No Longer Applicable
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.				-		No Longer Applicable
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.				-		No Longer Applicable
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	A copy of the final site layout plan must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout plan.	✓✓					
13	The site layout plan must include the following:						
13.1	Turbine positions;	✓✓					
13.2	Foundation footprint;	✓✓					
13.3	Permanent lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.4	Construction lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.5	Internal roads indicating width (construction period width and operation period width) and with numbered sections between the other site elements which they serve (to make commenting on sections possible);	✓✓					
13.6	Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;	✓✓					
13.7	The location of heritage sites;	✓✓					
13.8	Sub-station(s) and/or transformer(s) sites including their entire footprint;	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
13.9	Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads);	✓✓					
13.10	Cut and fill areas at turbine sites along roads and at sub-station/transformer sites indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill;	✓✓					
13.11	Borrow pits;	✓✓					
13.12	Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material);	✓✓					
13.13	All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;	✓✓					
13.14	Buildings including accommodation;	✓✓					
13.15	All "no-go" areas	✓✓					
13.16	A map combining the final layout plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the proposed location of turbines as described in the Final EA Amendment report (Part 2) dated 22 July 2020.	✓✓					
14	The applicant must appoint a qualified botanical and fauna specialist to ground-truth every footprint and their recommendation must inform the final layout of the wind energy facility and EMPr to be submitted to be submitted to the department for approval.				-		No Longer Applicable
15	The revised Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) submitted as part of the application for environmental authorisation is not approved and must be amended and submitted with the abovementioned layout plan to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity.					-	The then Wolf EMP dated Feb 2015 (Aurecon, 2015) which is referred to in this condition is/was not implemented but rather a revised EMPr in June 2022 by Zutari was approved
16	The EMPr amendments must include the following:						
16.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the amended EIR dated 26 June 2015 and EIR dated 11 February 2015.	✓✓					
16.2	The requirements and conditions of this authorisation.	✓✓					
16.3	A plant rescue and protection plan which allows for the maximum transplant of conservation important species from areas to be transformed. This plan must be compiled by a vegetation specialist familiar with the site in consultation with the ECO and be implemented prior to commencement of the construction phase.	✓✓					
16.4	An open space management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility.	✓✓					
16.5	A re-vegetation and rehabilitation plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility including timeframes for restoration which must indicate rehabilitation within the shortest possible time after completion of construction activities to reduce the amount of habitat converted at any one time and to speed up the recovery to natural habitats.				-		The Operation Phase is not yet applicable. Rehabilitation of the WEF hardstands with replacement of topsoil has been done and which should be monitored until completion of construction to ensure sufficient vegetation growth. Further re-seeding may be an option to consider as and where may be necessary
16.6	An alien invasive management plan to be implemented during construction and operation of the facility. The plan must include mitigation measures to reduce the invasion of alien species and ensure that the continuous monitoring and removal of alien species is undertaken.	✓✓					Operation phase not yet applicable. The control of alien vegetation is an ongoing process which is observed to still be underway
16.7	A storm water management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility. The plan must ensure compliance with applicable regulations and prevent off-site migration of contaminated storm water or increased soil erosion. The plan must include the construction of appropriate design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	✓✓					Operation phase not yet applicable. Drainage measures to dissipate stormwater run-off have been constructed along the WEF footprint and access road. Additional options may be required if any of the current stormwater measures either fail or are ineffective.
16.8	An effective monitoring system to detect any leakage or spillage of all hazardous substances during their transportation, handling, use and storage. This must include precautionary measures to limit the possibility of oil and other toxic liquids from entering the soil or storm water systems.	✓✓					
16.9	An erosion management plan for monitoring and rehabilitating erosion events associated with the facility. Appropriate erosion mitigation must form part of this plan to prevent and reduce the risk of any potential erosion.	✓✓					
16.10	A transport plan for the transport of turbine components, main assembly cranes and other large pieces of equipment.	✓✓					
16.11	A traffic management plan for the site access roads to ensure that no hazards would results from the increase truck traffic and that traffic flow would not be adversely impacted. This plan must include measures to minimize impacts on local commuters e.g. limiting construction vehicles travelling on public roadways during the morning and late afternoon commute time and avoid using roads through densely populated built-up areas so as not to disturb existing retail and commercial operations.	✓✓					
16.12	An avifauna and bat monitoring programme to document the effect of the operation of the wind energy facility on avifauna and bats. This must be compiled by a qualified specialist.	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*Info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
16.13	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
16.14	Measures to protect hydrological features such as streams, rivers, pans, wetlands, and their catchments, and other environmental sensitive areas from construction impacts including the direct and indirect spillage of pollutants.	✓✓					
17	The Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site substation, submitted as part of the Application for Amendment of the Environmental Authorisation dated November 2021, must be amended to include measures as dictated by the final site lay-out map and micro-siting; and the provisions of this environmental authorisation. Once amended, the final generic EMPr must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. Once approved the EMPrs must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
18	The generic EMPr for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site Substation Infrastructure must be properly completed and must include the following amendments;	✓✓					
18.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr for the substation.	✓✓					
18.2	All mitigation measures as listed in the specialist reports for the powerline and substation must be included in the EMPr;	✓✓					
18.3	The requirements and conditions of this environmental authorisation.	✓✓					
18.4	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
18.5	A final site layout map for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site Substation, superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the location of the IPP portion of the on-site substation as stated in the EIAr and this Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
19	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
20	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
21	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the EIAr be discovered.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
22	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 29 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
23	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
24	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
25	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
26	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
MONITORING							
27	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
27.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
27.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
27.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
27.4	A detailed incident (including spillage of bitumen, fuels, chemicals, or any other material) and complaint register must be kept on site indicating how these issues were addressed, what rehabilitation measures were taken and what preventative measures were implemented to avoid re-occurrence of incidents/complaints.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
27.5	In addition the ECO must maintain the following on site: a weekly site diary, copies of all reports submitted to the Department; and a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities.	✓✓					Summarised in each monthly report and facilitated by the on-site ESCO
27.6	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
28	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
29	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
30	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
31	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.	✓✓					
32	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
33	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
34	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
35	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, to be done. Operational phase not yet underway
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
36	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, to be done when applicable. The activity has not ceased or become redundant yet
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
37	Should any historical, cultural palaeontological resources and graves being found during the construction of the project, all construction activities must be suspended and Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority together with the heritage specialists who surveyed and compiled HIA reports must be alerted so that the find can be investigated and mitigation measures proposed.	✓✓					No new historical, cultural or palaeontological resources discovered this month
38	A bird and bat monitoring programme must be implemented to document the effect of the operation of the wind energy facility on avifauna and bats. This must commence prior to construction and continue during operation of the wind energy facility.	✓✓					
39	Reports regarding bird monitoring must be submitted to the relevant provincial environmental department, BirdLife South Africa, The Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) and this Department on a quarterly basis. The report will assist all stakeholders in identifying potential and additional mitigation measures and to establish protocols for a bird monitoring programme for wind energy development in the country.	✓✓					
40	The baseline data collected and documented during the survey must be shared with the EWT and Birdlife South Africa for a better understanding of the distribution of breeding behaviour of any of the priority species.	✓✓					
41	The applicant must ensure that all the "No-go" areas are clearly demarcated (using fencing and appropriate signage) before construction commences.	✓✓					
42	The applicant must ensure that the National Noise Control Regulations and SANS10103:2008 are adhered to and reasonable measures to limit noise from the work site are implemented.	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*Info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
43	A health and safety programme must be developed to protect both workers and the general public during construction, operation and decommissioning of the energy facility. The programme must establish a safety zone for wind turbines from residences and occupied buildings, roads, right of ways and other public access areas that is sufficient to prevent accidents resulting from the operation of the wind turbines.	✓✓					
44	The applicant must obtain a written permit or approval from the South Africa Civil Aviation Authority that the wind facility will not interfere with the performance of aerodrome radio Communication, Navigation and Surveillance (CNS) equipment especially the radar prior to commencement of the activity. The approval/permit must be submitted to the Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations.	✓✓					
45	Areas around fuel tanks must be bunded or contained in an appropriate manner as per the requirements of SABS 089:1999 Part 1.	✓✓					
46	Leakage of fuel must be avoided at all times and if spillage occurs, it must be remedied immediately.	✓✓					
47	Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses.	✓✓					
48	The applicant must ensure that poaching, hunting and killing of animals on site during the construction phase of the project is strictly not allowed under any circumstances. In addition, firearms or any other hunting weapons must not be permitted on site.	✓✓					
49	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
50	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
51	Liaison with land owners/farm managers must be done prior to construction in order to provide sufficient time for them to plan their activities.	✓✓					
52	Should the applicant opt to use a turbine model with a sound power emissions level higher than 110dBA; the applicant must appoint a qualified noise specialist to revise the facility's noise model, advise on the turbines' micro-siting and purpose additional mitigation measures for inclusion into the EMPr, if any.				-		
53	The layout to be submitted to the Department for approval as per Condition 12 of the EA issued on 14 September 2015 must comply with the latest requirements for work in or near Eskom servitudes and Eskom Guidelines for Renewable Energy Generation Plant Setbacks to Eskom Infrastructure.	✓✓					
GENERAL							
54	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
54.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
54.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
54.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
55	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.					-	Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
74	0	0	13	11	**98** (total no. of conditions)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	**74** (audited) **24** (NA)
74	0	0			Audit Score (%) = [(74x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (74x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Auditable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
Amended EA dated 26 Nov 2018							
1	This letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 14 September 2015 as amended.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					
		Summary calculation					
		2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
		2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = 2/2 x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Auditable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
Amended EA dated 22 Sep 2020							
1	This proposed amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 14 September 2015 as amended.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					
		Summary calculation					
		2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
		2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = 2/2 x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Auditable / Not Audited	*info*	Findings & Recommendations
	Amended EA dated 25 May 2022						
1	This proposed amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 02 February 2022.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					

	Summary calculation					
2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)	
2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)	
✓✓	✓	X	-	-	**Audit Score (%)** = 2/2 x100	
EA Compliance					**100%**	

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 24 Aug 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The development of a main access road for the authorised Wolf Wind Farm near Jansenville, within Wards 7 and 12 of the Bayers Naude and Sunday's River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved as per the geographic cited in the table above.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation, which form part of the Environmental Authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this Environmental Authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
6	The holder of an Environmental Authorisation must apply for an amendment of the Environmental Authorisation with the Competent Authority for any alienation, transfer or change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of issue of this authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for environmental authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) and the final layout plan submitted as part of the BAR dated May 2022 are approved and the EMPr must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
13	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
14	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
15	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the BAR be discovered.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
16	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 23 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
17	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
18	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
19	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
20	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
MONITORING							
21	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
21.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
21.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
21.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
21.4	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed. Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
22	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
23	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
24	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
25	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
26	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					This report
27	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
28	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
29	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
30	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
31	No activities will be allowed to encroach into a watercourse without a water use authorisation being in place from the Department of Water and Sanitation.	✓✓					A GA has been issued to the EA holder
32	Vegetation clearing must be limited to the required footprint for construction works. Mitigation measures must be implemented to reduce the risk of erosion and the invasion of alien species.	✓✓					
33	The footprint of the development must be limited to the areas required for actual construction works and operational activities.	✓✓					
34	A permit must be obtained from the relevant nature conservation agency for the removal or destruction of protected or endangered plant or animal species.	✓✓					Permits are in place, search and rescue was undertaken
35	No exotic plants may be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area may be utilised.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed. Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates
36	Dust suppression measures must be implemented during the construction phase to limit the impacts of dust.	✓✓					
37	Foundations and trenches must be backfilled with originally excavated materials as much as possible. Excess excavation materials must be disposed of only in approved areas or, if suitable, stockpiled for use in reclamation activities.	✓✓					
38	Should any further evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g. remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, marine shell and charcoal/ash concentrations), unmarked human burials, fossils or other categories of heritage resources are found during construction, the South African Heritage Resource Heritage Agency (SAHRA) must be alerted immediately, and a professional archaeologist or palaeontologist, must be contacted as soon as possible to inspect the findings.				-		Noted, no new archaeological sites or remains have been discovered at this stage
39	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal. Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licensed in terms of Section 20 (b) of the National Environment Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
GENERAL							
40	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
40.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
40.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website makes provision
40.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
41	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
32	0	0	15	3	**50** (total no. of conditions)
32	0	0	-	-	**32** (audited) **18** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(32x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (32x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLISTS BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	EMPr for Wolf WEF (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
NO LONGER APPLICABLE					-		The pre-construction phase is over and this section of the EMPr is no longer applicable
5. CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	The Contractor must be provided with the opportunity to cost for implementation of the EMPr in their tender submission. The Developer shall ensure that items pertaining to the environmental protection measures should be reflected in the Bill of Quantities and are adequately priced. Where provisions for he the implementation of environmental specifications is deemed inadequate, the Contractor shall be instructed to amend this or face tender disqualification.	✓✓					
	Where the Project specifications conflict with the General Environmental Specifications, the project specifications or relevant specialists' management plans shall take precedence.					-	Noted
5.3	The developer refers to the holder of the Environmental Authorisation who will be responsible for the following tasks, but not limited to: - Ensure that the requirements as set out in this EMPr are adhered to and implemented; - Allocate the responsibilities assigned to the ECO to an independent suitably qualified individual prior to the start of construction activities on site; and - Provide all principal contractors working on the project with a copy of this EMPr as part of tender contract documentation to allow the contractors to cost for its requirements within their respective construction contracts.	✓✓					
	Principal Contractors shall each appoint their own compliance management structure, including Environmental Officers, Health and Safety Management, and Community Liaison Officers, who shall report to the Project Permit Holder, who in turn provides compliance oversight and assurance.	✓✓					
	Environmental Control Officer (ECO): The Developer shall appoint a suitably qualified independent ECO to monitor the compliance of all parties in terms of this EMPr and the conditions contained in the Environmental Authorisation, as well as address environmental site issues. The ECO shall work with the Owners teams and Contractor's appointed EO. The designation is reserved for a suitably qualified (National Diploma / Degree in Natural Science or an equivalent qualification), independent, environmental manager, with adequate environmental knowledge to understand and verify implementation of the EMPr. The duties of the ECO during construction phase will include but are not limited to:	✓✓					
	i) Liaison with the Owner, Project Manager, ESCO or Construction Manager and DFFE.	✓✓					
	ii) Monitoring of all the Contractor's activities for compliance with the various environmental requirements contained in the construction Specification.	✓✓					
	iii) Monitoring of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation related to the construction phase as issued by DFFE as well as other relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	iv) Reviewing of the Contractor's environmental Method Statements for compliance with the EMPr and environmental best practice.	✓✓					
	v) Monitor and report on requisite remedial action taken in the event of non-compliance.	✓✓					
	vi) Monitor and report on the proactive and effective implementation and management of environmental protection measures.	✓✓					
	vii) Monitor and report on the register of public complaints, confirming that itis maintained by the Contractor and that all public comments or issues are appropriately reported and addressed.	✓✓					
	viii) Routine recording and reporting of environmental activities and general progress monthly.	✓✓					
	ix) Recording and reporting of environmental incidents and remediation; and	✓✓					
	x) Monitor compliance with and implementation of the construction phase EMPr, Operational Phase EMPr and Rehabilitation Plan, including compliance with the relevant conditions contained in the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	The Developer shall appoint a suitably qualified independent ESCO to oversee on-site compliance management and EMPr implementation on a day-to-day basis.	✓✓					
	An independent Environmental Auditor must be appointed by the Owner to undertake an Environmental Audit every five years to verify compliance with the Conditions of EA and the EMPr and submit the results to the DFFE Director: Compliance Monitoring. Audit reports must comply with Appendix 78 of the NEMA. In addition to the five yearly audits, the Owner must ensure an Audit is completed and submitted to the DFFE within 30 days of the completion of the construction phase (Refer to condition 31 of the EA).				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Contractor must ensure that all its sub-contractors, employees, etc., are made fully aware of the environmental issues detailed in this EMPr. The Contractor shall liaise closely with the Construction Manager / Construction Manager, Environmental Site Compliance Officer (ESCO) and the ECO and must ensure that all activities on site are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner and in compliance with the requirements of the EMPr and conditions of EA. The Contractor shall appoint a suitably senior member or staff or qualified professional to the position of EO. The EO's duties will include the following:	✓✓					
	Liaise with all parties on matters relating to the environment;	✓✓					
	Assist with the compilation of environmental components of method statements;	✓✓					
	Undertake daily site compliance inspections of the various works areas;	✓✓					
	Compile a weekly report detailing the key findings and environmental matters observed and dealt with during the week and submit this to the ECO, ESCO and Construction Manager;	✓✓					
	Ensure Contractor is implementing the EMPr and conditions of Authorisation;	✓✓					
	Ensure that any environmental monitoring requirements are being fulfilled and include results in the weekly submissions;	✓✓					
	Report environmental accidents and incidents and oversee all remediated works;	✓✓					
	Make recommendations for disciplinary actions where and if required; and	✓✓					
	Undertake environmental awareness training and routine toolbox talks with contractor staff on matters relating to environmental management.	✓✓					
5.4.1	**Baseline photography** Following official handover of the site to the Contractor and prior to the commencement of mobilisation activities, the Contractor shall take photographs of all areas that will be impacted by construction activity and their immediate surrounds. Photographs shall include, inter alia, all works areas, site establishment and laydown areas, access roads, gates, no go and natural areas, debris, boundary fences, existing structures and infrastructure on the site and any defects or issues to any of the foregoing. These photographs shall be provided to the ESCO and Construction Manager for reference purposes.	✓✓					
5.4.2	**Method statements** Method statements shall be produced and submitted for approval by the ESCO and Construction Manager at least five working days prior to the commencement of the activities. The Contractor shall not commence the activity until the Method Statement has been approved. Approval of method statements shall not unreasonably be withheld. The ESCO and Construction Manager may approve, reject, or approve with conditions any method statement. Refer to detailed list under Subclause 2.2.1-2.2.3 with specific reference to environmental awareness training, toolbox talks and construction information posters.	✓✓					
5.4.3.1	**Site establishment** The ESCO and Construction Manager shall be advised of the area that the Contractor intends using for his site establishment by way of the Mobilisation plan discussed under item 1) of Clause 2.2. The Contractor's camp shall occupy as small an area as possible, and no site establishment shall be allowed within 50 m of any watercourse unless otherwise approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall inform the ESCO and Construction Manager of the intended actions and programme for site establishment. The site layout shall be planned to facilitate ready access for deliveries, facilitate future works and to curtail any disturbance or security implications for neighbours.	✓✓					
5.4.3.2	**Site fencing and demarcations** As may be required, the Contractor shall erect and maintain permanent and/or temporary fences of the type and in the locations directed by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Such fences shall, if so specified, be erected before undertaking designated activities. The Contractor shall not damage or remove any boundary fences without the agreement of the affected landowners. Where property fences are replaced, these shall, at the minimum, meet specification of the fencing it replaces, in terms of top height, sturdiness and rigidity (pole foundations and supports and strength and wire gauge), security (barbed or razor wire) and size of the largest openings (i.e., distances between horizontal wires or mesh dimensions.	✓✓					
5.4.3.3	**No Go Areas** If required, certain areas shall be considered "no go" areas and these may be detailed in the Environmental Management Plan or as conditions attached to an Environmental Authorisation or specified by the ECO. The Contractor shall ensure that, insofar as he has the authority, no unauthorised entry, stockpiling, dumping or storage of equipment or materials shall be allowed within the demarcated "no go" areas. "No go" area demarcation fencing shall be established prior to the commencement of construction in the vicinity.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	"No go" areas shall be demarcated with fencing consisting of wooden or metal posts at 3 m centres with 1 plain wire strand tensioned horizontally at 900 mm from ground level. Commercially available danger tape shall be wrapped around the wire strand. The Contractor shall maintain the fence for the duration of construction and ensure that the danger tape does not become dislodged.						
5.4.4.1	**Protection of natural features** The Contractor shall not deface, paint, damage or mark any natural features (e.g., rock formations) situated in or around the Site for survey or other purposes unless agreed beforehand with the ESCO and Construction Manager. Any features affected by the Contractor in contravention of this clause shall be restored/ rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that plant, equipment, materials, and staff are not permitted to enter any designated "no go" area. The Contractor shall not permit his employees to make use of any natural water sources (e.g., springs, streams, and open water bodies) for the purposes of swimming, personal washing and the washing of machinery or clothes.	✓✓					
5.4.4.2	**Protection of fauna and flora** It is important that ecological functioning of the site should not be negatively impacted e.g., by excluding fire. The fire-management programme should be adhered to. Except to the extent necessary for the carrying out of the Works (as per an approved method statement), flora shall not be removed, damaged or disturbed. Firewood may not be collected from the site. Trapping, poisoning and/ or shooting of animals is strictly forbidden. No domestic pets or livestock belonging to the project staff are permitted on site. The use of biocides is subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager unless provided for in the project specification. Where the use of biocides and other poisonous substances has been specified, they shall be stored, handled and applied with due regard to their potential harmful effects. Persons using any biocide or poisonous substances shall have received training in the appropriate handling, use and storage of such materials. Care will be taken to ensure no movement or drift occurs into non-target areas. Dyes shall be mixed into sprayed biocide so that the treatment areas may be inspected and the risk of over spray / re-spraying is avoided. Before vegetation clearance commences areas must be walked and slow moving animals removed out of the impact area; and Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm.	✓✓					
5.4.4.3	**Protection of archaeological and palaeontological remains** During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil remains by the responsible Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and ESCO. In particular, the ECO should be alerted to the (slight) possibility that fossil-rich lenses or horizons of dark, organic-rich lagoonal mudrocks may be exposed during excavations into the Witpoort Formation along the Klein-Winterhoek ridge. Other possibilities include dark grey phosphatic carbonate nodules containing fossil plants and / or fish in the Waaipoort Formation as well as well-preserved fish and reptile remains within the Whitehill Formation. Should substantial fossil remain (such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages) be exposed during construction, the Environmental Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e., The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, the cost of which is at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g., stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy). The palaeontologist concerned with mitigation work will need a valid fossil collection permit from ECPHRA and any material collected would have to be curated in an approved depository (e.g., museum or university collection). All palaeontological specialist work would have to conform to international best practice for palaeontological fieldwork and the study (e.g., data recording fossil collection and curation, final report) should adhere as far as possible to the minimum standards for Phase 2 palaeontological studies recently developed by SAHRA (2013). The Contractor shall take reasonable precautions to prevent any person from removing or damaging any fossils, coins, articles of value or antiquity and structures and other remains of archaeological interest discovered on the Site, immediately upon discovery thereof and before removal. The Contractor shall inform the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately of such a discovery and carry out the ESCO and Construction Managers instructions for dealing therewith. All construction within the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and the area shall be cordoned off until such time as the Construction Manager authorises resumption of construction in writing.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
5.4.4.4	**Noise control** The applicable regulations framed under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), and the provisions of SANS 1200 A Subclause 4.1 regarding "built-up areas" shall apply to all areas within audible distance of residents whether in urban, peri-urban, or rural areas. Appropriate directional and intensity settings are to be maintained on all hooters and sirens, and the Contractor shall provide and use suitable and effective silencing devices for pneumatic tools and other plant such that the noise level in inhabited areas and dwellings adjacent to the work areas will not increase by more than 7 dB(A)Leq 60 above residual background sound levels. Similarly in habituated areas adjacent to access roads maximum noise levels shall not exceed 60 dB(A)Leq 60 and maximum sound pressure level of 70 dB(A). Where excess noise generation is unavoidable, the Contractor shall, by means of barriers, isolate the source of any such noise to comply with the said regulations. The Contractor shall restrict any of his operations that may result in excessive noise disturbance to those communities and dwellings abutting the Site to the hours of 08:00 to 22:00 on weekdays and Saturdays. No work will be permitted on Sundays unless otherwise agreed to with the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where loud construction operations or plant are required, that cannot be practically barricaded (i.e., Pile driving, hydraulic breakers, or rock crushing), nearby residents that may be disturbed by the operation will be notified and provided with a program for the works prior to commencement. The Contractor shall be reasonable in accommodating the needs of neighbours and take reasonable measures to minimise the impact of noise on neighbouring communities. Apart from warning and emergency sirens and public address systems used during an emergency, no sound is to be broadcast across the site without approval from the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					The site is within a rural area with no residential or built-up areas in close proximity
5.4.4.5	**Lighting** The Contractor shall ensure that any lighting installed on the site for his activities does not interfere with road traffic or cause a reasonably avoidable disturbance to the surrounding community or other users of the area. Subject to meeting the minimum requirements of the OHSA and general security, lighting shall be kept to the minimum. Care will be taken to ensure lighting is task specific and does not spill into the surrounding environment through appropriate placement and shielding. Floodlighting of expansive work areas or up- or down lighting of vertical structures or natural features shall only be permitted if approved by ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.6	**Fuel and oil** Unless otherwise specified, fuel may be stored on site in an area approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that all liquid fuels (petrol and diesel) are stored in tanks with lids, which are kept firmly shut or in bowsers. The tanks/bowsers shall be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250µm plastic) with an earth bund (plastic must have a 5 cm layer of sand on top to prevent damage and perishing). The impermeable lining shall extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund shall be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers. The bunded area shall be covered to protect it from rain. Provision shall be made for refuelling at the fuel storage area, by protecting the soil with 250µm plastic covered with a minimum of a 5 cm layer of sand. If fuel is dispensed from 200 litre drums, only empty externally clean drums may be stored on the bare ground. All empty externally dirty drums shall be stored on an area where the ground has been protected. The proper dispensing equipment shall be used, and the drum shall not be tipped to dispense fuel. The dispensing mechanism of the fuel storage drum shall be stored in a waterproof container when not in use. The Contractor shall prevent unauthorised access into the fuel storage area. No smoking shall be allowed within the vicinity of the fuel storage area. The Contractor shall ensure that there is adequate fire-fighting equipment at the fuel stores. Where reasonably practical, plant shall be refuelled at the fuel storage area or at the workshop as applicable. If it is not reasonably practical, then the surface under the refuelling area shall be protected against pollution to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager prior to any refuelling activities. The Contractor shall employ the use of appropriate non-spill dispensing equipment and drip trays to prevent spills during refuelling. The Contractor shall ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible be designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials shall be able to handle a minimum of 200 litre of hydrocarbon liquid spill. The Contractor shall ensure that staff responsible for refuelling of plant is trained to clean up any fuel of oil spills as they occur. The Contractor shall obtain the ESCO's and Construction Manager's prior approval for any refuelling or maintenance activities. The fuel bowsers and stores must be inspected daily by the Contractor and any contaminated soil shall be collected and disposed of via the	✓✓					

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	hazardous waste system. Care will be taken to ensure that oil contaminated soil, rags or other materials are not disposed of as part of domestic waste system due to the fire risk.						
5.4.4.7	**Contaminated water** Contaminated runoff from the various construction and decommission activities on the site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction as well as the decommissioning activities in work areas prone to stormwater disturbances / damages, i.e., the ascending portion of main access road and any channel crossings, should preferably be scheduled and undertaken in the low rainfall months when storm water runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features. The Contractor shall take reasonable measure to prevent the contamination of water and where this is not possible will set up a contaminated water management system, which shall include collection facilities to be used to prevent pollution, as well as suitable methods of disposal of contaminated water. The Contractor shall prevent the discharge of water contaminated with any pollutants, such as soaps, detergent, cements, concrete, lime, chemicals, glues, solvents, paints, and fuels, into the environment. The Contractor shall notify the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately of any pollution incidents on Site. The ESCO's and Construction Manager's approval is required prior to the discharge of contaminated water to the Municipal sewer system.	✓✓					
5.4.4.8	**Stormwater and drainage** Any increase in storm water runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed with the drainage lines. Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels; these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. The Contractor shall ensure that storm water is managed in such a way that prevents erosion. The Contractor shall install temporary stormwater control measures which may include cut off drains, berms, side drains, retention ponds or similar needed to divert stormwater away from earthworks areas, or as directed by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Apart from identified road crossings, all delineated river systems are to be regarded as no-go areas. According to the Stormwater management plan (Annexure H.6) the following mitigations must be adhered to: ■ Avoid any construction activities within the 1:100-year flood-line or 100 meters from the edge any watercourse, except for linear infrastructure such as transmission lines and other flood compatible infrastructure such as electrical pylons. ■ Clearing of vegetation and associated excavation areas should be kept to a minimum. ■ Construction of new access roads should be kept to what is necessary. Stick to existing roads as far as possible. ■ Vegetation clearance and commencement of construction activities can be scheduled to coincide with low rainfall conditions when the erosive stormwater and wind are anticipated to be low. ■ No vegetation clearance should be undertaken prior to periods of inactivity. ■ A berm/channel combination should be constructed around each of the construction sites using the excavated soil material. ■ Bare soils can be regularly dampened with water to suppress dust during the construction phase, especially when strong wind conditions are predicted according to the local weather forecast. Thus, a water tanker should be available onsite. ■ Soil/topsoil should be placed onto the concrete slab once it has dried up and the turbine fixed, with natural vegetation re-established to mimic the previous undisturbed environment as far as practically possible. ■ All excavation/construction vehicles should be in good condition and inspected regularly to ensure there are no chemical spills (diesel/oil) which will negatively impact the receiving environment. ■ Excavated soils should be stockpiled and separated into separate material types. ■ The disconnection flow paths should be located on gradual slopes (≤5%) to maintain sheet flow. ■ The construction of the proposed roads will create large areas prone to erosion due to soils being exposed as well as sloping terrain. Roads should therefore be constructed in a manner to rapidly stabilise soils, while roadside drainage should be included where necessary. Additional information in this regard can be obtained on the SANRAL (2013) 6th Edition Drainage Manual. ■ All disturbed areas must be rehabilitated (as soon as possible) to represent the previous undisturbed environment (soil, land use, slope) as closely as possible so as to limit the impact on receiving water resources through improve infiltration and limited soil erosion. ■ A water tanker should be available to be used for dust suppression should the need arise	✓✓					

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	■ Regular inspection of the berms/channels and sediment control areas should be undertaken to assess erosion which may result from a loss in vegetation or cavitation from soil slumping; and ■ A practical erosion control handbook should be developed, based on the principles developed in this report and given to the construction contractors to ensure the impact on receiving water resources is limited.						
5.4.4.9	**Solid waste management** The Contractor shall provide sufficient bins with lids on Site to store the produced daily. Solid, non-hazardous waste shall be disposed of in the bins provided and no on-site burying, dumping, or burning of any waste materials, vegetation, litter, or refuse shall occur. Bins shall not be allowed to become overfull and shall be emptied a minimum of once daily. The waste may be temporarily stored on Site in a central waste area that is weatherproof and scavenger-proof, and which the ESCO and Construction Manager has approved. All solid waste shall be disposed of offsite at an approved landfill site. The Contractor shall supply the ESCO and Construction Manager with a certificate of disposal.	✓✓					
5.4.4.10	**Shutter oil and curing compound** Shutter oil and curing compound pose a risk of causing water and soil contamination and accordingly are regarded as potential hazardous substances. The Contractor shall ensure that shutter oil and curing compound containers in use are stored within the fuel bund. The remaining containers shall be inspected regularly to ensure that no leakage occurs. When shutter oil or curing compound is dispensed, the proper dispensing equipment shall be used, and the storage container shall not be tipped to dispense the oil/compound. The dispensing mechanism of the shutter oil/curing compound storage container shall be stored in a waterproof container when not in use. Shutter oil and curing shall be used in moderation and shall be applied under controlled conditions using appropriate equipment. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent accidental and incidental spillage during the application of these compounds. In the event of a shutter oil or curing compound spill, the source of the spillage shall be isolated, and the spillage contained. The Contractor shall clean up the spill, either by removing the contaminated soil or by the application of absorbent material in the event of a larger spill. Treatment and remediation of the spill area shall be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.12	**Bitumen** The ESCO and Construction Manager shall be advised of the area that the Contractor intends using for the storage of bitumen drums/ products. The storage area shall have a smooth impermeable (concrete or 250µm plastic covered in sand) floor. The floor shall be bunded and sloped towards a sump to contain any spillages of substances. The bund shall be inspected and emptied daily and serviced when necessary. The bund shall be closely monitored during rain events to ensure that it does not overflow.	✓✓					
5.4.4.13	**Hazardous substances** Procedures detailed in the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) shall be followed in the event of an emergency. Petroleum, chemicals, harmful and hazardous waste shall be stored in an enclosed and bunded area. This area shall be subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The waste shall be disposed of at a hazardous waste disposal site as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.14	**Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage** The Contractor shall ensure that all items of plant and equipment are inspected daily by the operators prior to commencement. Any maintenance requirements shall be seen to before start-up, which includes fuel and oil leaks. Inspection checklists shall be retained and submitted to the Construction Manager on request. Leaking equipment shall be repaired immediately or removed from the Site. Where practical, all maintenance of equipment and vehicles on Site shall be performed off Site or in the workshop. If it is necessary to do in field maintenance, the Contractor shall ensure that measures are implemented to prevent the accidental spillage of oil and fuel into the environment and that the area is effectively cleaned after such maintenance. The Contractor shall ensure that in his workshop and other plant maintenance facilities, including those areas where, after obtaining the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval, the Contractor carries out emergency plant maintenance, there is no contamination of the soil or vegetation. The workshop shall have a smooth impermeable (concrete or 250µm plastic covered with sand) floor. The floor shall be bunded and sloped towards an oil trap or sump to contain any spillages of substances (e.g., oil). When servicing equipment on site, drip trays shall be used to collect the waste oil and other lubricants. Drip trays shall also be provided in construction areas for stationary plant (such as generators, pumps, and compressors) and for Transport and Earthmoving Equipment (such as scrapers, diggers, loaders, trucks, cranes, etc.). Drip trays shall be inspected and emptied daily. Drip trays shall be closely	✓✓					

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	monitored during rain events to ensure that they do not overflow. Where practical, the Contractor shall ensure that equipment is covered so that rainwater is excluded from the drip trays. The washing of equipment shall be restricted to urgent or preventative maintenance requirements only. All washing shall be undertaken off Site or in the workshop with adequate facilities for dealing with wastewater, including an oil separator. The use of detergents for washing of equipment on site is prohibited						
5.4.4.15	**Materials handling, use and storage** The Contractor shall ensure that any delivery drivers are informed of all procedures and restrictions (including "no go" areas) required to comply with the Specifications. The Contractor shall ensure that these delivery drivers are supervised during off loading, by someone with an adequate understanding of the requirements of the Specifications. Materials shall be appropriately secured to ensure safe passage between destinations. Loads including, but not limited to sand, stone chips, fine vegetation, refuse, paper, and cement, shall have appropriate cover to prevent them spilling from the vehicle during transit. The Contractor shall be responsible for any clean up resulting from the failure by his employees or suppliers to properly secure transported materials.	✓✓					
5.4.4.16	**Dust** The Contractor shall take reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust because of construction activities to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor's dust management planning shall, as a minimum, take cognisance of the following: ► Schedule of spraying water on unpaved roads paying due attention to control of runoff. ► Speed limits for vehicles on unpaved roads and minimisation of haul distances. ► Measures to ensure that material loads are properly covered during transportation. ► Schedule for wheel cleaning and measures to clean up public roads that may be soiled by construction vehicles. ► Minimisation of the areas disturbed at any one time and protection of exposed soil against wind erosion, e.g. by dampening with water or covering with straw ► Location and treatment of material stockpiles taking into consideration prevailing wind directions and location of sensitive receptors. ► Controlled blasting techniques to minimise dust and fly rock during blasting. ► Adherence to the dust loads and protective gear stipulated in the Occupational Health and Safety Act. ► Reporting mechanism and action plan in case of excessive wind and dust conditions. During dry and, or windy periods, a water tanker shall be available for the control of dust, and the Contractor shall ensure that the sprays do not generate excess run off. During high wind conditions, the Contractor shall comply with the ESCO and Construction Manager's instructions regarding dust-damping measures. The Construction Manager may request the temporary cessation of all construction activities where wind speeds are high and excessive dust is produced, and until such time as dust levels return to acceptable levels. "As required by the National Dust Control Regulations, promulgated in terms of section 53(o) of National Environmental Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004) the Contractor shall establish of a network of dust monitoring points using method ASTM D1739: 1970 (or equivalent), sufficient in number to establish the contribution of the project to dust fall in the vicinity of the premises, to monitor identified or likely sensitive receptor locations, and to establish the baseline dust fall for the district. The following standards will apply: ► For residential areas the dust fallout may not exceed 600mg/m2/day (on a 30 day average) more than two times a year and not on sequential months. ► For non-residential areas the dust fallout may not exceed 1200mg/m2/day (on a 30 day average) more than two times a year and not on sequential months. All items of plant capable of generating significant volumes of dust (i.e., crusher plants, concrete batching plants) shall be equipped with necessary equipment (Bag filters in cement silos, sprayers and conveyor transfer and fall points and hoppers) to ensure that fugitive dust is minimised.	✓✓					
5.4.4.17	**Aesthetics** According to CAA regulations wind turbines must be painted in bright colours to increase its visibility to aircraft. For the same reason red warning lights must indicate their presence during night-time. Note, due to the proximity Verreaux's Eagle Nest that all turbines have a single blade painted with a red stripe to increased visibility for the birds.	✓✓					The assembled turbines have a single blade painted with a red stripe.

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	All site establishment components (as well as equipment) shall be positioned to limit visual intrusion on neighbours and the size of area disturbed. The type and colour of roofing and cladding materials to the Contractor's temporary structures shall be selected to reduce reflection. The Contractor shall take reasonable measures to ensure that construction activities do not have an unreasonable impact on the aesthetics of the area. Measures will be taken to obscure construction yards and associated plant and equipment from onlookers as far as is reasonable. Refer also to 2.4.5 regarding requirements for lighting.						
5.4.4.18	**Disruption to existing and neighbouring land use activities** The Contractor shall take measures to limit the disruption of any existing land use activities occurring on the site or neighbouring sites as far as reasonable. Where construction may impact on access routes, safe alternative access shall be provided to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where construction will result in disruptions to activities, the Construction Manager shall notify the affected landowner and inform him of the construction activity, the program and what mitigations measures will be implemented to minimise the disruptions. The Owner, Contractor and Construction Manager shall make compensations and or accommodate landowner's requests and to maintain the status quo, as far as is reasonable.	✓✓					
5.4.4.19	**Temporary site closure** If the site is closed for a period exceeding one week, the Contractor, in consultation with the Construction Manager shall carry out the following checklist procedure. Hazardous materials stores: ► Outlet secure / locked. ► Bund empty (where applicable). ► Fire extinguishers serviced and accessible. ► Secure area from accidental damage e.g. vehicle collision. ► Emergency and contact details displayed. ► Adequate ventilation. Safety: ► All trenches secured or barricades in place. ► Fencing and barriers in place as per the Occupational Health and Safety Act (No 85 of 1193). ► Emergency and management contact details for at least two standby staff displayed. ► Pipe stockpile wedged/ secured. ► Emergency equipment, including firefighting and spill response materials and equipment remain readily accessible to standby staff. ► Site security measures in place. ► All plant and equipment have their keys removed or are disabled to prevent unauthorised start-up / theft. Erosion: ► Wind and dust mitigation in place. ► Slopes and stockpiles at stable angle. ► Revegetated areas watering schedules and supply secured. Water contamination and pollution: ► Cement and materials stores secured. ► Toilets empty and secured. ► Refuse bins empty and secured. ► Drip trays empty and secure (where possible). ► Structures vulnerable to high winds secure. ► All plant and equipment not in use are withdrawn from areas prone to flooding.	✓✓					

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5.4.4.20	**Public roads** The Contractor shall control the movement of all vehicles and plant including that of his suppliers so that they remain on designated routes, are distributed so as not to cause an undue concentration of traffic and that all relevant laws are complied with. In addition, such vehicles and plant shall be so routed and operated as to minimise disruption to regular users of the routes not on the Site (Due to the site, this will be achieved more through the timing of deliveries, since the route options are limited). Where road safety may be impacted on the Contractor shall notify the relevant roads authority and arrange for the necessary road warning signage and appoint trained points men to control traffic around any hazards. Any damage caused to the public road system because of construction or as a direct result of construction vehicles and equipment shall be repaired to the satisfaction of the Construction Manager. On gravel or earth roads on Site and within 500 m of the Site, the vehicles of the Contractor and his suppliers shall not exceed a speed of 40 km/h. Mud and sand deposited onto public roads by construction activities shall be cleared daily or as required.	✓✓					
5.4.4.21	**Security and access control** The Contractor shall ensure that access to the Site and associated infrastructure and equipment is always off-limits to the public during construction. If so required, as directed by the Construction Manager, the Contractor shall fence the site to ensure effective control of access to the site. This fence shall be a diamond mesh fence or similar with a minimum height of 1.8 m, and it shall be erected around the site and shall be maintained for the duration of construction. All authorised personal and visitors shall be issued with an identification card (or similar) to ensure that the security personnel may identify authorised persons. The Project's overarching security objective is to protect the people and assets in a way that minimises conflict and respects the human rights of its diverse stakeholders, avoids creating or worsening conflict and address security threats in as peaceful a way as possible. The Project has adopted the IFC Performance Standards and supporting World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines as the overarching standards associated with human rights, labour force management, vulnerable groups, and stakeholder engagement to guide it towards achievement of appropriately high levels of environmental and social performance throughout the Project's life cycle. A security company must be appointed to guard the site and monitor access and must be registered with the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA). The company should be utilised for the project life cycle, alternatively different companies can be used for the construction, operations, and decommissioning phases. The choice is at the discretion of the Holder of the EA. The following guiding principles have been developed for site security: – All access roads shall be gated to restrict access to the general public. Gates will be required to be kept locked when construction is occurring or when turbine maintenance is not occurring." – The Contractor, prior to arriving on site, will assess any risks posed by its security arrangements to people within and outside the Project site. – No firearms allowed on site or in vehicles transporting staff to / from site (unless used by security personnel). – The Operations and Maintenance Building ("O&M building") shall be locked at all times when Project personnel are not inside. – The security arrangements must take account of the principles of proportionality and good international practice in relation to hiring, rules of conduct, training, equipping, and monitoring of security. – The contractor and Holder of the EA: – is required to make reasonable inquiries to ensure that those providing security are not implicated in past abuses; and – Ensure that the security company is adequately trained in the use of force and appropriate conduct, and they act within the applicable law. – A grievance mechanism for affected communities shall be provided to express any concerns about security arrangements. The Project has adopted the United Nations Basic Principles on the use of Force and Firearms and Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.	✓✓					
5.4.4.22	**Access routes / haul roads** Access to the Construction camp and working areas shall utilise existing roads or tracks as far as possible. Entry/exit points onto public roads shall take cognisance of traffic safety. Traffic safety measures shall include appropriate signage and signalmen where relevant. Where temporary roads are required for construction the route, design and layout shall be subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Roads shall be routed to limit environmental impact by avoiding sensitive environmental features including rivers, wetlands, areas of botanical significance or any other areas as identified through environmental planning processes. Roads shall follow routes that minimise stormwater related risks (i.e., steep gradients, cuts and fills, drainage lines, marshy areas). Where temporary roads	✓✓					

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	cross drainage lines (which must be an approved, see Activity 18 of R 544 of NEMA) the reasonable provision shall be made to accommodate flooding without structural damages to the road crossing, approaches or to the riverbanks, the design of crossings shall be subject to approval by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Subject to the preceding requirements, roads shall be designed to have the least possible footprint needed to meet project objectives. All temporary roads shall undergo full rehabilitation at project completion and the expense of such shall be to the Contractor's account. Unless inside the urban edge or part of an environmental authorisation in terms of NEMA R544 Activity No. 22. (II), no new construction road shall exceed 8m or, where such road already exists, be widened by more than 6m or lengthened by more than 1000m.						
5.4.4.23	**Housekeeping** The Contractor shall make available the time and resources need to undertake routine housekeeping of the works areas and site establishment areas at a minimum of a weekly interval. Housekeeping shall include maintenance of barriers, structures, signage, material stockpiles to ensure that they are safe and aesthetically acceptable and to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Construction materials shall be stacked in a safe, neat, and orderly fashion and shall comply with the requirements of the OHSA. Windblown litter, construction debris and spoil shall be collected and removed for disposal.	✓✓					
5.4.4.24	**Ablution facilities** The Contractor shall deploy an adequate number (As per the requirements of the OHSA) of portable toilets at the various works areas and site establishment area, including provision for security and access control personal. Toilets should not be located further than 100m from the place of work. Toilets should be placed in shaded areas wherever possible. The Contractor shall make provision to have the toilets cleaned and maintained in a hygienic fashion and shall supply toilet paper. Toilets shall be secured to the ground to ensure they are not blown over during high winds or bumped over by some other means. The Contractor shall also make available a hand washing facility. Where portable toilets are located within view of the public or neighbouring residences or places of business, efforts should be taken to screen such facilities from view and provide privacy to users. The Contractor shall ensure that no spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and that the contents are properly stored and removed from Site. Discharge of waste from toilets into the environment and burial of waste is strictly prohibited and must be treated at a registered wastewater treatment works. The Contractor shall keep record, and provided such records upon request, of the location and volumes of waste disposed. The use of pit latrines and soak-a-ways is prohibited unless approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Washing, whether of the person or of personal effects and acts of excretion and urination are strictly prohibited other than at the facilities provided. The Contractor shall take disciplinary action against any staff member found in contravention of this requirement.	✓✓					
5.4.4.25	**Recess areas and canteens** The Contractor shall provide covered recess areas at the site establishment area and at various working areas, which are situated too far from the site establishment area to allow staff to return for recesses. The recess area should provide shade but should not be located within 32m of a drainage lines or wetland, in or adjacent a "no go" area, in dense combustible vegetation or near any neighbour or activity to which they may cause disturbance. The recess areas should also be located away from construction noise, dust, waste storage areas, hazardous materials stores, fuel storage and dispensing areas and any other activity that may contaminate food or impair comfort. The recess areas shall provide adequate seating to accommodate the staff stationed at that area of the works. Recess areas shall be located near, but not next to, ablution and hand washing facilities. Recess areas should also have an adequate supply of cool potable water, as determined by the number of staff working in that area. An adequate number of rubbish bins shall be provided to contain the waste generate by this facility in a day. The recess areas shall make provision for a smoking area, including seating and a fireproof sand filled container for extinguishing cigarettes. Smoking shall otherwise be prohibited across the site and in the works areas. The recess areas shall be equipped with an appropriately sized fire extinguisher to deal with a fire at this location. Subject to implementation of reasonable fire protection measures and the presence of fight fighting equipment, the Contractor may establish a purpose built warming or cooking fire in an area cleared of all combustible material near the recess area. Staff shall not be permitted to eat or rest during recess times in any other areas other than the designated recess or canteen area.	✓✓					
5.4.4.26	**Site clinic or first aid station** Should the scale of construction warrant the need for a first aid station (clinic, sick bay, medical bay) the following requirements shall apply. The design and maintenance of the first aid station shall be such that the hygienic safety of the patients can be assured. The first aid station shall be operated by a certified first aider or paramedic. All waste arising from the first aid station or site ambulance shall be	✓✓					

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	treated as hazardous waste and shall not be disposed of via the domestic waste system. A safe potable water supply shall be provided. Effluents from washing shall be direct to a tank, collected and disposed via the sewage disposal system.						
5.4.5	**Emergency procedures**						
5.4.5.1	**Fire** Any wildfires that occur shall be reported to the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately. Smoking shall not be permitted in those areas where it is a fire hazard. Such areas shall include the workshop and fuel storage areas and any areas where the vegetation or other material is such as to make liable the rapid spread of an initial flame. In terms of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (No. 45 of 1965), burning is not permitted as a disposal method. The Contractor shall ensure that there is basic but adequate fire-fighting equipment available on Site at all times. This shall include at least rubber beaters when working in urban open spaces and fynbos areas, and at least one fire extinguisher of the appropriate type when welding or other "hot" activities are undertaken. The Contractor shall advise the relevant authority and Fire Protection Association (Emergency numbers must be prominently displayed at the site offices) of a fire as soon as one starts and shall not wait until he can no longer control it. The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are aware of the procedure to be followed in the event of a fire. The Contractor shall provide adequate fire protection measures at each work area and the site establishment area to deal with the type and nature of fire that may arise.	✓✓					
5.4.5.2	**Accidental leaks and spillages** The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are aware of the emergency procedure(s) to be followed for dealing with spills and leaks, which shall include notifying the ESCO and Construction Manager and the relevant authorities. The Contractor shall ensure that the necessary materials and equipment for dealing with spills and leaks is available on Site at all times. Treatment and remediation of the spill areas shall be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. In the event of a hydrocarbon spill, the source of the spillage shall be isolated, and the spillage contained. The area shall be cordoned off and secured. The Contractor shall ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible be designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials shall be able to handle a minimum of 200 ℓ of hydrocarbon liquid spill.	✓✓					
5.4.6	**Community relations** The Contractor shall erect and maintain information boards in the position, quantity, design, and dimensions specified. Such boards shall include contact details for complaints by members of the public in accordance with details provided by the Construction Manager. The Contractor shall keep a "Complaints Register" on Site. The Register shall contain all contact details of the person who made the complaint, and information regarding the complaint itself and any measures or agreements made in resolution to such complaint. The Contractor shall develop an employment policy and shall disseminate this to interested communities, informing them of how many opportunities are available and the skills required for such opportunities. Depending on the scale of the project and the proximity and populace of nearby communities, the Contractor shall consider appointing a community liaison officer and an employment desk in the interested communities to manage the recruitment of staff. Local South Africans should be given priority about any employment opportunities and the Contractor's recruitment policy and nature and number of job opportunities should be communicated timeously and clearly to manage expectations and avoid conflict. This can be done by following the following mitigation measures: ► Organise local community meetings to advise the local labour on the project that is planned to be established and the jobs that can potentially be applied for. ► Set up a recruitment office in the nearby towns (i.e. Jansenville and Kirkwood) and adhere to strict labour recruitment practices that would reduce the desire of potential job seekers to loiter around the properties in hope to find temporary employment. ► Establish a local skills desk (in Jansenville and Kirkwood) to determine the potential skills that could be sourced in the area. ► Recruit local labour as far as feasible. ► Control the movement of workers between the site and areas of residence to minimise loitering around the proposed facility by providing scheduled transportation services between the urban areas and the construction site. ► Engage communities with respect to their possible involvement during construction in providing supporting services such as catering, temporary housing of workers, transportation, etc. ► Employ labour-intensive methods in construction where feasible. ► Formalise trading and service provision on the site, by providing a dedicate area for such services and signing contracts with service providers.	✓✓					

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	► Establish a proper fencing around the property to reduce the desire of workers to trespass between the construction site and adjacent properties. ► Set up a gate and controlled access system to monitor the movement of people to and from the property, as well as to reduce the influx of job seekers to the site itself. ► Ensure that any damages or losses to the nearby farms that can be linked to the conduct of the construction workers are adequately reimbursed. ► Assign a person to deal with complaints and concerns of the affected parties ► Sub-contract to local construction companies where possible. ► Use local suppliers where feasible and arrange with the local Small and Medium Enterprises to provide transport, catering, and other services to the construction crew. ► Facilitate knowledge and skills transfer between foreign experts and South African professionals during the pre-establishment and construction phases. ► Set up apprenticeship programmes to build onto existing or develop new skills of construction workers, especially those coming from the local communities.						
5.4.7	**Construction Methods and procedures**						
5.4.7.1	**Site clearance** The Contractor shall ensure that the clearance of vegetation is restricted to that required to facilitate the execution of the Works. Site clearance shall occur in a planned manner and cleared areas shall be stabilised as soon as possible. The detail of vegetation clearing shall be to the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval. All cleared vegetation shall either be mulched and mixed into the topsoil stockpiles or disposed of at an approved disposal site. The disposal of vegetation by burying or burning is prohibited without the requisite permit from the local authority. The Contractor shall strip the topsoil and mulch layer within the working areas. The topsoil and mulch layer shall be stockpiled separately from subsoil and used for subsequent rehabilitation and revegetation. topsoil and mulch layer stockpiles shall not be compacted. Should fauna be encountered during site clearance, earthworks shall cease until fauna have been safely relocated form the affected area.	✓✓					
5.4.7.2	**Demolition** Hazardous and non-hazardous materials shall be separated at site and disposed of in a manner approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. All buildings older than 60 years require a permit from South African Heritage Resources Agency in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (no. 25 of 1999). A demolition permit is also required from the local authority in terms of the National Building Regulations.	✓✓					
5.4.7.3	**Cement and concrete batching** Where applicable, the location of the batching plant (including the location of cement stores, sand, and aggregate stockpiles) shall be as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The concrete/cement batching plant shall be kept neat and clean at all times. No batching activities shall occur directly on unprotected ground. The batching plant shall be located on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250µm plastic covered with 5 cm of sand). The area shall be bunded and sloped towards a sump to contain spillages of substances. All wastewater resulting from batching of concrete shall be disposed of via the contaminated water management system and shall not be discharged into the environment. Contaminated water storage areas shall not be allowed to overflow and appropriate protection from rain and flooding shall be implemented Empty cement bags shall be stored in weatherproof containers to prevent windblown cement dust and water contamination. Empty cement bags shall be disposed of on a regular basis via the solid waste management system and shall not be used for any other purpose. Unused cement bags shall be stored so as not to be affected by rain or runoff events. In this regard, closed steel containers shall be used for the storage of cement powder and any additives. The Contractor shall ensure that sand, aggregate, cement, or additives used during the mixing process are contained and covered to prevent contamination of the surrounding environment. The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to prevent the spillage of cement/ concrete during batching and construction operations. During pouring, the soil surface shall be protected using plastic and all visible remains of concrete shall be physically removed on completion of the cement/ concrete pour and appropriately disposed of. All spoiled and excess aggregate/ cement/ concrete shall be removed and disposed of via the solid waste management system. Where "readymix" concrete is used, the Contractor shall ensure that the delivery vehicles do not wash their chutes directly onto the ground. Any spillage resulting from the "readymix" delivery shall be immediately cleared and disposed of via the solid waste management	✓✓					

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	system. Ready-mix trucks shall not be permitted to dump drum wash on site unless into contaminated water pond which must be fully rehabilitated at completion and the sediment collected for disposal.						
5.4.7.4	**Earthworks** All earthworks shall be undertaken in such a manner to minimise the extent of any impacts caused by such activities, particularly with regards to erosion and dust generation. No equipment associated with earthworks shall be allowed outside of the Site and defined access routes unless expressly permitted by the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.5	**Dewatering** Pumps shall be placed over a drip tray to contain fuel spills and leaks. Pumps shall be located sufficiently above the water line to ensure that that it does not become inundated if pumping is discontinued. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent spillage during the refuelling of these pumps. The Contractor shall ensure that, unless like the upstream water quality, none of the water pumped during any dewatering activities, including good points, is released into the environment without the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval. The ESCO's and Construction Manager's approval is required before the discharge of this water into the Municipal sewer system.	✓✓					
5.4.7.6	**Bitumen** Over spray of bitumen products outside of the road surface and onto roadside vegetation or the surrounding environment shall be prevented using a method approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. When heating bitumen products, the Contractor shall take cognisance of appropriate fire risk controls. Heating of bitumen products shall only be undertaken using LPG or similar zero emission fuels and appropriate firefighting equipment shall be readily available. Stone chip/gravel excess shall not be left on road / paved area verges. This shall be swept / raked into piles and removed to an area approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Water quality from runoff from new/ fresh bitumen surfaces will be monitored visually by the ESCO and Construction Manager and remedial actions taken where necessary by the Contractor.	✓✓					
5.4.7.7	**Erosion and sedimentation control** The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to minimise the footprint of disturbance and limit erosion and sedimentation due to the construction activities. Implement an effective system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. ► Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them. ► Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces or hard standing areas). ► During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. ► Erosion must be controlled where necessary on top soiled areas. Where erosion and/or sedimentation, whether on or off the Site, occurs despite the Contractor complying with the foregoing, rectification shall be carried out in accordance with details specified by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where erosion and/or sedimentation occur due to the fault of the Contractor, rectification shall be carried out to the reasonable requirements of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Any runnels or erosion channels developed during construction or during the defect's liability period shall be backfilled and compacted. Stabilisation of cleared areas to prevent and control erosion shall be actively managed. Consideration and provision shall be made for various methods, namely, brush cut packing, mulch or chip cover, straw stabilising (at a rate of one bale/ 20 m2 and rotovated into the top 100 mm of the completed earthworks), watering, soil binders and anti-erosion compounds, mechanical cover or packing structures (e.g., Hessian cover). Traffic and movement over stabilised areas shall be restricted and controlled, and damage to stabilised area shall be repaired and maintained to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.8	**Crane operations** Drive plants shall be well maintained, and drip trays shall be positioned at potential leak areas. Over-greasing of crane cables shall be avoided. Movement and lifting of hazardous materials shall be undertaken such that they do not cause a pollution, spillage, or safety risk (were concrete buckets are in use).	✓✓					

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5.4.7.9	**Trenching** Trenching for services shall be undertaken in accordance with the engineering specifications with the following environmental amplifications, where applicable: ► Topsoil shall be removed and stockpiled separately from and not mixed with the subsoil. Preferably topsoil should be placed on the upslope side of the trench which subsoil is placed on the downslope side of the trench, levelled and used for construction access. The areas used for topsoil and subsoil stockpiling should not be cleared of shorter herbaceous vegetation and must not be grubbed. Only once the trench is backfilled and shaped will the topsoil be spread across the trench area," ► Soil shall be excavated and used for refilling trenches i.e. soil from the first trench shall be excavated and stockpiled, thereafter soil from the second excavated trench length shall be used to backfill the trench behind it once the services have been laid. The last trench shall be filled using the soil stockpiled from the first trench. ► Trench lengths shall be kept as short as practically possible before backfilling and compacting. ► Trenches shall be re-filled to the same level as (or slightly higher to allow for settlement) the surrounding land surface to minimise erosion. ► Stormwater control measures shall be used to reduce the ingress of stormwater into the trench. Where needed the Contractor shall provide temporary stormwater pipes to allow stormwater to cross the open trench.	✓✓					
5.4.7.10	**Drilling and jack hammering** The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to limit dust generation and noise because of drilling operations. The Contractor shall ensure that no pollution results from drilling operations, either because of oil and fuel drips, or from drilling fluid. Any areas or structures damaged by the drilling and associated activities shall be rehabilitated by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.11	**Stockpiling** The ESCO and Construction Manager will identify suitable sites for stockpiling. Stockpiles shall be convex in shape and shall be limited in height so that it does not result in undue visual impacts or significant dust, as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Stockpiles shall be so placed to occupy minimum width compatible with the natural angle of repose of material, and measures shall be taken to prevent the material from being spread over too wide a surface. Unless otherwise stipulated, areas for temporary stockpiling will not be cleared of shorter herbaceous vegetation as this compacted vegetation layer will serve protect the topsoil and serve as a marker during stockpile reclamation. Where required, appropriate precautions shall be taken to prevent the erosion and limit the compaction of the stockpiles. The Contractor shall ensure that all stockpiles do not result in the damming of water or run off or is itself washed away. Top material stockpiles shall not be covered with any material (e.g., plastic) that may kill seeds or cause it to compost. If the stockpiles start to erode significantly or cause dust problems, they shall be covered with hessian or similar. Where practical, top material shall not be left for longer than six to eight months before being used for rehabilitation. If stored for longer than six months, the top material shall be analysed and, if necessary, ameliorated before use in rehabilitation works.	✓✓					
5.4.7.12	**Site closure and rehabilitation** Any areas that the ESCO or Construction Manager believes may have been impacted upon or disturbed, shall be rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the Construction Manager, which includes all areas where top material has been stripped or compacted. Once construction is complete the Contractor shall clear all construction debris and materials from the Site not forming part of the Permanent Works. The area to be rehabilitated shall first be landscaped to match the topography of the surrounding area as it was prior to construction. The composition of vegetation to be used for any rehabilitation shall be specified. The Contractor may not use herbicides, pesticides, fertilisers, or other poisonous substances for the rehabilitation process unless otherwise agreed with the ESCO and Construction Manager. All rehabilitated areas shall be considered "no go" areas and the Contractor shall ensure that none of his staff or equipment enters these areas. The Contractor shall undertake irrigation of rehabilitated areas for a minimum period of six to eight weeks to encourage germination. They may elect to extend the irrigation programme, or the ESCO and Construction Manager may specify ongoing irrigation programme if required. However, any irrigation programme must taper off over a period of four to eight weeks before complete cessation as an abrupt cessation is likely to result in high seeding mortality rates (depending on local soil and climatological factors). The Contractor shall undertake to remove all alien vegetation re-establishing on the area and shall implement the necessary temporary or permanent measures to combat soil erosion.				-		-Site closure is NA at this stage -Earthworks rehabilitation commenced in July 2024 and has continued during 2025 in terms of re-shaping subsoil and topsoil material along the WEF access road verges and the sloped edges of several turbine hardstands -Rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed -Rehabilitation monitoring should continue until completion of construction to check aspects such as erosion and ensure alien plants do not become problems in rehabilitated areas -Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates

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5.4.7.13	**Temporary revegetation of the areas disturbed by construction** Where there is likely to be a delay of greater than two months in the landscaping and revegetation of a disturbed area or where that site is likely to be the subject of further construction activities at a later stage, the Contractor shall ensure that the area is temporarily revegetated to combat dust generation and prevent erosion. This revegetation shall occur incrementally immediately upon completion of the construction activities at the subject location. "Prior to revegetation, structures and material not forming part of the Permanent Works, including remnants of building materials, concrete foundations, timber, and foreign debris, shall be removed, and disposed of via the solid waste management system. The area shall be revegetated as follows: ► Compacted areas, such as roads, stockpile areas and construction platforms shall be ripped or scarified to depth of 300mm." ► The surface shall be shaped to conform to the adjacent landforms. ► Alien vegetation shall be cleared; ► For areas with a slope of greater than 1:3, straw shall be utilised as a binding material to stabilise the soil during revegetation and rehabilitation of the site. Straw shall consist of natural, dried fibres of hay or chaff of various lengths between 50mm and 400mm, delivered to Site in bales and shall be applied evenly by hand or machine at a rate of 1 bale per 20m2 over the area to be revegetated. It shall then immediately be rotated into the upper 100 mm layer of soil. ► The prepared area shall be hydro- or hand-seeded at a rate of 40 kg/ha using a suitable indigenous grass species or Rye grass (Lolium multiflorum). In the event of hand-seeding, the seed mixture as specified shall be mixed with two parts per volume of clean dry plaster sand, then divided in half and applied evenly in two successive applications, one after the other, by means of an approved hand seeding machine (known colloquially as a "tefsaaier"). On completion of the seeding the surface shall be lightly raked to cover the seed with no more than 5 mm of soil. ► Water used for the irrigation of vegetated areas shall be free of pollutants that will have a detrimental effect on the plants. The vegetated area shall only be watered once, immediately following seeding. Watering should be carried out from a tanker, using a fine nozzle spray to avoid erosion and disturbance of the vegetation. Water for irrigation purposes may be from an approved source. No construction equipment, vehicles or unauthorised personnel shall be allowed onto areas that have been vegetated. Only persons or equipment required for the preparation of areas, application of fertiliser and maintenance of revegetated area shall be allowed to operate on these areas.	✓✓					-Earthworks rehabilitation commenced in July 2024 and has continued during 2025 in terms of re-shaping subsoil and topsoil material along the WEF access road verges and the sloped edges of several turbine hardstands -Rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed -Rehabilitation monitoring should continue until completion of construction to check aspects such as erosion and ensure alien plants do not become problems in rehabilitated areas -Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates
5.4.8	**Compliance**						
5.4.8.1	**Penalties** Penalties will be issued for certain transgressions. Penalties may be issued per incident at the discretion of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Such penalties will be issued in addition to any remedial costs incurred because of non-compliance with this Specification. The Construction Manager will inform the Contractor of the contravention and the amount of the penalty and shall be entitled to deduct the amount from monies due under the Contract.	✓✓					Noted, no penalties for environmental non-compliance have been issued at this stage
5.4.8.2	**Removal from site and suspension of Works** The Construction Manager may instruct the Contractor to remove from Site any person(s) who in their opinion is guilty of misconduct, or is incompetent, negligent or constitutes an undesirable presence on Site. Where the Construction Manager deems the Contractor to be in breach of any of the requirements of this Specification, he may order the Contractor to suspend the progress of the Works or any part thereof.					-	Noted
5.4.9	**Measurement and payment**						
5.4.9.1	Except as specified or in the Specification Data or as billed, no separate measurement and payment will be made to cover the costs of complying with the provisions of this Specification and such costs shall be deemed to be covered by the rates tendered for the items in the Bill of Quantities completed by the Contractor when submitting his tender.					-	Noted
5.4.9.2	**All requirements of the environmental management specification** All work not measured elsewhere, associated with complying with any requirement of this Environmental Management specification will be measured and paid as a sum. The tendered sum shall cover the cost of with complying with the environmental management specification and shall include for all materials, labour and plant required to execute and complete the Works as specified, described in the Bill of Quantities, or shown on the Drawing(s).					-	Noted

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5.4.9.3	**Work required by the Construction Manager** Where a clause in this Specification includes a requirement as "required by the Construction Manager", measurement and payment for compliance with that requirement shall be in accordance with the relevant measurement and payment clause of the Project Environmental Specifications.					-	Noted
5.4.10	**Amendments to EMPr & Registers** Amendments to the EMPr must be submitted to and approved by the DFFE before the changes are commenced with. Furthermore, copies of the attendance registers for all environmental awareness training, employee induction programme, complaints registers, penalty registers and method statements must be kept and made available to the DFFE on request.	✓✓				-	-EMPr amendments are NA at this stage -Attendance registers for environmental awareness training, the employee induction programme, a complaints registers, penalty registers and method statements are available on site

Summary calculation					
72	0	0	3	6	**81** (total no. of conditions)
72	0	0	3	6	**72** (audited) **9** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(72x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (72x2) x100
EMPr Compliance					**100%**

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
2	The following key conditions would be required to be included within the environmental authorisation issued for the access road: » The project footprint must be minimised and must remain within the demarcated development area to avoid impacts on episodic drainage lines and SCCs in the surrounding areas.	✓✓					
	» The access road layout and EMPr should be approved along with the environmental authorisation (should authorisation be issued for the project).	✓✓					
	» All mitigation measures detailed within the BA Report, as well as the specialist reports contained within Appendices D to H, are to be implemented.	✓✓					
	» The EMPr as contained within Appendix I of the BA Report should form part of the contract with the Contractor appointed to construct and maintain access road in order to ensure compliance with environmental specifications and management measures. The implementation of the EMPr for all life cycle phases of the access road is considered key in achieving the appropriate environmental management standards as detailed for this project.	✓✓					
	» A pre-construction walk-through of the access road route for species of conservation concern (SCC) that would be affected and that can be translocated must be undertaken by an ecologist prior to the commencement of the construction phase. Permits from the relevant national and provincial authorities, i.e., CapeNature and the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE), must be obtained before the individual species of concern are disturbed.	✓✓					
	» Prior to construction, a walkdown of the final road layout must be completed by an archaeologist to ensure that no significant archaeological heritage is impacted by the proposed road development.	✓✓					
	» Obtain all other environmental permits for the project, as required.	✓✓					
	The Developer must ensure that the implementation of the project complies with the requirements of all environmental authorisations, permits, and obligations emanating from relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	This EMPr shall be binding on all the parties involved in the planning, construction and operational phases of the project, and shall be enforceable at all levels of contract and operational management within the project. The document must be adhered to and updated as relevant throughout the project life cycle.	✓✓					
Planning and design							
5	Plan and conduct pre-construction activities in an environmentally acceptable manner.	✓✓					
	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses.	✓✓					
	The throughflow structures must be designed to ensure that the structures are geotechnically sound and that they are hydraulically stable, even if a 1:100 year flood event was to occur. The designs should include culverts installed intermittently to ensure a free draining landscape that does not lead to erosion, incision and sedimentation.	✓✓					
	It is recommended that a suitably qualified hydrologist be consulted to provide guidance on the relevant sizes and width requirements to ensure that hydraulic functioning of the system is maintained.	✓✓					
	In addition, the crossings must be designed such that should they be overtopped, they remain stable and do not lead to excessive downstream erosion and incision. Similarly, a freshwater ecologist must ensure that the final design accounts for appropriate wetting frequencies and patterns are maintained in the pre-development condition.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no clearing or stockpiling occurs within the episodic drainage line and possible buffer zones as defined by the freshwater specialists.	✓✓					
	The delineated extent of the episodic drainage line must be clearly demarcated with danger tape as a 'no-go area' by an Environmental Control Officer (ECO). No construction personnel and equipment/vehicles may enter the episodic drainage line.	✓✓					
	Obtain any additional environmental permits required prior to the commencement of construction. Copies of permits/licenses must be submitted to the Director: Environmental Impact Evaluation at the DFFE.	✓✓					
	Before the commencement of any construction and clearing for the proposed realigned access road, a walkthrough must be conducted during the winter season to ensure all occurring species of concern are marked for relocation or destruction, for which the relevant permits must be applied for.	✓✓					
	Affected individuals of selected protected species (i.e. those that are of high conservation value or which have a high probability of surviving translocation) which cannot be avoided should be translocated to a safe area on the site prior to construction. This does not include woody species which cannot be translocated and where these are protected by DFFF and permit for their destruction would be required.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the final road layout must be completed by an archaeologist to ensure that no significant archaeological heritage is impacted by the proposed road development.	✓✓					
	A chance find procedure must be developed and implemented in the event that archaeological or palaeontological resources are found.	✓✓					

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	An Ecological walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched for and marked. Wherever possible micro-siting must take place to avoid SCC, and especially SCC which cannot be rescued and relocated.	✓✓					
	Wherever possible micro-siting must take place to avoid SCC, and especially SCC which cannot be rescued and relocated. An assessment must be undertaken to determine those that are eligible for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	The terms of this EMPr and the Environmental Authorisation must be included in all tender documentation and Contractors contracts.	✓✓					
	Pre-construction environmental induction for all construction staff on site must be provided to ensure that basic environmental principles are adhered to. This includes awareness of no littering, appropriate handling of pollution and chemical spills, avoiding fire hazards, minimising wildlife interactions, remaining within demarcated construction areas etc.	✓✓					
Construction							
	Construction Manager will: » Ensure all specifications and legal constraints specifically with regards to the environment are highlighted to the Contractor(s) so that they are aware of these.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the Developer and its Contractor(s) are made aware of all stipulations within the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the EMPr is correctly implemented throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. This will be documented as part of the site meeting minutes through input from the independent ECO.	✓✓					
	» Be fully conversant with the EIA for the project, the EMPr, the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation, and all relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits.	✓✓					
	Site Manager (The Contractor's on-site Representative) will: » Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of the BA.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents and conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of the EMPr.	✓✓					
6	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant environmental legislation, and ensure compliance with these.	✓✓					
	» Have overall responsibility of the EMPr and its implementation.	✓✓					
	» Conduct audits to ensure compliance to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Ensure there is communication with the Technical Director, the ECO, the Internal Environmental Officer and relevant discipline engineers on matters concerning the environment.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that no actions are taken which will harm or may indirectly cause harm to the environment, and take steps to prevent pollution on the site.	✓✓					
	» Confine activities to the demarcated construction site.	✓✓					
	An independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must be appointed by the project proponent prior to the commencement of any authorised activities and will be responsible for monitoring, reviewing and verifying compliance by the Contractor with the environmental specifications of the EMPr and the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation. Accordingly, the ECO will: » Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the EIA.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the conditions of the EA (once issued).	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of all relevant environmental legislation, and ensure compliance therewith.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits issued for the project.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the contents of the EMPr are communicated to the Contractors site staff and that the Site Manager and Contractors are constantly made aware of the contents through ongoing discussion.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
6	» Ensure that compliance with the EMPr is monitored through regular and comprehensive inspection of the site and surrounding areas.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that the Site Manager has input into the review and acceptance of construction methods and method statements.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that activities on site comply with all relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that a removal is ordered of any person(s) and/or equipment responsible for any contravention of the specifications of the EMPr.				-		No removal orders applicable at this stage
	» Ensure that any non-compliance or remedial measures that need to be applied are reported	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

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	» Keep records of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Independently report to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) in terms of compliance with the specifications of the EMPr and conditions of the EA (once issued).	✓✓					
	» Keep records of all reports submitted to DFFE.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	As a general mitigation strategy, the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) should be present for the site preparation and initial clearing activities to ensure the correct demarcation of no-go areas, facilitate environmental induction with construction staff and supervise any flora relocation and faunal rescue activities that may need to take place during the site clearing (i.e. during site establishment, and excavation of foundations).	✓✓					
	The ECO will be supplemented with the EPC Contractor's/Project Company's Environmental Office (EO) who will be located on site on a daily basis and will guide the EPC Contractor's/Project Company's to ensure compliance with the environmental considerations.	✓✓					
	Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment Representative and/or Environmental Officer: The Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Representative, employed by the Contractor, is responsible for managing the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr, and for the compilation of regular (usually weekly) Monitoring Reports. In addition, the SHE must act as liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues and ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager and Contractor. In some instances, a separate Environmental Officer (EO) may be appointed to support this function.	✓✓					
	The Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment Representative and/or Environmental Officer should: » Be well versed in environmental matters.	✓✓					
	» Understand the relevant environmental legislation and processes and the implementation thereof.	✓✓					
	» Understand the hierarchy of Environmental Compliance Reporting, and the implications of Non-Compliance.	✓✓					
	» Know the background of the project and understand the implementation programme.	✓✓					
	» Be able to resolve conflicts and make recommendations on site in terms of the requirements of this specification.	✓✓					
	» Keep accurate and detailed records of all EMPr-related activities on site. The EO shall keep a daily diary for monitoring the site specific activities as per project schedule.	✓✓					
	» Supervise any flora relocation and faunal rescue activities that may need to take place during the site clearing (i.e. during site establishment, and excavation of foundations) and therefore needs the relevant training/ experience. The EO will have overall responsibility for day-to day environmental management and implementation of mitigations.	✓✓					
	» The EO is responsible for reporting to the ECO on the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr and other Project Permits / Authorisations.	✓✓					
	» Ensure or otherwise train and induct all contractor's employees prior to commencement of any works.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that there is daily communication with the Site Manager regarding the monitoring of the site.	✓✓					
	» Compilation of Weekly and Monthly Monitoring Reports to be submitted to the ECO and Site Manager.	✓✓					
	» In addition, the EO/ Environmental Representative must act as project liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues and ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager, ECO and Contractor(s).	✓✓					
	Contractors and Service Providers: It is important that Contractors are aware of the responsibilities in terms of the relevant environmental legislation and the contents of this EMPr. The Contractor must appoint an Internal Environmental Officer (EO) who will be responsible for informing contractor employees and sub-contractors of their environmental obligations in terms of the environmental specifications, and for ensuring that employees are adequately experienced and properly trained in order to execute the works in a manner that will minimise environmental impacts.	✓✓					
6	The Internal Environmental Officer and Contractor's obligations in this regard include the following: » Must be fully knowledgeable on all environmental features of the construction site and the surrounding environment.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents and the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of all the licences and permits issued for the site.	✓✓					
	» Ensure a copy of the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr is easily accessible to all on-site staff members	✓✓					
	» Ensure contractor employees are familiar with the requirements of this EMPr and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the proposed access road.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that prior to commencing any site works, all contractor employees and sub-contractors must have attended environmental awareness training included in the induction training which must provide staff with an appreciation of the project's environmental requirements, and how they are to be implemented.	✓✓					

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	» Ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager and Contractor.	✓✓					
	» Manage the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr, and the compilation of regular (usually weekly) Monitoring Reports.	✓✓					
	» Keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken, including those of the Independent ECO.	✓✓					
	» Inform staff of the environmental issues as deemed necessary by the Independent ECO.	✓✓					
	All contractors (including sub-contractors and staff) and service providers are ultimately responsible for: » Ensuring adherence to the environmental management specifications.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that Method Statements are submitted to the Site Manager (and ECO) for approval before any work is undertaken.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that any instructions issued by the Site Manager on the advice of the ECO are adhered to.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a report is tabled at each site meeting, which will document all incidents that have occurred during the period before the site meeting.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a register is kept in the site office, which lists all transgressions issued by the ECO.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a register of all public complaints is maintained.	✓✓					
	Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will represent the community and assist the Owner, Contractor and the Engineer with communication between them and the community. Inform community regarding the project details, safety precautions and programme.	✓✓					
	Duties and responsibilities of the community liaison officer include: » Be available at the site offices generally between the hours of 07:00 and 09:00 and again from 15:00 until end of working day. Normal working hours will be from 07:00 am till 17:00.	✓✓					
	» Maintain an up-to-date record of potential employees within the community and provide the contractor with copies of this information.	✓✓					
	» To identify, screen and nominate labour from the community in accordance with the Contractor's requirements and determine, in consultation with the Contractor, the needs of local labour for employment and relevant technical training, where applicable.	✓✓					
	» Liaise between Contractor and labour regarding wages and conditions of employment.	✓✓					
	» Communicate daily with the Contractor on labour related issues such as numbers and skills.	✓✓					
	» Identify possible labour disputes, unrest, strikes, etc., in advance and assist in their resolution.	✓✓					
	» Have a good working knowledge of the contents of the contract document regarding labour and training matters.	✓✓					
	» Attend all meetings at which the community and/or labour is represented or discussed.	✓✓					
	» Attend contract site meetings and report on community and labour issues at these meetings.	✓✓					
	» Co-ordinate and assist with the obtaining of information regarding the community's needs (questionnaires, etc.).	✓✓					
	» Inform local labour of their conditions of temporary employment, to ensure their timeous availability and to inform them timeously of when they will be relieved.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that all labour involved in activities when tasks have been set, are fully informed of the principle of task-based work.	✓✓					
	» Attend disciplinary proceedings to ensure that hearings are fair and reasonable.	✓✓					
	» Keep a daily written record of interviews and community liaison.	✓✓					
6	» Arrange venues for training if required.	✓✓					
	» Assist with the training and education of the community regarding the correct usage of the services, where applicable.	✓✓					
	Secure site, working areas and excavations in an appropriate manner.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no activities infringe on identified no-go areas.	✓✓					
	The siting of the construction equipment camp/s must take cognisance of any sensitive areas identified in the BA Report.	✓✓					
	Ensure that vegetation is not unnecessarily cleared or removed during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Restrict the activities and movement of construction workers and vehicles to the immediate construction site and existing access roads.	✓✓					
	Access to adjacent areas to be strictly controlled.	✓✓					
	Any individuals of protected species affected by and observed within the development footprint during construction should be translocated under the supervision of the Contractor's SHE or EO.	✓✓					
	Ensure that rubble, litter, and disused construction materials are appropriately stored (if not removed daily) and then disposed regularly at licensed waste facilities.	✓✓					

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	Appropriate shaping of disturbed areas is essential. To promote successful establishment of vegetation, the slopes must not be steeper than 1(V):5(H) or 1(V):3(H) (depending on engineering input and recommendations). New slopes should resemble/mimic the natural topography of the surrounding area. Where slopes are left steeper than what is recommended for whatever reason, additional measures will be required to prevent soil erosion and to appropriately manage stormwater.	✓✓					
	Stabilizing slope regions and avoiding rocky outcrop areas could potentially limit the impact on the natural environment. Furthermore, rehabilitation of such sensitive microsites can be challenging.	✓✓					
	Reduce and control construction dust through the use of approved dust suppression techniques as and when required (i.e. whenever dust becomes apparent).	✓✓					
	Restrict construction activities to daylight hours in order to negate or reduce the visual impacts associated with lighting.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
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	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
6	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	Ablution or sanitation facilities must not be located within 100m from a watercourse or within the 1:100 year flood.	✓✓					
	Supply adequate weather and vermin proof waste collection bins and skips (covered at minimum with secured netting or shade cloth) at the site where construction is being undertaken. Separate bins should be provided for general and hazardous waste. Provision should be made for separation of waste for recycling.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » An incident reporting system is used to record non-conformances to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» EO and ECO to monitor all construction areas on a continuous basis until all construction is completed. Non-conformances will be immediately reported to the site manager.	✓✓					
	» Monitoring of vegetation clearing during construction (by contractor as part of construction contract).	✓✓					
	» Monitoring of rehabilitated areas quarterly for at least a year following the end of construction (by contractor as part of construction contract).	✓✓					
	In order to minimise impacts on flora, fauna, and ecological processes, the development footprint should be limited to the minimum necessary to accommodate the required infrastructure.	✓✓					

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	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, which must be clearly marked, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation;	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats;	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora; and	✓✓					
	Land clearance must only be undertaken immediately prior to construction activities.	✓✓					
	Retain and augment natural vegetation on all sides of the proposed project.	✓✓					
	During vegetation clearance, methods should be employed to minimise potential harm to fauna species.	✓✓					
	No dumping of litter or vegetation refuse must be allowed on-site. As such it is advised that vegetation cuttings from landscaped areas be carefully collected and disposed of at a separate waste facility	✓✓					
	Prior and during vegetation clearance any larger fauna species noted should be given the opportunity to move away from the construction machinery.	✓✓					
	Floral SCC plants must be monitored to determine integrity of in situ specimens and the health of those that have been relocated.	✓✓					
	Edge effect control needs to be implemented to prevent further degradation and potential loss of floral SCC outside of the proposed disturbance footprint area.	✓✓					
	All RDL plant species that will be lost due to clearing of vegetation must be replaced either during rehabilitation initiatives or through translocation (for those which relocation is a viable option) to suitable habitat surrounding the disturbance footprint. The relocation site will need to be fenced-off (or somehow barricaded) and monitoring of relocated / transplanted species will be essential until it is evident that the species have successfully established.	✓✓					
	The removed vegetation and any soil/sediment or silt removed from the watercourse may be temporarily stockpiled outside of the delineated boundary of the watercourse. The footprint areas of these stockpiles should be kept to a minimum, and may not exceed a height of 2 m. Should the vegetation not be suitable for reinstatement after the construction phase or be alien/invasive vegetation species, all material must be disposed of at a registered garden refuse site and may not be burned or mulched on site.	✓✓					
	Areas to be cleared must be clearly marked on-site to eliminate the potential for unnecessary clearing. No vegetation removal must be allowed outside the designated project development footprint. Restrict construction activity to demarcated areas.	✓✓					
6	Practical phased development and vegetation clearing must be practiced so that cleared areas are not left un-vegetated and vulnerable to erosion for extended periods of time. Where possible work should be restricted to one area at a time.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC.	✓✓					
	Access to adjacent areas to be strictly controlled.	✓✓					
	No harvesting of plants for firewood, medicinal or any other purposes are to be permitted	✓✓					
	No killing and poaching of any wild animal to be allowed. This should be clearly communicated to all employees, including subcontractors.	✓✓					
	Enforce ban on hunting, collecting etc. of all plants and animals or their products.	✓✓					
	No construction activity should occur near to active raptor nests should these be discovered prior to or during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Areas beyond the development footprint should be expressly off limits to construction personnel and construction vehicles and this should be communicated to them.	✓✓					
	If trenches need to be dug for electrical cabling or other purpose, these should not be left open for extended periods of time as fauna may fall in and become trapped in them. Trenches which are standing open should have places where there are soil ramps allowing fauna to escape the trench.	✓✓					
	Any fauna threatened or injured during construction should be removed to safety by a suitably qualified person, or allowed to passively vacate the area.	✓✓					
	Education of employees on the conservation importance of natural areas and fauna must be provided.	✓✓					
	All construction vehicles should adhere to clearly defined and demarcated roads	✓✓					
	No collecting of flora species to be permitted.	✓✓					
	Prior arrangements must be made with the landowners to ensure that livestock and game animals are moved to areas where they cannot be injured by vehicles traversing the area.	✓✓					
	No open fires made by the construction teams are allowable during the construction phase.	✓✓					

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	Level any remaining soil removed from the road area that remained on the surface instead of allowing small stockpiles of soil to remain on the surface.	✓✓					
	Where possible, conduct the construction activities outside of the rainy season and not on days with strong winds blowing.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Contractor's Environmental Officer (EO) to provide supervision and oversight of vegetation clearing activities within sensitive areas such as near the pan.	✓✓					
	» Supervision of all clearing and earthworks.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement an IAP Control and Eradication Programme.	✓✓					
	Avoid creating conditions in which alien plants may become established: » Keep disturbance of indigenous vegetation to a minimum.	✓✓					
	» Rehabilitate disturbed areas as quickly as possible.	✓✓					
	» Do not import soil from areas with alien plants.	✓✓					
	When alien plants are detected, these must be controlled and cleared using the recommended control measures for each species to ensure that the problem is not exacerbated or does not re-occur.	✓✓					
	Eradicate all weeds and alien invasive plants as far as practically possible and ensure that material from invasive plants are adequately destroyed and not further distributed. Continually monitor the re-emergence of these species and manage according to the invasive species management plan.	✓✓					
	Any alien and invasive vegetation removed should be taken to a registered landfill site to prevent the proliferation of alien and invasive species	✓✓					
	The use of herbicides and pesticides and other related horticultural chemicals should be carefully controlled and only applied by personnel adequately certified to apply pesticides and herbicides. It must be ensured that WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard Class 1a (extremely hazardous) or 1b (highly hazardous) are not purchased, stored or used on site along with any other nationally or internationally similarly restricted/banned products.				-		No herbicides use at this stage. If used, a registered PCO must be appointed to apply herbicides.
	To prevent the dispersal of alien seeds, construction vehicles and machinery must be washed regularly and away from any watercourse.	✓✓					
	» On-going monitoring of area by EO during construction.	✓✓					
	» Annual audit of development footprint and immediate surroundings by qualified botanist.				-		NA at this stage, ESCO monitoring on a daily basis.
	» If any alien invasive species are detected then the distribution of these should be mapped (GPS co-ordinates of plants or concentrations of plants), number of individuals (whole site or per unit area), age and/or size classes of plants and aerial cover of plants.	✓✓					
	» The results should be interpreted in terms of the risk posed to sensitive habitats within and surrounding the site.	✓✓					
	» The environmental manager/site agent should be responsible for driving this process.	✓✓					
	Ensure that routine inspections and monitoring of the access road and any instream infrastructure are undertaken to monitor any build-up of debris that will impact on structure integrity or lead to erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, monitoring to determine the establishment of indigenous vegetation and the presence of any alien or invasive plant species.	✓✓					
	It is imperative that all preparatory and foundational construction works be undertaken during the driest period of the year when there is no flow within the watercourses, and thus no diversion of flow would be necessary.	✓✓					
6	The removed vegetation and any soil/sediment or silt removed from the watercourse may be temporarily stockpiled outside of the delineated boundary of the watercourse. The footprint areas of these stockpiles should be kept to a minimum, and may not exceed a height of 2 m. Should the vegetation not be suitable for reinstatement after the construction phase or be alien/invasive vegetation species, all material must be disposed of at a registered garden refuse site and may not be burned or mulched on site.	✓✓					
	The reaches of the EDLs where no activities are planned to occur must be considered no-go areas. These no-go areas can be marked at a maximum distance of 5m upstream and downstream of the proposed access road crossing. This5m buffer area would allow for construction personal, vehicles (if applicable) to enter the watercourse crossing where the road is proposed to be constructed.	✓✓					
	Care must be taken to ensure that no scouring or erosion occurs as a result of the proposed culvert crossing. Installation of riprap or gabion mattresses and/or concrete aprons associated with any culverts.	✓✓					Implementation of stormwater control measures along the access road continued this month
	All construction material (with specific mention of prefabricated culvert structures) must be stockpiled in the laydown area and must only be imported to the construction site when required.	✓✓					
	Machinery/vehicles used to install culvert structures remain on the existing road surface and may not enter the watercourses.	✓✓					

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	No mixed concrete may be deposited outside of the designated construction footprint. As far as possible, concrete mixing should be restricted to the contractor laydown area. Additionally, batter / dagga board mixing trays and impermeable sumps should be provided, onto which any mixed concrete can be deposited while it awaits placing.	✓✓					
	Any concrete potentially spilled outside of the demarcated area must be promptly removed and taken to a suitably licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Ensure that routine inspections and monitoring of any instream infrastructure are undertaken to monitor any build-up of debris that will impact on structure integrity or lead to erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, monitoring to determine the establishment of indigenous vegetation and the presence of any alien or invasive plant species.	✓✓					
	Contractors must be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow if they find sites. All staff should also be familiarised with procedures for dealing with heritage objects/sites.	✓✓					
	Any substantial fossil remains (e.g. vertebrate bones and teeth, shells) encountered during excavation should be reported to ECPHRA for possible mitigation by a professional palaeontologist.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If concentrations of historical and pre-colonial archaeological heritage material and/or human remains (including graves and burials) are uncovered during construction, all work must cease immediately and be reported to ECPHRA so that systematic and professional investigation/excavation can be undertaken. Phase 2 mitigation in the form of test-pitting/sampling or systematic excavations and collections of the pre-colonial shell middens and associated artefacts will then be conducted to establish the contextual status of the sites and possibly remove the archaeological deposit before development activities continue.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses, fossil wood or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible ECO/EO/Environmental Representative should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA, i.e. The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority, as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, at the Proponent's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy) by a suitably qualified palaeontologist.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
6	A chance find procedure must be developed and implemented in the event that archaeological or palaeontological resources are found. In the case where the proposed development activities bring these materials to the surface, work must cease and HWC must be contacted immediately.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Observation of excavation activities by the EO throughout construction phase.	✓✓					
	» Supervision of all clearing and earthworks.	✓✓					
	» Due care taken during earthworks and disturbance of land by all staff and any heritage objects found reported.	✓✓					
	» Appropriate permits obtained from HWC prior to the disturbance or destruction of heritage sites (if required).				-		Noted, no permit requirements at this stage
	» An incident reporting system will be used to record non-conformances to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Implement appropriate dust suppression measures on a regular basis along the gravel access road and on the proposed site.	✓✓					
	Use of dust suppressants on roads and limit development of new roads.	✓✓					
	Appropriate dust suppressant must be applied on all gravel roads associated, exposed areas and stockpiles associated to the project as required to minimise/control airborne dust.	✓✓					
	Speed of construction vehicles must be restricted to 40km/hr on all roads within the site.	✓✓					
	Dust-generating activities or earthworks may need to be rescheduled or the frequency of application of dust control/suppressant increased during periods of high winds if visible dust is blowing toward nearby residences outside the site.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas must be re-vegetated as soon as practicable in line with the progression of construction activities.				-		Noted, rehabilitation (i.e. re-vegetation) has not been undertaken at this stage. Soil levelling and landscaping has been undertaken along sections of the road verges with some re-seeding by hand
	Vehicles and equipment must be maintained in a road-worthy condition at all times.	✓✓					
	All vehicles and containers used for moving waste must encapsulate the waste, which prevents the waste from causing odours and from escaping or blowing around the site. This will also prevent leachate material from spilling out of the containers, which is hazardous.	✓✓					

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	Monitoring must be undertaken to ensure emissions are not exceeding the prescribed levels via the following methods: » Immediate reporting by personnel of any potential or actual issues with nuisance dust or emissions to the Site Manager.	✓✓					
	» A complaints register must be maintained, in which any complaints from residents/the community will be logged, and thereafter complaints will be investigated and, where appropriate, acted upon.	✓✓					
	» Dustfall monitoring at the homesteads along the access road. Measured daily dustfall rates should not exceed the acceptable dustfall standards for residential areas.				-		NA, no homesteads along the access road
	» Annual emissions monitoring campaign (as per conditions of the AEL), by independent contractor, on all engine stacks.				-		NA, no AEL is required or in place
	» Annual emissions reporting (as per conditions of the AEL)				-		NA, see above
	» Once per year a 7-day ambient monitoring campaign at (minimum) 4 fence-line locations using passive sampling techniques. Monitoring of SO2, NO2, CO, and VOCs				-		NA, see above
	Construction method and materials should be carefully considered in view of waste reduction, re-use, and recycling opportunities.	✓✓					
	Construction contractors must provide specific detailed waste management plans to deal with all waste streams.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no litter, refuse, wastes, rubbish, rubble, debris and builders wastes generated on the premises be placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties, and that the waste is disposed of at dumping site as approved by the Council.	✓✓					
	Waste disposal at the construction site must be avoided by separating and trucking out of waste.	✓✓					
	Specific areas must be designated on-site for the temporary management of various waste streams, i.e. general refuse, construction waste (wood and metal scrap), and contaminated waste as required. Location of such areas must seek to minimise the potential for impact on the surrounding environment, including prevention of contaminated runoff, seepage, and vermin control.	✓✓					
	Where practically possible, construction and general wastes on-site must be reused or recycled. Bins and skips must be available on-site for collection, separation, and storage of waste streams (such as wood, metals, general refuse etc.).	✓✓					
	Disposal of waste must be in accordance with relevant legislative requirements, including the use of licensed contractors.	✓✓					
	Uncontaminated waste must be removed at least weekly for disposal, if feasible; other wastes must be removed for recycling/ disposal at an appropriate frequency.	✓✓					
	Hydrocarbon waste must be contained and stored in sealed containers within an appropriately bunded area and clearly labelled.	✓✓					
	Waste must be kept to a minimum and must be transported by approved waste transporters to sites designated for their disposal.	✓✓					
6	No liquid waste, including grey water, may be discharged into any water body or drainage line. All sewage disposal to take place at a registered and operational wastewater treatment works. Slips of disposal to be retained as proof of responsible disposal.	✓✓					
	All liquid wastes should be contained in appropriately sealed vessels/ponds within the footprint of the development, and be disposed of at a designated waste management facility after use.	✓✓					
	Ensure compliance with all national, regional and local legislation with regard to the storage, handling and disposal of hydrocarbons, chemicals, solvents and any other harmful and hazardous substances and materials. The onus is on the Contractor to identify and interpret the applicable legislation. Hazardous waste to be disposed of at a registered landfill site.	✓✓					
	Documentation (waste manifest) must be maintained detailing the quantity, nature, and fate of any regulated waste. Waste disposal records must be available for review at any time.	✓✓					
	SABS approved spill kits to be available and easily accessible.	✓✓					
	Regularly serviced chemical toilet facilities and/or septic tank must be used to ensure appropriate control of sewage.	✓✓					
	Daily inspection of all chemical toilets and septic tanks must be performed by environmental representatives on site.	✓✓					
	In the event where sewage is discharged into the environment, all contaminated vegetation/ rock and soil must be removed immediately and treated as hazardous waste.	✓✓					
	Ensure that the below ground storage of the septic tank can withstand the external forces of the surrounding pressure. The area above the tank must be demarcated to prevent any vehicles or heavy machinery from driving around the tank.	✓✓					A conservancy tank is utilised at the site office/camp, not septic tanks
	Under no circumstances may waste be burnt on site.	✓✓					
	Where a registered waste site is not available close to the construction site, provide a method statement with regard to waste management.	✓✓					
	Waste manifests must be provided for all waste streams generated on site, and must be kept on site.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Implement an integrated waste management approach that is based on waste minimisation and incorporates reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal where appropriate. Where solid waste is disposed of, such disposal shall only occur at a landfill licensed in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
	Upon the completion of construction, the area must be cleared of potentially polluting materials. Spoil stockpiles must also be removed and appropriately disposed of or the materials re-used for an appropriate purpose.				-		Noted, construction is not yet completed
	Upon the completion of construction, all sanitation facilities (including chemical toilets) must be removed, as well as the associated waste to be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site.				-		Noted, construction is not yet completed
	Litter generated by the construction crew must be collected in rubbish bins and disposed of weekly, or at an appropriate frequency, at registered waste disposal sites.	✓✓					
	All building rubble, solid and liquid waste etc. generated during the construction activities must be disposed of as necessary at an appropriately licensed refuse facility.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no refuse wastes are burnt on the premises or on surrounding premises. No fires will be allowed on site.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no litter, refuse, wastes, rubbish, rubble, debris and builders wastes generated on the premises be placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties during or after the construction period of the project and that the waste is disposed of at dumping site as approved by the Council.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Observation and supervision of waste management practices throughout construction phase.	✓✓					
	» Waste collection will be monitored on a regular basis.	✓✓					
	» Waste documentation completed.	✓✓					
	» Proof of disposal of sewage at an appropriate wastewater treatment works.	✓✓					
	Method Statements must be compiled for all activities which affect any aspect of the environment and should be applied consistently to all activities. Specific areas to be addressed in the method statement: pre, during and post construction include: » Site establishment (which explains all activities from induction training to offloading, construction sequence for site establishment and the different amenities and to be established etc. Including a site camp plan indicating all of these).	✓✓					
	» Preparation of the site (i.e. clearing vegetation, compacting soils and removing existing infrastructure and waste).	✓✓					
	» Soil management/stockpiling and erosion control.	✓✓					
	» Excavations and backfilling procedure.	✓✓					
	» Stipulate norms and standards for water supply and usage (i.e.: comply strictly to licence and legislation requirements and restrictions).	✓✓					
	» Storm water method statement.	✓✓					
	» Ablution facilities (placement, maintenance, management and servicing).	✓✓					
	Solid Waste Management: - Description of the waste storage facilities (on site and accumulative). - Placement of waste stored (on site and accumulative). - Management and collection of waste process. - Recycle, re-use and removal process and procedure.	✓✓					
6	Liquid waste management: » Design, establish, maintain and operate suitable pollution control facilities necessary to prevent discharge of water containing polluting matter or visible suspended materials into the surrounding environment. Should grey water (i.e. water from basins, showers, baths, kitchen sinks etc.) need to be disposed of, link into an existing facility where possible. Where no facilities are available, grey water runoff must be controlled to ensure no seepage into the surrounding environment occurs.	✓✓					
	Dust and noise pollution: - Describe the necessary measures to ensure that noise from construction activities is maintained within lawfully acceptable levels. - Procedure to control dust at all times on the site, access roads and spoil sites (dust control shall be sufficient so as not to have significant impacts in terms of the biophysical and social environments). These impacts include visual pollution, decreased safety due to reduced visibility, negative effects on human health and the ecology due to dust particle accumulation.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Hazardous substance storage (ensure compliance with all national, regional and local legislation with regard to the storage of oils, fuels, lubricants, solvents, wood treatments, bitumen, cement, pesticides and any other harmful and hazardous substances and materials. South African National Standards apply). - Lists of all potentially hazardous substances to be used. - Appropriate handling, storage and disposal procedures. - Prevention protocol of accidental contamination of soil at storage and handling areas. - All storage areas, (i.e. for harmful substances appropriately bunded with a suitable collection point for accidental spills must be implemented and drip trays underneath dispensing mechanisms including leaking engines/machinery). - Fire prevention and management measures on site.	✓✓					
	» Fauna and flora protection process on and off site (i.e. removal to reintroduction or replanting, if necessary). - Rehabilitation, re-vegetation process and bush clearing.	✓✓					
	» Incident and accident reporting protocol.	✓✓					
	» General administration.	✓✓					
	» Designate access road and the protocols while roads are in use.	✓✓					
	» Requirements on gate control protocols.	✓✓					
	The Contractor may not commence the activity covered by the Method Statement until it has been approved by the Site Manager (with input from the ECO), except in the case of emergency activities and then only with the consent of the Site Manager. Approval of the Method Statement will not absolve the Contractor from their obligations or responsibilities in terms of their contract. Failure to submit a method statement may result in suspension of the activity concerned until such time as a method statement has been submitted and approved.	✓✓					
	The Contractors obligations in this regard include the following: » All Employees must have a basic understanding of the key environmental features of the construction site and the surrounding environment. This includes the discussion/explanation of site environmental matters during toolbox talks.	✓✓					
	» The content and requirements of Method Statements are to be clearly explained to all plant operators and general workers. All staff acting in a supervisory capacity are to have copies of the relevant Method Statements and be aware of the contents thereof.	✓✓					
6	» Ensuring that a copy of the EMPr is readily available on-site, and that all senior site staff are aware of the location and have access to the document. Senior site staff will be familiar with the requirements of the EMPr and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the access road.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that, prior to commencing any site works, all employees and sub-contractors have attended an Environmental Awareness Training session. The training session must provide the site staff with an appreciation of the project's environmental requirements, and how they are to be implemented. - Records must be kept of those that have completed the relevant training. - Training should be done either in a written or verbal format but must be appropriate for the receiving audience. - Refresher sessions must be held to ensure the contractor staff are aware of their environmental obligations as practically possible.	✓✓					
	» All sub-contractors must have a copy of the EMPr and sign a declaration/ acknowledgement that they are aware and familiar with the contents and requirements of the EMPr and that they will conduct work in such a manner as to ensure compliance with the requirements of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Contractors and main sub-contractors should have a basic training in the identification of archaeological sites/objects, and protected flora and fauna that may be encountered on the site.	✓✓					
	» Awareness of any other environmental matters, which are deemed to be necessary by the ECO.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that employee information posters, outlining the environmental “do’s” and “don’ts” (as per the environmental awareness training course) are erected at prominent locations throughout the site.	✓✓					
	The EO, in consultation with the contractor, shall ensure that all construction workers receive an induction presentation, as well as on-going environmental education and awareness, on the importance and implications of the EMPr and the environmental requirements it prescribes. The presentation shall be conducted, as far as is possible, in the employees’ language of choice. The contractor should provide a translator from their staff for the purpose of translating should this be necessary.	✓✓					
	As a minimum, induction training should include: » Explanation of the importance of complying with the EMPr;	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	» Explanation of the importance of complying with the Environmental Authorisation; » Discussion of the potential environmental impacts of construction activities; » Awareness regarding sensitivities on the site, including sensitive plant species (including the use of visual aids and on-site identification); » The benefits of improved personal performance; » Employees' roles and responsibilities, including emergency preparedness (this should be combined with this induction, but presented by the contractor's Health and Safety Representative); » Explanation of the mitigation measures that must be implemented when carrying out their activities; and » Explanation of the specifics of this EMPr and its specification (no-go areas, etc.).						
	Environmental Awareness Training must take the form of an on-site talk and demonstration by the EO/ECO before the commencement of site establishment and construction on site. The education/awareness programme should be aimed at all levels of management and construction workers within the contractor team.	✓✓					
	A record of attendance of this training must be maintained by the EO/ECO on site. Proof of awareness training should be kept on record. Environmental induction training must be presented to all persons who are to work on the site – be it for short or long durations; Contractor's or Engineer's staff; administrative or site staff; sub-contractors or visitors to site.	✓✓					
	This induction training should be undertaken by the Contractor's Environmental Officer and should include discussing Wolf Wind Power (RF) (Pty) Ltd's environmental policy and values, the function of the EMPr and Contract Specifications and the importance and reasons for compliance to these. The induction training must highlight overall do's and don'ts on site and clarify the repercussions of not complying with these.	✓✓					
	The non-conformance reporting system must be explained during the induction as well. Opportunity for questions and clarifications must form part of this training.	✓✓					
	Toolbox talks should be held on a scheduled and regular basis (at least twice a month) where foremen, environmental and safety representatives of different components of the works and sub-consultants hold talks relating to environmental practices and safety awareness on site. These talks should also include discussions on possible common incidents occurring on site and ones recommended by the on-site EO and the prevention of reoccurrence thereof. Records of attendance and the awareness talk subject must be kept on file.	✓✓					
6	A monitoring programme must be in place not only to ensure conformance with the EMPr, but also to monitor any environmental issues and impacts which have not been accounted for in the EMPr that are, or could result in significant environmental impacts for which corrective action is required.	✓✓					
	The period and frequency of monitoring will be stipulated by the Environmental Authorisation (once issued). Where this is not clearly dictated, the Developer will determine and stipulate the period and frequency of monitoring required in consultation with relevant stakeholders and authorities. The Technical Director/ Project Manager will ensure that the monitoring is conducted and reported.	✓✓					
	The aim of the monitoring and auditing process would be to monitor the implementation of the specified environmental specifications, in order to: » Monitor and audit compliance with the prescriptive and procedural terms of the environmental specifications;	✓✓					
	» Ensure adequate and appropriate interventions to address non-compliance;	✓✓					
	» Ensure adequate and appropriate interventions to address environmental degradation;	✓✓					
	» Provide a mechanism for the lodging and resolution of public complaints;	✓✓					
	» Ensure appropriate and adequate record keeping related to environmental compliance;	✓✓					
	» Determine the effectiveness of the environmental specifications and recommend the requisite changes and updates based on audit outcomes, in order to enhance the efficacy of environmental management on site; and	✓✓					
	» Aid in communication and feedback to authorities and stakeholders.	✓✓					
	All supervisory staff including Foremen, Engineers, and the ECO must be provided the means to be able to submit non-conformance reports to the Site Manager. Non-conformance reports will describe, in detail, the cause, nature and effects of any environmental non-conformance by the Contractor.	✓✓					
	The non-conformance report will be updated on completion of the corrective measures indicated on the finding sheet. The report must indicate that the remediation measures have been implemented timeously and that the non-conformance can be closed-out to the satisfaction of the Site Manager and ECO.	✓✓					
	A monitoring report will be compiled by the ECO on a monthly basis and must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring at DFFE for their records. This report should include details of the activities undertaken in the reporting period, any non-conformances or incidents recorded, corrective action required, and details of those non-conformances or incidents which have been closed out. The contractor must ensure that all waste manifests are provided to the ECO on a monthly basis in order to inform and update the DFFE regarding waste related activities.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The holder of the Environmental Authorisation must, for the period during which the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the DFFE.	✓✓					
	An environmental internal audit must be conducted and submitted every 3 months and an external audit must be conducted once a year. An annual audit report must be compiled and submitted to DFFE until the completion of the construction and rehabilitation. This report must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions and the requirements of the EMPr.	✓✓					ESCO and ECO undertaking monthly audits
	A final environmental audit report must be compiled by an independent auditor and be submitted to DFFE upon completion of the construction and rehabilitation activities. The report must be submitted within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities. This report must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions and the requirements of the EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
Operational and Decommissioning Phases							
7	N/A				-		Not yet applicable at this stage of the project

Summary calculation					
283	0	0	16	0	**299** (total no. of conditions)
283	0	0	16	0	**283** (audited), **16** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(283x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (283x2) x100
EMPr Compliance					**100%**

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June 2025

ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf 132kV 13.4km Overhead Powerline and Switching Station near Wolwefontein, Eastern Cape Province

June 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

June 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisation and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

30 June 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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Observations and recommendations are the result of practices and conditions observed and information made available to us in various forms at the time of our site visits. They do not purport to refer to or guarantee compliance with local or government regulations which may be applicable to such practices and conditions. This report should not be considered a definitive listing of all existing risks nor an absolute solution to all indicated risks, or hazards present from time to time in the Client Organisation. The report should always be considered in its entirety; individual sentences, paragraphs or sections of the report should not be used in isolation.

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf 132kV 13.4km Overhead Powerline and Switching Station near Wolwefontein
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	00
DATE	02/07/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	02/07/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	TBC	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	02 July 2025	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	02 July 2025	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	02 July 2025	Electronic
Queen Mothiba	DFFE (Environment Impact & Pollution Directorate)	TBC	Electronic

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
CR	Critically Endangered
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EN	Endangered
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the new Wolf 13.4km 132kV Overhead Powerline Line ("**OHPL**") and Switching Station near Wolwefontein in the Eastern Cape Province. The purpose of this project is to connect the OHPL with another authorised infrastructure development project, namely the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**), to the national electricity grid. The route of the OHPL traverses for 13.4km from the Wolf WEF to Wolf Substation ("**SS**") situated approximately 3km to the south of the small village station of Kleinpoort which is approximately 7km south-east of Wolwefontein along the R75 main tar road.

The independent ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EAs"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

This report provides insight into the overall compliance performance and a summary of any environmental challenges or opportunities, along with potential environmental risks through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) EA with ref no. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2
b) Generic EMPrs for the OHPL and Substation
a) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework
b) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the OHPL project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the overall project

Project name	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPrs	Date
Wolf 132kV 13.4km Overhead Powerline and Switching Station near Wolwefontein, Eastern Cape Province	14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2	02 Feb 2020	Generic OHPL EMPr (Zutari, 2022) & Generic Substation Infrastructure EMPr (Zutari, 2022)	Mar 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake daily inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) *Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and*
b) *Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.*

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in April 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken on 18th June 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~17.5 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
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Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional body registration	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("**SACNASP**") Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa ("**EAPASA**")
Affiliations	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa ("**IAIAsa**") Southern African Society of Aquatic Scientists ("**SASAqS**") Zoological Society of Southern Africa ("**ZSSA**")
Qualifications	MSc, BSc (Hons), BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

Optipower had originally been contracted by Murray and Roberts to construct the 13.4km OHPL however Concor has now taken over this role. The transition and handover was undertaken between April and May 2025 due to Murray and Roberts ceasing to operate and function as a business. The ESCO provides weekly updates of the progress of activities on site Construction work activities underway during June 2025 included the following:

- Installation of bird diverters
- Installation of jumpers and vibration dampers
- Installation of post insulators
- Stay testing on OHPL
- Crimping of ferrules on OHPL
- Rehabilitation works on WK, SW & CR OHPL
- Relocation of materials from the Wolwefontein laydown area to the Mayogi laydown area

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in June 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas are provided at the contractor's main site offices/laydown areas for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to licensed waste facilities. There are dedicated waste storage areas including wheelie bins and general waste skips available at the Wolwefontein and Mayogi site offices. A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes.

No general waste ([1]0m³) was disposed of in the month of June 2025 with no waste materials taken for recycling. Where applicable, any cleared alien vegetation remaining stockpiled on parts of the servitude or around the site must be treated as waste and disposed of at a registered licensed landfill.

4.2 Hazardous waste

The hazardous waste skip originally located at the Wolwefontein laydown area has been relocated to the Mayogi laydown area and which is serviced by Oricol. No hazardous waste ([2]0m³) was disposed of in June 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

Mobile chemical ablution facilities are available on site. The service provider, East Cape Toilet Hire, services the mobile ablution facilities for the OHPL construction areas once per week and disposes the waste at the Fishwater Flats disposal site.

The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in June 2025 amounted to [3]16 650L. In addition 1000L of greywater from the greywater flow bin located at the Vestas office block was disposed of in June 2025 (serviced by EC Toilet Hire disposed of at Fishwater flats disposal facility). Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the laydown areas and working areas to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits are available at each site where work activities are underway. The various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring such as access control, locked gates, oil spill kits, drip trays and barricading were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspection.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Bird flight diverters were delivered to site at the end of April 2025 and fitment to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the WK OHPL commenced promptly at the end of April (See **Photos' 1**, **2**, **3**, **4** and **5**). The OHPL section between WK60 and WK64 up the ridge still requires fitment of bird diverters (**Photo 6**). The ECO commends the response and actions taken to address this matter and recommends that the fitment of the devices continues

[1,2,3] Total monthly amount volume for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

as a priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates.

Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR. As per the EMPr, alien invasive plant ("**AIP**") species must be manually removed and destroyed by being discarded as waste at a recognised licensed landfill. The contractor is not permitted to mulch or compost AIPs or to bury or dump such anywhere on site. Burning of cleared AIPs on site is also not permitted, any burning is required to be undertaken at a landfill site. There are currently no major AIP problems on most of the WK line apart from what existed prior to project commencement, primarily *Opuntia* (prickly pear) species.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no. 27/2/2/N240/3/3 is available for the construction and operation of the 132kV OHPL within the regulated area of a watercourse as per section 21(i) of the NWA i.e. "*altering the bed, banks, course, or characteristics of a watercourse*". This GA has relevance and applies primarily to stringing activity along the OHPL where pilot cables have been and will continue to be either pulled manually on foot across drainage lines / watercourses and also to allow for vehicles to traverse across existing roads through ephemeral/episodic watercourses.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is comprised of large rocks and boulders in some locations, is separately stockpiled and as and where required, is being shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas. Due to strength test failures for several of the OHPL tower foundations due to the nature of the *in-situ* original soil material, suitable G5 material was imported and used for backfilling purposes leaving behind a soil excess. Any excess of the original subsoil material can be appropriately spread over and around the tower stay anchors and/or used for the repair/rehabilitation of damaged access roads traversing the farm properties. Any excess (unwanted) imported G5 material should be removed as part of rehabilitation.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Access Roads

Existing farm access roads are all traversable and remain in a general good condition with little to no erosion observed during the audit. The cleared access route along the servitude centre line is also accessible with 4x4 vehicles with the exception of the tower positions situated on the steep ridge leading up to the Wolf WEF. Any

erosion and damage to roads should be addressed as part of ongoing repairs and rehabilitation until project completion.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates during stringing activities are being implemented. Gates are opened and closed/locked (See **Photo 3**) at each entry and exit and communicated via a project-specific WhatsApp Group to keep track of persons opening and closing gates correctly. Barricading should continue to be maintained around any and all open excavations to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and subsequent landowner conflict and damage claims. Daily inspections and weekly reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

The OHPL contractor which is now Concor (previously Optipower) is utilising existing buildings and previously disturbed areas for a site office based in Kleinpoort and has been utilising two laydown areas. The Wolwefontein laydown area is situated approximately 7km from Kleinpoort whilst the Mayogi laydown area is based near the Daniell Cheetah Project adjacent to the main R75 tar road. As reported in the previous month the Contractor is currently sill in the process of relocating all materials from the Wolwefontein laydown area to the Mayogi laydown area and is almost complete.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the OPHL contractor during June 2025 included topics focusing on HIV/AIDS, safety around animals and waste and litter management.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to

investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during June 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. An NCR was issued by the ECO as part of the March 2025 compliance audit (**Table 3**) relating to what was a significant delay in the fitment of bird diverters to the strung sections of the WK OHPL. Delivery of bird diverters to site was undertaken in April 2025 and fitment commenced at the end of that month. The ECO commends the response and actions taken to address this matter for which the NCR was issued to which end the NCR was closed out at the end of April 2025.

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date

NCR No.	Issue Date	NCR Description	Recommended Corrective Action for NCR Closure	Corrective Action(s) Taken	Status	NCR Closure Date
1	02 April 2025	Delayed fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Prioritise the fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Bird diverters were ordered, delivered to site with installation commencing at the end of April 2025	Closed	30 April 2025

12 REHABILITATION

Natural rehabilitation and vegetation re-growth along the SW OHPL servitude is evident in many areas where stringing has been completed aided by the summer rainfall months (See **Photo 2**). Excavated topsoil and subsoil has generally been backfilled, shaped and levelled over the tower foundation and guy anchor excavations to match the surrounding topography as construction activities have been completed in sequence. Less re-growth can be observed in several areas where construction disturbances have been more recent and there is some damage to farm roads as a result of heavier vehicles getting stuck during wet conditions. Ongoing monitoring is recommended until project completion.

As part of the rehabilitation phase and prior to handover of the OHPL to Eskom, it is recommended that written agreements between the parties (landowner, EA holder and contractor) be obtained and signed detailing, *inter alia*, that rehabilitation has been carried out satisfactorily. The agreements should include, if and where applicable, what is to be done with any excess soil or rock material at tower positions on the servitude. Spreading and levelling subsoil, topsoil and small rocks around the stay anchors is the likely best option. Any soil/fill material used to construct temporary watercourse crossings should also be removed as part of rehabilitation.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit on 18th June 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EAs and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management
    viii. Environmental awareness
    ix. Rehabilitation
    x. Record-keeping and document control

- Documentation review. This included:
    i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements
    ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings
    iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented
    iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification

- Audit Report compilation. This included:
    i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
    ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;
ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and
iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-

coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not Auditable/Audited** (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable. No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;
ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;
iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;
iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;
v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of four hundred and eighty one (**481**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, four hundred and seven (**407**) are **compliant,** zero (**0**) are **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) are **partially-compliant**, seventy (**70**) were **not audited/applicable** and four (**4**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

In terms of the NC findings and NCR issued by the ECO in the previous audit cycle relating to a delay in the fitment of bird diverters to the strung sections of the CR and WK OHPLs, the ECO commends the response and actions taken during April to address the issue i.e. deliver the devices to site and commence with installation. The basis for changing the audit findings from **NC** to **C** and closing out the NCR is based on the assumption that fitment of the devices will continue as a priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the OHPL infrastructure resulting in higher mortality rates.

18.1 Major improvements required

None.

18.2 Minor improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **100%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EA and EMPrs (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the June 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EA and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf 132kV 13.4km OHPL, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**13.4km OHPL EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	57	0	0	15	4	(100%)
2	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation** (dated March 2022)	350	0	0	55	0	(100%)
	Overall total no. conditions	407	0	0	70	4	**481**
	Audited conditions	**407**	-	-	-	-	**814** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	814	0	0	-	-	**814** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[814+0+0)] / 814} x100					**100%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	84.62%	0%	0%	14.55%	0.83%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue to install bird diverters and perches, as required, on the OPGW/earth wires and towers of the strung 13.4km OHPL from the WEF substation to the R75 (See EA condition 36) as recommended by the avifauna specialist and as per the Eskom Distribution Standards referred to in the EMPr.
- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue to monitor, remove and dispose of invasive vegetation from the construction footprints.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Continue with the implementation of appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase (construction) of the WEF development, it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EA, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current

format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Proposed Corrective Action	Action Status	Closure status

**The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site*

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
002	02 Apr 2025	Delayed fitment of bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Within ~1 month (start May 2025)	Prioritise the fitment of the bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Fitment of bird diverters commenced at the end of April 2025	30 Apr 2025

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo 1: WK19A RTE and WK20TC near Kleinpoort, towers strung and complete with bird diverters installed

Photo 2: WK21 and WK22 strung over the railway line near Kleinpoort, strung and complete with bird diverters installed

Photo 3: Good access control (locked gate) to WK19A RTE

Photo 4: Bend point tower WK19 RTE, strung and complete over the R75 main road with bird diverters installed

Photo 5: View of WK line strung over/across the R75 main tar road by Kleinpoort (tower WK18 RTE, WK17 & WK16 visible)

Photo 6: Bird diverters are still to be installed on the span between towers' WK60 and WK64 (in the foreground) on the ridge leading up to Lupo Substation

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Feb 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The preferred Alternative 1 (transmission line) for the Wolf 132kV Overhead Powerline and switching station to be located within the Dr Beyers Naude and Sundays River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved as per the geographic coordinates cited in the table in the EA.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
6	The holder of the authorisation must notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.				-		Noted
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of the first issue of this Environmental Authorisation issued on 14 September 2015 (i.e. the authorisation lapses on 14 September 2025). If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken. The Environmental Authorisation will not be extended further.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (twelve) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	A copy of the final site layout plan must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout plan.	✓✓					
13	The site layout plan must include the following:						
13.1	Connection routes (including pylon positions) to the distribution /transmission network;	✓✓					
13.2	Service track and existing and upgraded roads and tracks indicating width (construction period width and operation period width);	✓✓					
13.3	Permanent lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.4	Construction period lay down footprint;	✓✓					
13.5	Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;	✓✓					
13.6	The location of heritage sites;	✓✓					
13.7	Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation including its entire footprint;	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
13.8	Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads);	✓✓					
13.9	Cut and fill areas at Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site sub-station indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill;	✓✓					
13.10	Borrow pits;	✓✓					
13.11	Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material);	✓✓					
13.12	All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;	✓✓					
13.13	Buildings;	✓✓					
13.14	All "no-go" areas;	✓✓					
13.15	A map combining the final layout plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map.	✓✓					
14	The applicant must appoint a qualified botanical and fauna specialist to ground-truth every footprint and their recommendation must inform the final layout of the wind energy facility and EMPr to be submitted to be submitted to the department for approval.	✓✓					
15	The Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) for the 132kV powerline infrastructure and the Generic EMPr for the Substation infrastructure (Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation), submitted as part of the Application for Amendment of the Environmental Authorisation dated November 2021, must be amended to include measures as dictated by the final site lay-out map and micro-siting; and the provisions of this environmental authorisation. Once amended, the final EMPr must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. Once approved the EMPrs must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
16	The generic EMPr for the powerline infrastructure and the generic EMPr for Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site Substation Infrastructure must be properly completed and must include the following amendments;	✓✓					
16.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr for the powerline and substation;	✓✓					
16.2	All mitigation measures as listed in the specialist reports for the powerline and substation must be included in the EMPrs and implemented;	✓✓					
16.3	The requirements and conditions of this environmental authorisation.	✓✓					
16.4	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
16.5	A final site layout map for the powerline and Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation, superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the location of the powerline and Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation as stated in the EIAr and this Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
17	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
18	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		NA at this stage
19	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the EIAr be discovered.				-		NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
20	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 27 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		NA at this stage
21	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		NA at this stage
22	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		NA at this stage
23	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		NA at this stage
24	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		NA at this stage

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
MONITORING							
25	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
25.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
25.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
25.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
25.4	A detailed incident (including spillage of bitumen, fuels, chemicals, or any other material) and complaint register must be kept on site indicating how these issues were addressed, what rehabilitation measures were taken and what preventative measures were implemented to avoid re-occurrence of incidents/complaints.	✓✓					Managed daily on site between ESCO and Contractor
25.5	In addition the ECO must maintain the following on site: a weekly site diary, copies of all reports submitted to the Department; and a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities.	✓✓					Updates provided in this monthly report assisted and facilitated by the full-time ESCO
25.6	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		NA at this stage
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
26	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
27	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
28	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
29	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
30	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
31	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
32	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
32	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
34	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
35	Should any historical, cultural, palaeontological resources and graves being found during the construction of the project, all construction activities must be suspended and Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority together with the heritage specialists who surveyed and compiled HIA reports must be alerted so that the find can be investigated and mitigation measures proposed.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological resources or graves discovered at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors. The input of an avifaunal specialist must be obtained for the fitting of the anti-collision devices onto specific sections of the line once the exact positions of the towers have been surveyed and pegged. Flappers must be fitted in place so that they do not drift along the line and be readily and cost effectively installed on or removed from the existing lines.	✓✓					From May 2024 the ECO recommended that bird flight diverters be fitted to the strung sections of the WK OHPL. Following on from the NCR which was issued by the ECO in the previous audit cycle (March 2025), the ECO commends the response and actions taken during April 2025 to deliver the devices to site and commence with fitment. The basis for changing the audit findings from **NC** to **C** and closing out the NCR is based on the urgent fitment of the devices continuing as a priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates.
37	The applicant must ensure that all the "No-go" areas are clearly demarcated (using fencing and appropriate signage) before construction commences.	✓✓					
38	The applicant must ensure that the National Noise Control Regulations and SANS10103:2008 are adhered to and reasonable measures to limit noise from the work site are implemented.						
39	Areas around fuel tanks must be bunded or contained in an appropriate manner as per the requirements of SABS 089:1999 Part 1.	✓✓					
40	Leakage of fuel must be avoided at all times and if spillage occurs, it must be remedied immediately.	✓✓					
41	Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses.	✓✓					
42	The applicant must ensure that poaching, hunting and killing of animals on site during the construction phase of the project is strictly not allowed under any circumstances. In addition, firearms or any other hunting weapons must not be permitted on site.	✓✓					
43	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
44	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
45	Liaison with land owners/farm managers must be done prior to construction in order to provide sufficient time for them to plan their activities.	✓✓					
GENERAL							
46	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
46.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
46.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
46.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
47	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.					-	Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
57	0	0	15	4	**76** (total no. of conditions)
57	0	0	-	-	**57** (audited) **19** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(57x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (57x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated March 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	Roles and responsibilities						
	Developer's Project Manager (DPM) The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMPr and any conditions of approval from the competent authority (CA). Where required, an environmental control officer (ECO) must be contracted by the Project Developer to objectively monitor the implementation of the EMPr according to relevant environmental legislation, and the conditions of the environmental authorisation (EA). The Project Developer is further responsible for providing and giving mandate to enable the ECO to perform responsibilities, and he must ensure that the ECO is integrated as part of the project team while remaining independent.	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA; Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Developer and its Contractor(s); Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Monitor the implementation of the EMPr throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMPr implementation; and Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation	✓✓					
	Developer Site Supervisor (DSS) The DSS reports directly to the DPM, oversees site works, liaises with the contractor(s) and the ECO. The DSS is responsible for the day to day implementation of the EMPr and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Ensure that all contractors identify a contractor's Environmental Officer (cEO); Must be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA. Oversees site works, liaison with Contractor, DPM and ECO; Must ensure that all landowners have the relevant contact details of the site staff, ECO and cEO; Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Will issue all non-compliances to contractors; and Ratify the Monthly Environmental Report.	✓✓					
4	*Environmental Control Officer (ECO)* The ECO is to conduct periodic site inspections, attend regular site meetings, pre-empt problems and suggest mitigation and be available to advise on incidental issues that arise. The ECO is also required to conduct compliance audits, verifying the monitoring reports submitted by the cEO. The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager regarding all environmental matters.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager, who in turn reports back to the Contractor and potential and Registered Interested & Affected Parties' (RI&AP's), as required. Issues of non-compliance raised by the ECO must be taken up by the Project Manager and resolved with the Contractor as per the conditions of his contract.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Decisions regarding environmental procedures, specifications and requirements which have a cost implication (i.e. those that are deemed to be a variation, not allowed for in the Performance Specification) must be endorsed by the Project Manager. The ECO must also, as specified by the EA, report to the relevant CA as and when required.	✓✓					
	The responsibilities of the ECO will include the following: - Be aware of the findings and conclusions of all EA related to the development;	✓✓					
	- Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr;	✓✓					
	- Be conversant with relevant environmental legislation, policies and procedures, and ensure compliance with them;	✓✓					
	Undertake regular and comprehensive site inspections / audits of the construction site according to the generic EMPr and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMPr and environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Compilation and administration of an environmental monitoring plan to ensure that the environmental management measures are implemented and are effective;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Monitoring the performance of the Contractors and ensuring compliance with the EMPr and associated Method Statements;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In consultation with the Developer Site Supervisor order the removal of person(s) and/or equipment which are in contravention of the specifications of the EMPr and/or environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Liaison between the DPM, Contractors, authorities and other lead stakeholders on all environmental concerns;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Compile a regular environmental audit report highlighting any non-compliance issues as well as satisfactory or exceptional compliance with the EMPr;	✓✓					This report
	Validating the regular site inspection reports, which are to be prepared by the contractor Environmental Officer (cEO);	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's record of environmental incidents (spills, impacts, legal transgressions etc.) as well as corrective and preventive actions taken;	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's public complaints register in which all complaints are recorded, as well as action taken;	✓✓					
	Assisting in the resolution of conflicts;	✓✓					
	Facilitate training for all personnel on the site – this may range from carrying out the training, to reviewing the training programmes of the Contractor;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In case of non-compliances, the ECO must first communicate this to the Senior Site Supervisor, who has the power to ensure this matter is addressed. Should no action or insufficient action be taken, the ECO may report this matter to the authorities as non-compliance;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maintenance, update and review of the EMPr;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMPr to the relevant stakeholders.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Developer Environmental Officer (dEO) The dEOs will report to the Project Manager and are responsible for implementation of the EMPr, environmental monitoring and reporting, providing environmental input to the Project Manager and Contractor's Manager, liaising with contractors and the landowners as well as a range of environmental coordination responsibilities	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Employees, Contractor(s) ;	✓✓					
	- Confine the development site to the demarcated area;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental internal audits with regards to EMPr and authorisation compliance (on cEO);	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractors in addressing environmental challenges on site;	✓✓					
	- Assist in incident management:	✓✓					
	- Reporting environmental incidents to developer and ensuring that corrective action is taken, and lessons learnt shared;	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractor in investigating environmental incidents and compile investigation reports;	✓✓					
	- Follow-up on pre-warnings, defects, non-conformance reports;	✓✓					
	- Measure and communicate environmental performance to the Contractor;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental awareness training on site together with ECO and cEO;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that the necessary legal permits and / or licenses are in place and up to date;	✓✓					
	- Acting as Developer's Environmental Representative on site and work together with the ECO and contractor;	✓✓					
4	*Contractor* The Contractor appoints the cEO and has overall responsibility for ensuring that all work, activities, and actions linked to the delivery of the contract are in line with the EMPr and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMPr while performing the onsite activities as per their contract with the Project Developer. The contractors are required, where specified, to provide Method Statements setting out in detail how the impact management actions contained in the EMPr will be implemented during the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity activities.	✓✓					
	project delivery and quality control for the development services as per appointment;	✓✓					
	employ a suitably qualified person to monitor and report to the Project Developer's appointed person on the daily activities on-site during the construction period;	✓✓					
	ensure that safe, environmentally acceptable working methods and practices are implemented and that equipment is properly operated and maintained, to facilitate proper access and enable any operation to be carried out safely;	✓✓					
	attend on site meeting(s) prior to the commencement of activities to confirm the procedure and designated activity zones;	✓✓					
	ensure that contractors' staff repair, at their own cost, any environmental damage as a result of a contravention of the specifications contained in EMPr, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMPr should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMPr (or relevant sections of the EMPr). The Contractor's representative can be the site agent; site engineer; a dedicated environmental officer; or an independent consultant. The Contractor must ensure that the Contractor's Representative is suitably qualified to perform the necessary tasks and is appointed at a level such that	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	she/he can interact effectively with other site Contractors, labourers, the Environmental Control Officer and the public. As a minimum the cEO shall meet the following criteria:						
4	-Be on site throughout the duration of the project and be dedicated to the project;	✓✓					
	-Ensure all their staff are aware of the environmental requirements, conditions and constraints with respect to all of their activities on site;	✓✓					
	-Implementing the environmental conditions, guidelines and requirements as stipulated within the EA, EMPr and Method Statements;	✓✓					
	-Attend the Environmental Site Meeting;	✓✓					
	- Undertaking corrective actions where non-compliances are registered within the stipulated timeframes;	✓✓					
	- Report back formally on the completion of corrective actions;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO in maintaining all the site documentation;	✓✓					
	- Prepare the site inspection reports and corrective action reports for submission to the ECO;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO with the preparing of the monthly report; and	✓✓					
	- Where more than one Contractor is undertaking work on site, each company appointed as a Contractor will appoint a cEO representing that company.	✓✓					
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE							
5	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMPr file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMPr file. A hard copy of all documentation shall be filed, while an electronic copy may be kept where relevant. A duplicate file will be maintained in the office of the DSS (where applicable). This duplicate file must remain current and up-to-date. The filing system must be updated and relevant documents added as required. The EMPr file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMPr file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	At the outset of the project the following preliminary list of documents shall be placed in the filing system and be accessible at all times: • Full copy of the signed EA from the CA in terms of NEMA, granting approval for the development or expansion; • Copy of the generic and site specific EMPr as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMPr and subsequent approval of site specific EMPr and amendments thereof; • All method statements; • Completed environmental checklists; • Minutes and attendance register of environmental site meetings; • An up-to-date environmental incident log; • A copy of all instructions or directives issued; • A copy of all corrective actions signed off. The corrective actions must be filed in such a way that a clear reference is made to the non-compliance record; • Complaints register.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to complete a Weekly Environmental Checklist, the format of which is to be agreed prior to commencement of the activity. The ECOs are required to sign and date the checklist, retain a copy in the EMPr file and submit a copy of the completed checklist to the DSS on a weekly basis.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The checklists will form the basis for the Monthly Environmental Reports. Copies of all completed checklists will be attached as Annexures to the Environmental Audit Report as required in terms of the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	Minutes of the environmental site meetings shall be kept. The minutes must include an attendance register and will be attached to the Monthly Report that is distributed to attendees. Each set of minutes must clearly record "Matters for Attention" that will be reviewed at the next meeting.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The method statement will be done in such detail that the ECOs are enabled to assess whether the contractor's proposal is in accordance with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Unless indicated otherwise by the Project Manager, the Contractor shall provide the following method statements to the Project Manager no less than 14 days prior to the commencement date of the activity: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall monitor and ensure that the contractors perform in accordance with these method statements.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to maintain an up-to-date and current Environmental Incident Log (environmental diary). The Environmental Incident Log is a means to record all environmental incidents and/or all non-compliance notice would not be issued.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECOs are to record all environmental incidents in the Environmental Incident Log. All incidents regardless of severity must be reported to the Developer. The Log is to be kept in the EMPr file and at a minimum the following will be recorded for each environmental incident.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Environmental Incident Log will be captured in the EAR.	✓✓					
	A non-compliance notice will be issued to the responsible contractor by the ECOs via the DSS or Project Manager. The non-compliance notice will be issued in writing; a copy filed in the EMPr file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMPr	✓✓					An NCR was issued by the ECO at the end of March 2025 and closed out at the end of April 2025
5	The contractors shall act immediately when a notice of non-compliance is received and correct whatever is the cause for the issuing of the notice. Complaints received regarding activities on the development site pertaining to the environment shall be recorded in a dedicated register and the response noted with the date and action taken. The ECO should be made aware of any complaints. Refer to EMPr				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	For each non-compliance notice issued, a documented corrective action must be recorded. On receiving a non-compliance notice from the DSS, the contractor's cEO will ensure that the corrective actions required take place within the stipulated timeframe. On completion of the corrective action the cEO is to issue a Corrective Action Report in writing to the ECOs. If satisfied that the corrective action has been completed, the ECOs are to sign-off on the Corrective Action Report, and attach the report to the non-compliance notice in the EMPr file. A corrective action is considered complete once the report has signed off by the ECOs.				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	A digital photographic record will be kept. The photographic record will be used to show before, during and post rehabilitation evidence of the project as well used in cases of damages claims if they arise. Each image must be dated and a brief description note attached.	✓✓					Photographic records taken during construction are available and same will be captured after rehabilitation
	The Contractor shall: Allow the ECOs access to take photographs of all areas, activities and actions. The ECOs shall keep an electronic database of photographic records which will include: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall keep a current and up-to-date complaints register. The complaints register is to be a record of all complaints received from communities, stakeholders and individuals.	✓✓					No complaints received this month
	In the event that a Claim for Damages is submitted by a community, landowner or individual, the ECOs shall record the full detail of the complaint, facilitate with resolving / settling the complaint,				-		No complaints/claims this month, to be facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Open, transparent and good relations with affected landowners, communities and regional staff are an essential aspect to the successful management and mitigation of environmental impacts. The ECOs shall: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMPr must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMPr file and submitted to the CA at intervals as indicated in the EA.	✓✓					
	The ECOs must prepare a monthly EAR. The report will be tabled as the key point on the agenda of the Environmental Site Meeting. The Report is submitted for acceptance at the meeting and the final report will be circulated to the Project Manager and filed in the EMPr file. At a frequency determined by the EA, the ECOs shall submit the monthly reports to the CA.	✓✓					
	On final completion of the rehabilitation and/or requirements of the EA a final EAR is to be prepared and submitted to the CA. The EAR must comply with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS							
	All staff must receive environmental awareness training prior to commencement of the activities;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must allow for sufficient sessions to train all personnel with no more than 20 personnel attending each course;	✓✓					
	Refresher environmental awareness training is available as and when required;	✓✓					
	All staff are aware of the conditions and controls linked to the EA and within the EMPr and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMPr;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must erect and maintain information posters at key locations on site, and the posters must include the following information as a minimum: a) Safety notifications; and b) No littering.	✓✓					
6	Environmental awareness training must include as a minimum the following: a) Description of significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, related to their work activities; b) Mitigation measures to be implemented when carrying out specific activities; c) Emergency preparedness and response procedures; d) Emergency procedures; e) Procedures to be followed when working near or within sensitive areas; f) Wastewater management procedures; g) Water usage and conservation; h) Solid waste management procedures; i) Sanitation procedures; j) Fire prevention; and k) Disease prevention.	✓✓					
	A record of all environmental awareness training courses undertaken as part of the EMPr must be available;	✓✓					
	Educate workers on the dangers of open and/or unattended fires;	✓✓					
	A staff attendance register of all staff to have received environmental awareness training must be available.	✓✓					
	Course material must be available and presented in appropriate languages that all staff can understand.	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	A method statement must be provided by the contractor prior to any onsite activity that includes the layout of the construction camp in the form of a plan showing the location of key infrastructure and services (where applicable), including but not limited to offices, overnight vehicle parking areas, stores, the workshop, stockpile and lay down areas, hazardous materials storage areas (including fuels), the batching plant (if one is located at the construction camp), designated access routes, equipment cleaning areas and the placement of staff accommodation, cooking and ablution facilities, waste and wastewater management;	✓✓					
	Location of camps must be within approved area to ensure that the site does not impact on sensitive areas identified in the environmental assessment or site walk through;	✓✓					
	Sites must be located where possible on previously disturbed areas;	✓✓					
	The camp must be fenced in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation; and	✓✓					
	The use of existing accommodation for contractor staff, where possible, is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Identification of access restricted areas is to be informed by the environmental assessment, site walk through and any additional areas identified during development;	✓✓					
	Erect, demarcate and maintain a temporary barrier with clear signage around the perimeter of any access restricted area, colour coding could be used if appropriate; and	✓✓					
	Unauthorised access and development related activity inside access restricted areas is prohibited.	✓✓					
	An access agreement must be formalised and signed by the DPM, Contractor and landowner before commencing with the activities;	✓✓					
	All private roads used for access to the servitude must be maintained and upon completion of the works, be left in at least the original condition	✓✓					
	All contractors must be made aware of all these access routes.	✓✓					
	Any access route deviation from that in the written agreement must be closed and re-vegetated immediately, at the contractor's expense;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maximum use of both existing servitudes and existing roads must be made to minimize further disturbance through the development of new roads;	✓✓					
	In circumstances where private roads must be used, the condition of the said roads must be recorded in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record; prior to use and the condition thereof agreed by the landowner, the DPM, and the contractor;	✓✓					
	Access roads in flattish areas must follow fence lines and tree belts to avoid fragmentation of vegetated areas or croplands	✓✓					
	Access roads must only be developed on a pre-planned and approved roads;	✓✓					
	Use existing gates provided to gain access to all parts of the area authorised for development, where possible;	✓✓					
	Existing and new gates to be recorded and documented in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record;	✓✓					
	All gates must be fitted with locks and be kept locked at all times during the development phase, unless otherwise agreed with the landowner;	✓✓					
	At points where the line crosses a fence in which there is no suitable gate within the extent of the line servitude, on the instruction of the DPM, a gate must be installed at the approval of the landowner;	✓✓					
	Care must be taken that the gates must be so erected that there is a gap of no more than 100 mm between the bottom of the gate and the ground;	✓✓					
	Where gates are installed in jackal proof fencing, a suitable reinforced concrete sill must be provided beneath the gate;	✓✓					
	Original tension must be maintained in the fence wires;	✓✓					
	All gates installed in electrified fencing must be re-electrified;	✓✓					
	All demarcation fencing and barriers must be maintained in good working order for the duration of the development activities;	✓✓					
	Fencing must be erected around the camp, batching plants, hazardous storage areas, and all designated access restricted areas, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Any temporary fencing to restrict the movement of life-stock must only be erected with the permission of the land owner.	✓✓					
	All fencing must be developed of high quality material bearing the SABS mark;	✓✓					
	The use of razor wire as fencing must be avoided;	✓✓					
	Fenced areas with gate access must remain locked after hours, during weekends and on holidays if staff is away from site. Site security will be required at all times;	✓✓					
	On completion of the development phase all temporary fences are to be removed;	✓✓					
	The contractor must ensure that all fence uprights are appropriately removed, ensuring that no uprights are cut at ground level but rather removed completely.	✓✓					
	All abstraction points or bore holes must be registered with the DWS and suitable water meters installed to ensure that the abstracted volumes are measured on a daily basis;	✓✓					GA issued for boreholes which have meters

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	The Contractor must ensure the following: a. The vehicle abstracting water from a river does not enter or cross it and does not operate from within the river; b. No damage occurs to the river bed or banks and that the abstraction of water does not entail stream diversion activities; and c. All reasonable measures to limit pollution or sedimentation of the downstream watercourse are implemented.	✓✓					
	Ensure water conservation is being practiced by: a. Minimising water use during cleaning of equipment; b. Undertaking regular audits of water systems; and c. Including a discussion on water usage and conservation during environmental awareness training. d. The use of grey water is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Runoff from the cement/ concrete batching areas must be strictly controlled, and contaminated water must be collected, stored and either treated or disposed of off-site, at a location approved by the project manager;	✓✓					
	All spillage of oil onto concrete surfaces must be controlled by the use of an approved absorbent material and the used absorbent material disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Natural storm water runoff not contaminated during the development and clean water can be discharged directly to watercourses and water bodies, subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO;	✓✓					
	Water that has been contaminated with suspended solids, such as soils and silt, may be released into watercourses or water bodies only once all suspended solids have been removed from the water by settling out these solids in settlement ponds. The release of settled water back into the environment must be subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO.	✓✓					
	All measures regarding waste management must be undertaken using an integrated waste management approach;	✓✓					
	Sufficient, covered waste collection bins (scavenger and weatherproof) must be provided;	✓✓					
	A suitably positioned and clearly demarcated waste collection site must be identified and provided;	✓✓					
	The waste collection site must be maintained in a clean and orderly manner;	✓✓					
6	Waste must be segregated into separate bins and clearly marked for each waste type for recycling and safe disposal;	✓✓					
	Staff must be trained in waste segregation;	✓✓					
	Bins must be emptied regularly;	✓✓					
	General waste produced onsite must be disposed of at registered waste disposal sites/ recycling company;	✓✓					
	Hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site;	✓✓					
	Certificates of safe disposal for general, hazardous and recycled waste must be maintained.	✓✓					
	All watercourses must be protected from direct or indirect spills of pollutants such as solid waste, sewage, cement, oils, fuels, chemicals, aggregate tailings, wash and contaminated water or organic material resulting from the Contractor's activities;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, prompt action must be taken to clear the polluted or affected areas;	✓✓					
	Where possible, no development equipment must traverse any seasonal or permanent wetland	✓✓					
	No return flow into the estuaries must be allowed and no disturbance of the Estuarine functional Zone should occur;				-		NA, no estuaries
	Development of permanent watercourse or estuary crossing must only be undertaken where no alternative access to tower position is available;	✓✓					
	There must not be any impact on the long term morphological dynamics of watercourses or estuaries;	✓✓					
	Existing crossing points must be favoured over the creation of new crossings (including temporary access)	✓✓					
	When working in or near any watercourse or estuary, the following environmental controls and consideration must be taken: a) Water levels during the period of construction; No altering of the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse	✓✓					
	b) During the execution of the works, appropriate measures to prevent pollution and contamination of the riparian environment must be implemented e.g. including ensuring that construction equipment is well maintained;	✓✓					
	c) Where earthwork is being undertaken in close proximity to any watercourse, slopes must be stabilised using suitable materials, i.e. sandbags or geotextile fabric, to prevent sand and rock from entering the channel; and	✓✓					Drainage pipes and gabions have been installed to allow natural drainage and free passage for water flow
	d) Appropriate rehabilitation and re-vegetation measures for the watercourse banks must be implemented timeously. In this regard, the banks should be appropriately and incrementally stabilised as soon as development allows.	✓✓					
	Indigenous vegetation which does not interfere with the development must be left undisturbed;	✓✓					
	Protected or endangered species may occur on or near the development site. Special care should be taken not to damage such species;	✓✓					

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	Search, rescue and replanting of all protected and endangered species likely to be damaged during project development must be identified by the relevant specialist and completed prior to any development or clearing;	✓✓					
	Permits for removal must be obtained from the relevant CA prior to the cutting or clearing of the affected species, and they must be filed;	✓✓					
	The Environmental Audit Report must confirm that all identified species have been rescued and replanted and that the location of replanting is compliant with conditions of approvals;	✓✓					
	Trees felled due to construction must be documented and form part of the Environmental Audit Report;	✓✓					
	Rivers and watercourses must be kept clear of felled trees, vegetation cuttings and debris;	✓✓					
	Only a registered pest control operator may apply herbicides on a commercial basis and commercial application must be carried out under the supervision of a registered pest control operator, supervision of a registered pest control operator or is appropriately trained;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A daily register must be kept of all relevant details of herbicide usage;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	No herbicides must be used in estuaries;				-		NA, no estuaries
	All protected species and sensitive vegetation not removed must be clearly marked and such areas fenced off in accordance to Section 5.3: Access restricted areas. Alien invasive vegetation must be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste management facility.	✓✓					
	No interference with livestock must occur without the landowner's written consent and with the landowner or a person representing the landowner being present;	✓✓					
	The breeding sites of raptors and other wild birds species must be taken into consideration during the planning of the development programme;	✓✓					
	Breeding sites must be kept intact and disturbance to breeding birds must be avoided. Special care must be taken where nestlings or fledglings are present;	✓✓					
	Special recommendations of the avian specialist must be adhered to at all times to prevent unnecessary disturbance of birds;	✓✓					
	No poaching must be tolerated under any circumstances. All animal dens in close proximity to the works areas must be marked as Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	No deliberate or intentional killing of fauna is allowed;	✓✓					
6	In areas where snakes are abundant, snake deterrents to be deployed on the pylons to prevent snakes climbing up, being electrocuted and causing power outages; and				-		NA at this stage
	No Threatened or Protected species (ToPs) and/or protected fauna as listed according NEMBA (Act No. 10 of 2004) and relevant provincial ordinances may be removed and/or relocated without appropriate authorisations/permits.	✓✓					
	Identify, demarcate and prevent impact to all known sensitive heritage features on site in accordance with the No-Go procedure in Section 5.3: Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	Carry out general monitoring of excavations for potential fossils, artefacts and material of heritage importance;	✓✓					
	All work must cease immediately, if any human remains and/or other archaeological, palaeontological and historical material are uncovered. Such material, if exposed, must be reported to the nearest museum, archaeologist/ palaeontologist (or the South African Police Services), so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time must be allowed to remove/collect such material before development recommences.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological or archaeological resources discovered at this stage
	Safety of the public Identify fire hazards, demarcate and restrict public access to these areas as well as notify the local authority of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately fenced or demarcated; Adequate protective measures must be implemented to prevent unauthorised access to and climbing of partly constructed towers and protective scaffolding; Ensure structures vulnerable to high winds are secured; Maintain an incidents and complaints register in which all incidents or complaints involving the public are logged.	✓✓					
	Mobile chemical toilets are installed onsite if no other ablution facilities are available;	✓✓					
	The use of ablution facilities and or mobile toilets must be used at all times and no indiscriminate use of the veld for the purposes of ablutions must be permitted under any circumstances;	✓✓					
	Where mobile chemical toilets are required, the following must be ensured: a) Toilets are located no closer than 100 m to any watercourse or water body;	✓✓					
	b) Toilets are secured to the ground to prevent them from toppling due to wind or any other cause;	✓✓					

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	c) No spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and the contents are managed in accordance with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	d) Toilets have an external closing mechanism and are closed and secured from the outside when not in use to prevent toilet paper from being blown out;	✓✓					
	e) Toilets are emptied before long weekends and workers holidays, and must be locked after working hours;	✓✓					
	f) Toilets are serviced regularly and the ECO must inspect toilets to ensure compliance to health standards;	✓✓					
	A copy of the waste disposal certificates must be maintained.	✓✓					
	Undertake environmentally-friendly pest control in the camp area;	✓✓					
	Ensure that the workforce is sensitised to the effects of sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV AIDS;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that information posters on AIDS are displayed in the Contractor Camp area;	✓✓					
	Information and education relating to sexually transmitted diseases to be made available to both construction workers and local community, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Free condoms must be made available to all staff on site at central points;	✓✓					
	Medical support must be made available;	✓✓					
	Provide access to Voluntary HIV Testing and Counselling Services.	✓✓					
	Compile an Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) prior to the commencement of the proposed project;	✓✓					
	The Emergency Plan must deal with accidents, potential spillages and fires in line with relevant legislation;	✓✓					
	All staff must be made aware of emergency procedures as part of environmental awareness training;	✓✓					
	The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	In the event of emergency necessary mitigation measures to contain the spill or leak must be implemented (see Hazardous Substances section 5.17).	✓✓					
	The use and storage of hazardous substances to be minimised and non-hazardous and non-toxic alternatives substituted where possible;	✓✓					
	All hazardous substances must be stored in suitable containers as defined in the Method Statement;	✓✓					
	Containers must be clearly marked to indicate contents, quantities and safety requirements;	✓✓					
	All storage areas must be bunded. The bunded area must be of sufficient capacity to contain a spill / leak from the stored containers;	✓✓					
6	Bunded areas to be suitably lined with a SABS approved liner;	✓✓					
	An Alphabetical Hazardous Chemical Substance (HCS) control sheet must be drawn up and kept up to date on a continuous basis;	✓✓					
	All hazardous chemicals that will be used on site must have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);	✓✓					
	All employees working with HCS must be trained in the safe use of the substance and according to the safety data sheet;	✓✓					
	Employees handling hazardous substances / materials must be aware of the potential impacts and follow appropriate safety measures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be made available;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that diesel and other liquid fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid is stored in appropriate storage tanks or in bowsers;	✓✓					
	The tanks/ bowsers must be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete) with a permanent bund. The impermeable lining must extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund must be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers (110% statutory requirement plus an allowance for rainfall);	✓✓					
	The floor of the bund must be sloped, draining to an oil separator;	✓✓					
	Provision must be made for refuelling at the storage area by protecting the soil with an impermeable groundcover. Where dispensing equipment is used, a drip tray must be used to ensure small spills are contained;	✓✓					
	All empty externally dirty drums must be stored on a drip tray or within a bunded area;	✓✓					
	No unauthorised access into the hazardous substances storage areas must be permitted;	✓✓					
	No smoking must be allowed within the vicinity of the hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Adequate fire-fighting equipment must be made available at all hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Where refuelling away from the dedicated refuelling station is required, a mobile refuelling unit must be used. Appropriate ground protection such as drip trays must be used;	✓✓					
	An appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity/s involving the use of hazardous substance must be available at all times;	✓✓					
	The responsible operator must have the required training to make use of the spill kit in emergency situations;	✓✓					

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	An appropriate number of spill kits must be available and must be located in all areas where activities are being undertaken;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, contaminated soil must be collected in containers and stored in a central location and disposed of according to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008. Refer to Section 5.7 for procedures concerning storm and waste water management and 5.8 for solid and hazardous waste management.	✓✓					
	Where possible and practical all maintenance of vehicles and equipment must take place in the workshop area;	✓✓					
	During servicing of vehicles or equipment, especially where emergency repairs are effected outside the workshop area, a suitable drip tray must be used to prevent spills onto the soil. The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or be removed from site to facilitate repair;	✓✓					
	Workshop areas must be monitored for oil and fuel spills;	✓✓					
	Appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity taking place must be available;	✓✓					
	The workshop area must have a bunded concrete slab that is sloped to facilitate runoff into a collection sump or suitable oil / water separator where maintenance work on vehicles and equipment can be performed;	✓✓					
	Water drainage from the workshop must be contained and managed in accordance Section 5.7: Storm and waste water management.	✓✓					
	Concrete mixing must be carried out on an impermeable surface;	✓✓					
	Batching plants areas must be fitted with a containment facility for the collection of cement laden water.	✓✓					
	Dirty water from the batching plant must be contained to prevent soil and groundwater contamination	✓✓					
	Bagged cement must be stored in an appropriate facility and at least 10 m away from any water courses, gullies and drains;	✓✓					
	A washout facility must be provided for washing of concrete associated equipment. Water used for washing must be restricted;	✓✓					
	Hardened concrete from the washout facility or concrete mixer can either be reused or disposed of at an appropriate licenced disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Empty cement bags must be secured with adequate binding material if these will be temporarily stored on site;	✓✓					
	Sand and aggregates containing cement must be kept damp to prevent the generation of dust (Refer to Section 5.20: Dust emissions)	✓✓					
6	Any excess sand, stone and cement must be removed or reused from site on completion of construction period and disposed at a registered disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Temporary fencing must be erected around batching plants in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation;	✓✓					
	Take all reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust as a result of project development activities to the satisfaction of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be avoided until such time as soil stripping is required and similarly exposed surfaces must be re- vegetated or stabilised as soon as is practically possible;	✓✓					
	Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials must be avoided under high wind conditions or when a visible dust plume is present;	✓✓					
	During high wind conditions, the ECO must evaluate the situation and make recommendations as to whether dust-damping measures are adequate, or whether working will cease altogether until the wind speed drops to an acceptable level;	✓✓					
	Where possible, soil stockpiles must be located in sheltered areas where they are not exposed to the erosive effects of the wind;	✓✓					
	Where erosion of stockpiles becomes a problem, erosion control measures must be implemented at the discretion of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Vehicle speeds must not exceed 40 km/h along dust roads or 20 km/h when traversing unconsolidated and non-vegetated areas;	✓✓					
	Straw stabilisation must be applied at a rate of one bale/10m^2 and harrowed into the top 100 mm of top material, for all completed earthworks;				-		This condition to be confirmed with technical specifications for earthworks and may be NA
	For significant areas of excavation or exposed ground, dust suppression measures must be used to minimise the spread of dust.	✓✓					
	Any blasting activity must be conducted by a suitably licensed blasting contractor; and	✓✓					
	Notification of surrounding landowners, emergency services site personnel of blasting activity 24 hours prior to such activity taking place on Site.	✓✓					
	The Contractor must keep noise level within acceptable limits, Restrict the use of sound amplification equipment for communication and emergency only.	✓✓					
6.22	**Noise** All vehicles and machinery must be fitted with appropriate silencing technology and must be properly maintained; Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise must be recorded and communicated. Where possible or applicable, provide transport to and from the site on a daily basis for construction workers; Develop a Code of Conduct for the construction phase.	✓✓					

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6.23	**Fire Prevention** Designate smoking areas where the fire hazard could be regarded as insignificant;	✓✓					
	Firefighting equipment must be available on all vehicles located on site;	✓✓					
	The local Fire Protection Agency (FPA) must be informed of construction activities;	✓✓					
	Contact numbers for the FPA and emergency services must be communicated in environmental awareness training and displayed at a central location on site;	✓✓					
	Two way swop of contact details between ECO and FPA.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time site based ESCO
6.24	**Stockpiling and stockpile areas** All material that is excavated during the project development phase (either during piling (if required) or earthworks) must be stored appropriately on site in order to minimise impacts to watercourses, watercourses and water bodies;	✓✓					
	All stockpiled material must be maintained and kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by undertaking regular weeding and control methods;	✓✓					
	Topsoil stockpiles must not exceed 2 m in height;	✓✓					
	During periods of strong winds and heavy rain, the stockpiles must be covered with appropriate material (e.g. cloth, tarpaulin etc.);	✓✓					
	Where possible, sandbags (or similar) must be placed at the bases of the stockpiled material in order to prevent erosion of the material.	✓✓					
6.25	**Civil Works** Where terracing is required, topsoil must be collected and retained for the purpose of re-use later to rehabilitate disturbed areas not covered by yard stone;	✓✓					
	Areas to be rehabilitated include terrace embankments and areas outside the high voltage yards;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where required, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	These areas can be stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas must be managed in accordance with Section 5.35: Landscaping and rehabilitation;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	All excess spoil generated during terracing activities must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a recognised landfill site; and	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
6.26	**Excavation of foundation, cable trenching and drainage systems** All excess spoil generated during foundation excavation must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a licensed landfill site, if not used for backfilling purposes;	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Management of equipment for excavation purposes must be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; and	✓✓					
	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
6.27	**Installation of foundations, cable trenching and drainage systems** Batching of cement to be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.19: Batching plants; and Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.28	**Installation of equipment** Management of dust must be conducted in accordance with Section 5. 20: Dust emissions; Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
5.2	**Steelwork Assembly and Erection** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
6.29	**Cabling and Stringing** Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					

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	Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and	✓✓					
6.30	**Testing and Commissioning** Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.31	**Socio-economic** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts	✓✓					
	Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste (off cuts etc.) shall be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 6.8: Solid waste and hazardous Management;	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement communication strategies to facilitate public participation;	✓✓					
	Develop and implement a collaborative and constructive approach to conflict resolution as part of the external stakeholder engagement process;	✓✓					
	Sustain continuous communication and liaison with neighbouring owners and residents	✓✓					
	Create work and training opportunities for local stakeholders; and	✓✓					
	Where feasible, no workers, with the exception of security personnel, must be permitted to stay over-night on the site. This would reduce the risk to local farmers.				-		NA, no workers stay overnight on site
6.32	**Temporary closure of site** Bunds must be emptied (where applicable) and need to be undertaken in accordance with the impact management actions included in sections 5.17: Hazardous substances and 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Hazardous storage areas must be well ventilated;	✓✓					
	Fire extinguishers must be serviced and accessible. Service records to be filed and audited at last service;	✓✓					
	Emergency and contact details displayed must be displayed;	✓✓					
	Security personnel must be briefed and have the facilities to contact or be contacted by relevant management and emergency personnel;	✓✓					
	Night hazards such as reflectors, lighting, traffic signage etc. must have been checked;	✓✓					
	Fire hazards identified and the local authority must have been notified of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	Structures vulnerable to high winds must be secured;	✓✓					
	Wind and dust mitigation must be implemented;	✓✓					
	Cement and materials stores must have been secured;	✓✓					
	Toilets must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Refuse bins must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Drip trays must have been emptied and secured.	✓✓					
6.33	**Dismantling of old equipment** All old equipment removed during the project must be stored in such a way as to prevent pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	Oil containing equipment must be stored to prevent leaking or be stored on drip trays;	✓✓					
	All scrap steel must be stacked neatly and any disused and broken insulators must be stored in containers;	✓✓					
	Once material has been scrapped and the contract has been placed for removal, the disposal Contractor must ensure that any equipment containing pollution causing substances is dismantled and transported in such a way as to prevent spillage and pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must also be equipped to contain and clean up any pollution causing spills; and Disposal of unusable material must be at a licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
6.34	**Landscaping and rehabilitation** All areas disturbed by construction activities must be subject to landscaping and rehabilitation; All spoil and waste must be disposed of to a registered waste site;				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
							comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL.
	All slopes must be assessed for contouring, and to contour only when the need is identified in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL.
	Berms that have been created must have a slope of 1:4 and be replanted with indigenous species and grasses that approximates the original condition;				-		
	Where new access roads have crossed cultivated farmlands, that lands must be rehabilitated by ripping which must be agreed to by the holder of the EA and the landowners;				-		
	Rehabilitation of access roads outside of farmland;				-		
	Indigenous species must be used for with species and/grasses to where it compliments or approximates the original condition;				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be used for rehabilitation (refer to Section 5.24: Stockpiling and stockpiled areas);				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread so as to facilitate seeding and minimise loss of soil due to erosion;				-		
	Before placing topsoil, all visible weeds from the placement area and from the topsoil must be removed;				-		
	Subsoil must be ripped before topsoil is placed;				-		
	The rehabilitation must be timed so that rehabilitation can take place at the optimal time for vegetation establishment;				-		
	Where impacted through construction related activity, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		
	Sloped areas stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		
	Spoil can be used for backfilling or landscaping as long as it is covered by a minimum of 150 mm of topsoil.				-		
	Where required, re-vegetation including hydro-seeding can be enhanced using a vegetation seed mixture as described below. A mixture of seed can be used provided the mixture is carefully selected to ensure the following: a) Annual and perennial plants are chosen;				-		
	b) Pioneer species are included;				-		
	c) Species chosen must be indigenous to the area with the seeds used coming from the area;				-		
	d) Root systems must have a binding effect on the soil;				-		
	e) The final product must not cause an ecological imbalance in the area.				-		
Part C - Impact Management Actions based on site specific environmental attributes							
	General The Owner shall ensure an Independent Auditor undertakes a compliance audit of the project every five years and submit the findings to DFFE. The Report must comply with the provision of Appendix 7 of the NEMA.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Botanical There should be no indiscriminate driving of vehicles 'in the veld' i.e. off designated roads and access routes.	✓✓					
	Construction areas must be clearly marked and no activity should occur outside these areas apart from access.	✓✓					
	Toilet facilities must be provided during the construction phase. The veld should not be used for ablutions.	✓✓					
9	Introduction of spread of alien invasive plant species must be avoided. Strict monitoring for possible invasion by alien plans species must be implemented and should remain in place for three years post-construction. Of particular note is the avoidance of spread of *Opuntia ficus-indica* (Prickly-pear – 'spiny form'). During the operational phase there must be ongoing monitoring to ensure that no alien invasive plant species are introduced to the sub-station site and that weedy species are eradicated.	✓✓					
	An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must oversee post-construction site cleaning and all construction sites must be inspected for cleanliness post-construction.	✓✓					
	Bats Artificial lighting - Consciously switch off all lights at a construction area when not required anymore, do not let it burn throughout the night. If suitable for the purpose utilize lighting temperatures (colours/wavelengths) that attract less insects.	✓✓					

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated March 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Foraging habitat loss - Adhere to the sensitivity map. Keep to designated areas and designated roads with all construction vehicles. Damaged areas not required after construction should be rehabilitated by an experienced vegetation succession specialist.	✓✓					
	Fauna Before vegetation clearance commences, areas must be walked and slow-moving animals removed out of the impact area.	✓✓					
	Construction workers should be made aware of slow-moving and cryptic species such as tortoises.	✓✓					
	Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm by persons with the necessary training in identification and handling of snakes.	✓✓					
	All construction staff shall undergo environmental awareness training and must be informed that disruption, trapping or snaring of wildlife is not permitted.	✓✓					
	Extra care should be taken on high fire danger index or rating days (orange or red days, see http://www.forestry.co.za/fire-danger-index/), where wildfire could start easily and spread rapidly, causing a high mortality in fauna species. High risk hot work should be carefully controlled and firefighting provisions must be on hand to quickly attend to and extinguish fires on these days.	✓✓					
	The presence of the switching station should not result in a disruption of the natural fire frequency, which could otherwise result in an accumulation of senescent vegetation and fuel so that when a fire does eventually occur it is faster moving and more intense than an natural fire, and can result in an increased mortality of fauna and retard vegetation recovery, cause the soil to turn hydrophobic and result in an increased risk of significant soil erosion. Thus the WEF owner must have agreements in place with local fire protection association, land owners and fire services to manage a wildfire, i.e. the setting of back burns from the ridgeline to counter wildfire conflagration of ridge top. Thus managing habitat vitality and biodiversity.	✓✓					
9	**Agriculture/soils** Minimise the footprint of disturbance.	✓✓					
	Implement an effective stormwater control system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. Include periodical site inspection in environmental performance reporting that inspects the effectiveness of the run-off control system and specifically records occurrence or not of any erosion on site or downstream.	✓✓					
	Prohibit vehicular passage off designated roads and construction areas and use dust control measures during construction. Include periodic site inspections in environmental performance reporting that specifically records occurrence, or not, of off-road vehicle tracks in specific areas.	✓✓					
	If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them.	✓✓					
	Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces). During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. Erosion must be controlled where necessary on rehabilitated areas.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL.
	Establish an effective record-keeping system for each area where soil is disturbed for constructional purposes. These records should be included in environmental performance reports, and should include all of the below: Record the GPS coordinates of each area.	✓✓					
	Record the date of topsoil stripping.	✓✓					
	Record the GPS coordinates of where the topsoil is stockpiled.	✓✓					
	Record the date of cessation of construction (or operation) activities at the particular site.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on cessation of constructional activities.	✓✓					
	Record date and depth of re-spreading of topsoil.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on completion of rehabilitation and on an annual basis thereafter to show vegetation establishment and evaluate progress of restoration over time.						

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Palaeontology Remove any fossils found and send to a museum for curation – implement the chance find procedure. During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil material by the responsible ECO. Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible Environmental Control Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e. the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy).				-		Noted, no new palaeontological sites or fossils have been discovered at this stage
	Freshwater Contaminated runoff from the construction activities on site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction should preferably be undertaken in the low rainfall months when stormwater runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features or minimised during high rainfall events.	✓✓					
	After the construction phase, impacted areas within the freshwater features that have been disturbed should be rehabilitated, and re-vegetated with suitable vegetation.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels, these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. Should the site be decommissioned, these structures should be removed from the channels and the disturbed areas rehabilitated.	✓✓					
	Any increase in stormwater runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed within the drainage lines.	✓✓					
	Stormwater management for the site should be such that there are no direct discharges of stormwater arising from constructed areas into any of the freshwater features.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas should be monitored and managed in terms of the growth of invasive alien plants in/on river beds/banks.	✓✓					
Conditions common to the Generic EMPrs							
	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation.	✓✓					
	Only use existing access routes to reached infrastructure, proper identification of new AIPs introductions	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas	✓✓					
	Restrict vegetation clearing to the minimum footprint area to decrease the impact on habitat integrity and diversity	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15 m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora	✓✓					
	Access roads should be kept to existing roads, as far as possible, so as to reduce fragmentation of natural habitat outside of the authorised footprint.	✓✓					
	Upon completion of construction activities, it must be ensured that no bare areas remain, and that indigenous species be used to revegetate the disturbed area.	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas.	✓✓					
	Removal of AIP species should preferably commence during the planning phase and continue throughout the construction and operational phases thereby ensuring that no AIP propagules are spread with construction rubble, or soils contaminated with AIP seeds during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Construction and/or alterations within this habitat unit is highly advised against, not only is wetlands protected under certain legislative documents they are of ecologically important ESA.	✓✓					
	Implement erosion control measures where necessary to ensure that further habitat loss does not occur.	✓✓					

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	All soils compacted because of maintenance activities should be ripped and reprofiled to natural levels and revegetated with indigenous vegetation. Establishment of reintroduced vegetation within such disturbed areas must be monitored as part of maintenance activities to ensure no cumulative loss of floral habitat.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched and marked for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	A rescue and relocation plan must be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all floral SCC that will potentially be impacted by the proposed development. A Floral SCC Management Plan must also be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all SCC that will not be impacted directly but that could be impacted by edge effect impacts from operational and maintenance phase activities. The SCC Management Plan can be incorporated into the Rehabilitation Plan and must focus on the protection of specific RDL, and NT species that form part of the Study Area.	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be restricted to what is absolutely necessary and should remain within the approved development footprint.	✓✓					
	Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the construction activities. Additional road construction should be limited to what is absolutely necessary, and the footprint thereof kept to a minimal.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC species.	✓✓					
	Regular monitoring of SCC present and observation regarding their extent and abundance.	✓✓					
	Proper management plans to (if possible) relocated or avoid disturbing SCC species, especially those which are sensitive to disturbance.	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities.	✓✓					
Terrestrial Ecology - Fauna	Footprint areas (Pylons and servitude road) are to remain as small as possible with only those are necessary being cleared. Only tall trees located under the powerline are to be cut back, but not totally removed. As much herbaceous and shrubland vegetation as possible must remain under the powerlines. Small reptile and arachnid species should they not self-relocate must be carefully moved to habitat outside of the disturbance footprint.	✓✓					
	Existing roads must be used and as far as possible no new roads constructed.	✓✓					
	Avoid placement of pylons and service roads within this habitat unit and the associated zones of regulation. Do not clear any riparian vegetation within the powerline servitude. Where absolutely necessary only trim tall trees, do not cut them down.	✓✓					
	Manage edge effects and Alien Plant proliferation. Manage erosion and footprint creep.	✓✓					
	Vehicles to use designated roads as far as possible. Minimise vegetation clearance to only what is needed. No collection or destruction of faunal species and SCC is to occur. SCC to be relocated outside of disturbance footprint if they do not relocate themselves (Professional help may be required for such).	✓✓					
	Manage alien plant proliferation in disturbed areas and footprints. No catching / hunting of faunal species during operational activities. Manage erosion to ensure further habitat degradation does not occur. Do not clear vegetation unnecessarily under the powerline servitude.	✓✓					
	No collection or trapping of faunal SCC. Manage edge effects, habitat degradation and alien plant proliferation.	✓✓					
Aquatic ecology	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses;	✓✓					
	Due to the accessibility of the sites, no unnecessary crossing of the watercourses may be permitted and it is strongly recommended that the existing farm and access roads be utilised	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	It is strongly recommended that all support structures associated with the proposed powerline infrastructure be located outside the delineated extent of the identified watercourses and their 32m NEMA ZoR.	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	Maintenance vehicles must make use of dedicated access roads and no indiscriminate movement in the watercourses may be permitted	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate movement of construction equipment in the watercourses and buffer zones surrounding the watercourses may be permitted. Use must be made of the existing roads during the decommissioning phase	✓✓					
	All surface infrastructure (including throughflow structures) must be decommissioned. All materials must be removed from the watercourses (where applicable) and may temporarily be stored/ stockpiled outside of the delineated extent of the watercourses, where after it must be removed from site and disposed of at a registered disposal facility	✓✓					
Avifauna	All construction activities should be strictly managed according to generally accepted environmental best practice standards, so as to avoid any unnecessary impact on the receiving environment.	✓✓					
	All temporary disturbed areas should be rehabilitated according to the site's rehabilitation plan, following construction.				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this

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							aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPLs.
	The overhead cables (specifically the earth wires) should be fitted with an approved anti bird collision line marking device to make cables more visible to birds in flight and reduce the likelihood of collisions. This should be done according to the Eskom Distribution standards in terms of device spacing and other factors. Literature around the world points towards a 50-60% reduction in bird collision risk if the line is marked (Jenkins, Smallie & Diamond, 2010; Shaw et al, 2021). The line marking device should be a dynamic (moving – bird flapper type) device.	✓✓					From May 2024 the ECO recommended that bird flight diverters be fitted to the strung sections of the SW & WK OHPL. Following on from the NCR which was issued by the ECO in March 2025, the ECO commends the response and actions taken during April 2025 to deliver the devices to site and commence with fitment. The basis for changing the audit findings from **NC** to **C** and closing out the NCR is based on the fitment of the devices continuing as an urgent priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates
	The new power line should be patrolled during operation by Eskom annually to measure any impacts on birds (through detecting collision fatalities) and to monitor the durability of the line marking devices.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Where multiple devices on a span have failed (broken off or become stuck and non-dynamic due to wind) they should be replaced immediately.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Any recorded bird fatality data should be submitted to the Eskom –EWT Strategic Partnership where it will be curated and publicly accessible.				-		No bird fatalities recorded or reported to ECO at this stage
	The pylon structure to be used provides sufficient clearance between phase and phase and phase and earth to mitigate against the risk of bird electrocution.	✓✓					
	It is recommended as a precautionary measure that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to further provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware.				-		The ECO has communicated the requirement of fitment of bird perches to pylon tops. Although this activity has been noted as not yet applicable in previous reports, it is now imminently required.
	It is also essential that if any of the pylon structures are changed, we are given opportunity to assess the electrocution risk of the new structure and design mitigation.				-		There have been no new structure and design pylon structures at this stage
Heritage	An archaeologist/ heritage practitioner should conduct a walkthrough of a section of the proposed new servitude for the transmission line after vegetation clearing from: the Remaining Extent of the Farm Brakhill No. 139 (GPS reading: 33.31.328 ; S 25.23.426 E) to the Grassridge substation.	✓✓					
	All construction activities must be monitored or alternatively a person must be specially trained, for example the ECO, to conduct the monitoring. This must include the clearing of vegetation, levelling, excavations for other underground/ buried infrastructure and all above ground construction activities.	✓✓					
	Construction managers/foremen should also be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.	✓✓					
	If any human remains (or any other concentrations of archaeological heritage material) are exposed during construction, all work must cease in the immediate area of the finds and must be reported immediately to the archaeologist at the Albany Museum in Makhanda (Tel.: 046 622 2312) or to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (Tel.: 043 7450 888). Sufficient time should be allowed to investigate and to remove/collect such material. Recommendations will follow from the investigation and may include: - Consultation with the local communities regarding the conditions for the possible removal, storage and reburial (in the case of human remains) of heritage material.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If the local communities agree to the removal of human remains and heritage, an archaeologist must apply for permits from the Eastern Cape Province Heritage Resources Authority to collect and/or excavate sites/materials from archaeological sites impacted by the development.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

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	Consultation with the Albany Museum (repository for archaeological material in the Eastern Cape) regarding permit(s) to remove the heritage material, the storing, curating and costs involved.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A Phase 2 Mitigation process to systematically excavate and to remove the archaeological deposits before construction of the development continues.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Monitor construction activities and implement chance fossil find procedure.	✓✓					Noted, Chance fossil find procedure available on site
		Summary calculation					
		350	0	0	55	0	**405** (total no. of conditions)
		350	0	0	55	0	**350** (audited) **55** (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(350x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (350x2) x100
		EMPr Compliance					**100%**

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ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV 90km Overhead Powerline, Eastern Cape Province

June 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

June 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisation and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

30 June 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV 90km Overhead Powerline
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	00
DATE	02/07/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	02/07/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	TBC	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	02 July 2025	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	02 July 2025	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	02 July 2025	Electronic
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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
CR	Critically Endangered
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EN	Endangered
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the new Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV Overhead Powerline Line ("**OHPL**") in the Eastern Cape Province which includes the extension of the three existing substations, namely Wolf Substation ("**SS**"), Skilpad SS and Grassridge SS. The purpose of this project is to connect the OHPL with another authorised infrastructure development project, namely the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**), to the national electricity grid. The route of the OHPL traverses for 90km from Grassridge SS located on the Uitenhage farms approximately 35km north of the Gqeberha Central Business District ("**CBD**") to Wolf SS situated approximately 3km to the south of the small village station of Kleinpoort which is approximately 7km south-east of Wolwefontein along the R75 main tar road.

The independent ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EA"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

This report provides insight into the overall compliance performance and a summary of any environmental challenges or opportunities, along with potential environmental risks through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) EA with ref no. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515
b) Generic EMPrs for the OHPL and Substations
c) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework
d) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the OHPL project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the project

Project name	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPrs	Date
Construction of a New Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132KV Overhead Transmission Line near Kariega and Kirkwood, Eastern Cape Province	14/12/16/3/3/1/2515	02 Sep 2022	Generic OHPL EMPr (Zutari, 2022) & Generic Substation Infrastructure EMPr (Zutari, 2022)	Jun 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) *Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and*
b) *Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.*

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in May 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken on 19th June 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~17.5 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
Fax	+27 86 555 0693
Email	craigb@ncc-group.co.za
Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional body registration	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("**SACNASP**") Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa ("**EAPASA**")
Affiliations	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa ("**IAIAsa**") Southern African Society of Aquatic Scientists ("**SASAqS**") Zoological Society of Southern Africa ("**ZSSA**")
Qualifications	MSc, BSc (Hons), BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

Optipower had originally been contracted by Murray and Roberts to construct the 90km OHPL however Concor has now taken over this role. The transition and handover was undertaken between April and May 2025 due to Murray and Roberts ceasing to operate and function as a business. The ESCO provides weekly updates of the progress of activities on site. Construction work activities underway during June 2025 included the following:

- Update snag list rectification for the Skilpad-Wolf ("**SW**") OHPL
- Testing of stays and temporary back staying
- Dismantling of conductors, earth wires and poles from the Wolf-Kleinpoort 132kV timber pylon OHPL
- Installation of bird diverters and jumpers on the SW OHPL
- Installation of down V dampers on the SW OHPL
- Rehabilitation works

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in June 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas are provided at the contractor's main site offices/laydown areas for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to licensed waste facilities. There are dedicated waste storage areas including wheelie bins and general waste skips available at the Wolwefontein and Mayogi laydown areas (**Photo 1b**).

A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. No general waste ([1]0m³) was disposed of in the month of June 2025 with no waste materials taken for recycling. Where applicable, any cleared alien vegetation remaining stockpiled on parts of the servitude or around the site must be treated as waste and disposed of at a registered licensed landfill. The Contractor commenced transportation of stockpiled alien vegetation to a landfill site in November 2024.

4.2 Hazardous waste

The hazardous waste skip originally located at the Wolwefontein laydown area has been relocated to the Mayogi laydown area and which is serviced by Oricol. No hazardous waste ([2]0m³) was disposed of in June 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

Mobile chemical ablution facilities are available at working areas the site. The service provider, East Cape Toilet Hire, services the mobile ablution facilities for the OHPL construction areas once per week and disposes the waste at the Fishwater Flats disposal site. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in June 2025 amounted to [3]16 650L. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the laydown areas and working areas to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits are available at each site where work activities are underway. The various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring such as access control, locked gates, oil spill kits, drip trays and barricading were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspection.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Bird flight diverters were delivered to site at the end of April 2025 and fitment to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the SW OHPL commenced promptly at the end of April (See **Photos' 1a** and **2a**) The ECO commends the response and actions taken to address this matter and recommends that the fitment of the devices continues as a priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates.

[1, 2, 3] Total monthly amount combined for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR. As per the EMPr, alien invasive plant ("**AIP**") species, mostly *Opuntia* (prickly pear) species, must be manually removed and destroyed by being discarded as waste at a recognised licensed landfill. The contractor is not permitted to mulch or compost AIPs or to bury or dump such anywhere on site. Burning of cleared AIPs on site is also not permitted, any burning is required to be undertaken at a landfill site. The Contractor commenced transporting cleared, stockpiled alien vegetation to a landfill site in November 2024 and has so far removed an estimated 65 000kg to the Wate Management Division of the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality. Other AIPs identified for removal between tower positions CR12 and CR19 include *Acacia cyclops, Melia azederach* and *Datura ferox*.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no. 27/2/2/N240/3/3 is available for the construction and operation of the 132kV OHPL within the regulated area of a watercourse as per section 21(i) of the NWA i.e. "*altering the bed, banks, course, or characteristics of a watercourse*". This GA has relevance and applies primarily to stringing activity along the OHPL where pilot cables have been and will continue to be either pulled manually on foot across drainage lines / watercourses and also to allow for vehicles to traverse across existing roads through ephemeral/episodic watercourses.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is comprised of large rocks and boulders in some locations, is separately stockpiled and as and where required, is being shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas. Due to strength test failures for several of the OHPL tower foundations due to the nature of the *in-situ* original soil material, suitable G5 material was imported and used for backfilling purposes leaving behind a soil excess. Any excess of the original subsoil material can be appropriately spread over and around the tower stay anchors and/or used for the repair/rehabilitation of damaged access roads traversing the farm properties. Any excess (unwanted) imported G5 material should be removed as part of rehabilitation.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Access Roads

Existing farm access roads are all traversable and remain in a general good condition with little to no erosion observed during this month. The cleared access route along the servitude centre line is also accessible with 4x4 vehicles with the exception of a few spans between tower positions which are situated between steep ridges. There is only minor damage to a few sections of farm roads as a result of heavier vehicles getting stuck during

wet conditions. Any damage should be addressed as part of ongoing repairs and rehabilitation until project completion.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates during stringing activities are being implemented. Gates are opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit (See **Photos' 1a** and **2a**) and communicated via a project-specific WhatsApp Group to keep track of persons opening and closing gates correctly. Barricading should continue to be maintained around any and all open excavations (See **Photo 10a**) to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and subsequent landowner conflict and damage claims. Daily inspections and weekly reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

The OHPL contractor which is now Concor (previously Optipower) is utilising existing buildings and previously disturbed areas for a site office based in Kleinpoort and currently utilises two laydown areas. The Mayogi laydown area is based near the Daniell Cheetah Project adjacent to the main R75 tar road (See **Annexure C**, **Photo's 1b** to **6b**) and the other laydown area is situated in Wolwefontein. The Contractor is currently in the process of relocating all materials from the Wolwefontein laydown area to the Mayogi laydown area.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the OHPL contractor during June 2025 focussed on HIV/AIDS, the safety around animals, waste and litter management and training and awareness.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting

upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during June 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. An NCR was issued by the ECO as part of the March 2025 compliance audit (**Table 3**) relating to what was a significant delay in the fitment of bird diverters to the strung sections of the CR OHPL. Delivery of bird diverters to site was undertaken in April 2025 and fitment commenced at the end of that month. The ECO commends the response and actions taken to address this matter for which the NCR was issued to which end the NCR was closed out at the end of April.

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date

NCR No.	Issue Date	NCR Description	Recommended Corrective Action for NCR Closure	Corrective Action(s) Taken	Status	NCR Closure Date
1	02 April 2025	Delayed fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Prioritise the fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Bird diverters were ordered, delivered to site with installation commencing at the end of April 2025	Closed	30 April 2025

12 REHABILITATION

Natural rehabilitation and vegetation re-growth along the OHPL servitude is evident in many areas where stringing has been completed, primarily the SW line but also along the CR line aided by the summer rainfall months. Excavated topsoil and subsoil has generally been backfilled, shaped and levelled over the tower foundation and guy anchor excavations to match the surrounding topography as construction activities have been completed in sequence. Less re-growth can be observed in several areas where construction disturbances have been more recent and there is some damage to farm roads as a result of heavier vehicles getting stuck during wet conditions. Ongoing monitoring is recommended until project completion.

As part of the rehabilitation phase and prior to handover of the OHPL to Eskom, it is recommended that written agreements between the parties (landowner, EA holder and contractor) be obtained and signed detailing, *inter alia*, that rehabilitation has been carried out satisfactorily. The agreements should include, if and where applicable, what is to be done with any excess soil or rock material at tower positions on the servitude. Spreading and levelling subsoil, topsoil and small rocks around the stay anchors is the likely best option. Any soil/fill material used to construct temporary watercourse crossings should also be removed as part of rehabilitation.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit on 19th June 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EA and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management
    viii. Environmental awareness
    ix. Rehabilitation
    x. Record-keeping and document control
- Documentation review. This included:

i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements

ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings

iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented

iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification

- Audit Report compilation. This included:
  i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
  ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;

ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and

iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not**

Auditable/Audited (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable.

No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;
ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;
iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;
iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;
v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of four hundred and fifty-six (**456**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, three hundred and seventy-nine (**379**) are **compliant,** zero (**0**) are **non-compliant**, two (**2**) are **partially-compliant**, seventy (**70**) were **not audited/applicable** and five (**5**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

In terms of the NC findings and NCR issued by the ECO in the previous audit cycle relating to a delay in the fitment of bird diverters to the strung sections of the CR and WK OHPLs, the ECO commends the response and actions taken during April to address the issue i.e. deliver the devices to site and commence with installation. The basis for changing the audit findings from **NC** to **C** and closing out the NCR is based on the assumption that the fitment of the devices will continue as a priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the OHPL infrastructure resulting in higher mortality rates.

18.1 Major improvements required

None.

18.2 Minor improvements required

The **NC** audit finding raised by the ECO in November 2024 in terms of condition 5 of the 90km OHPL EA related to three (3) deviated OHPL sections beyond the 100m corridor has been rated as a **PC** finding this month on the basis that it was observed during the site visit that relocation of several of the deviated tower positions back to within the 100m corridor was underway (See **Photos' 3a** to **10a**). The process and timeframe in terms of when the finding can be closed out and rated as **C** will be addressed when rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage commences as determined by ongoing monitoring. The ECO commends the actions taken thus far to address the issue. The CA, DFFE, were notified about the tower deviations and were provided with a rehabilitation plan. The CA indicated they will follow progress regarding rehabilitation by reviewing the successive environmental monitoring reports prepared and submitted to the department and further indicated that the Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may inspect the site in the near future.

One other ECO concern which is raised this month, though not as an audit finding, relates to the remnant/protruding sections of the dismantled timber pylon structures (from the previous 132kV OHPL) on the Eskom servitude properties (See **Photo 6a**). The current method being used thus far illustrates incomplete and unsatisfactory dismantlement and it is recommended that this is rectified by cutting the protruding sections flush, level and as close to the ground as possible.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **99.7%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EA and EMPrs (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the June 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EA and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV 90km OHPL, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**90km OHPL EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	30	**1**	0	15	5	(96.8%)
2	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substations** (dated June 2022)	349	**1**	0	55	0	(99.9%)
	Overall total no. conditions	379	2	0	70	5	**456**
	Audited conditions	**379**	**2**	-	-	-	**762** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	758	2	-	-	-	**760** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[(758+2+0)] / 762} x100					**99.7%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	83.11%	0.44%	0%	15.35%	1.10%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Relocate all the OHPL tower deviations back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage.
- Continue to install bird diverters/flappers and perches, as required, on the OPGW/earth wires and towers to the full length of the 90km OHPL (See EA condition 36), as recommended by the avifauna specialist and as per the Eskom Distribution Standards referred to in the EMPr.
- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue to monitor, remove and dispose of invasive vegetation from the construction footprints.

- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Continue with the implementation of appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase of the project (construction), it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EA, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities. Notwithstanding the above, there are specific improvements and actions which are still required in terms of the tower deviations related to the 90km OPHL. The tower deviation finding has been reduced to partially compliant this month. Close out to full compliance will be addressed once rehabilitation has been undertaken.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	*Suggested Due Date by ECO	Proposed Corrective Action	Action Status	Closure status
003	20 Nov 2024	OHPL tower deviations beyond the approved 100m corridor	Within ~3 months (end June 2025)	Relocate the OHPL tower deviations back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage	Relocation of several of the deviated towers (SW154A, SW154B, SW164A & SW165) to within the 100m corridor was done in May 2025. Relocation of CR13 to CR20R is yet to be undertaken. Ongoing monitoring will continue until completion, including rehabilitation monitoring.	Open
004	19 Jun 2025	There are remnants / protruding sections of the dismantled timber pylon structures (from the previous 132kV OHPL) on the Eskom servitude properties which represents incomplete and unsatisfactory dismantlement	Within ~3 months (end Sep 2025)	Use appropriate method and tools to fully cut and remove the timber pylon pole structures	Pending – to be confirmed	Open

**The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site*

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
001	25 Apr 2023	Discovery of marked and unmarked graves along the 90km OHPL route	17 May 2023	Contact made with heritage specialist. Portion of OHPL which was traversing the grave site area were relocated withing the assessed corridor to avoid any potential conflict	Discovered graves will not be traversed during construction and any disturbance will potentially be avoided	End Jun 2023
002	02 Apr 2025	Delayed fitment of bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Within ~1 month (start May 2025)	Prioritise the fitment of the bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Fitment of bird diverters commenced at the end of April 2025	30 Apr 2025

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Audit observations along the 90km OHPL

Photo 1a: View southward towards CR09 and CR08 where bird diverters are still to be installed

Photo 2a: Excess soil around tower CR10 guy foundation. This will need to be addressed as part of rehabilitation for all towers where there is an excess by spreading / backfilling or removal off site for disposal

Photo 3a: View of tower CR13 where the strung conductors are to be disconnected and re-strung (over the gravel road) between towers CR13 & CR20R once the towers are relocated back to within the 100m corridor

Photo 4a: View of tower CR18 which needs to be dismantled and relocated to within the 100m corridor

Photo 5a: View of tower CR19R (red circle) which needs to be dismantled and relocated to within the 100m corridor

Photo 6a: Protruding/broken sections of the dismantled wooden pylons (red arrow); a concern which requires to be corrected in terms of rectifying the current approach

Photo Series B: Audit observations at the Mayogi site office / laydown area

Photo 1b & **Photo 2b**: Neat housekeeping observed at the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 3b: Portable ablution facilities available at the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 4b: Neat storage and housekeeping observed at the Mayogi laydown area with waste bins available

Photo 5b: General and hazardous waste skip available at the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 6b: Used conductor components from the wooden 132kV line which is being dismantled are being stored at the Mayogi laydown area

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Sep 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV transmission power line and associated infrastructure within Ward 53 of the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality and Ward 7 and 8 of the Sundays River Valley Municipality near Kariega and Kirkwood, Eastern Cape Province, is approved as per the geographic coordinates cited in the table in the EA.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this Environmental Authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further Environmental Authorisation in terms of the regulations.		✓				Three (3) deviated sections of the OHPL beyond the 100m corridor were identified for 11 or 12 towers; namely SW164A, SW165, SW154A, SW154B, CR13, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R. It was observed during the May 2025 monthly audit that relocation of 4 of the deviated tower positions (SW164A, SW165, SW154A & SW154B) back to within the 100m corridor was underway. On that basis, the **NC** finding was and is currently rated as **PC**. Relocation of the 7 or 8 CR tower deviations is yet to be undertaken. Monitoring of rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage will continue and once complete, the finding can be closed out and rated as **C**.
6	The holder of the authorisation must notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place				-		Noted, NA at this stage
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of issue of this Authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
9	Commencement with one activity listed in terms of this authorisation constitutes commencement of all authorised activities.					-	Noted
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
10	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
11.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
11.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
11.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
11.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
13	The layout map attached as Appendix 7 of the final BAR dated 14 June 2022 is hereby approved.					-	Noted
14	The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) submitted as part of the BAR dated 14 June 2022 is approved and must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
15	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
16	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
17	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the basic assessment be discovered.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
18	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 25 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
19	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
20	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
21	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
22	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
MONITORING							
23	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
23.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
23.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
23.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
23.4	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.	✓✓					
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
24	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
25	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
26	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
27	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	Findings & Recommendations
28	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
29	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
30	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
31	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
32	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
33	The footprint of the development must be limited to the areas required for actual construction works and operational activities.	✓✓					
34	Should any archaeological sites, artefacts, palaeontological fossils or grave be exposed during construction work, work in the immediate vicinity of the find must be stopped, the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) must be informed and the services of an accredited heritage professional obtained for an assessment of the heritage resources.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological resources or graves discovered at this stage
35	All declared aliens must be identified and managed in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983).	✓✓					The clearing of alien vegetation is observed to have been undertaken within the construction footprints during bush-clearing. The removal and disposal of cleared vegetation off site to a landfill commenced in November 2024 and is continuing to take place, as and when required.
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors, as recommended by the ecological specialist.	✓✓					The NCR issued by the ECO in April 2025 for delayed fitment bird flight diverters to the strung section of the SW OHPL was closed out at the end of April 2025 given the response and actions taken to deliver the devices to site and commence with fitment. The basis for changing the audit findings from **NC** to **C** and closing out the NCR is based on the fitment of the devices continuing as a priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates.
37	No exotic plants must be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area must be utilised.				-		Noted, no exotic plants are being used for rehabilitation
38	Construction must include design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	✓✓					No signs of major erosion due to stormwater run-off along farm access roads and around tower footprints observed this month
39	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
40	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
GENERAL							
41	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
41.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
41.2	to anyone on request; and				-		
41.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					EA holder website does makes provision

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
42	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
30	1	0	15	5	**51** (total no. of conditions)
30	1	0	-	-	**31** (audited) **20** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(30x2)+(0x1)+(1x0)] / (31x2) x100
EA Compliance					**96.8%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	Roles and responsibilities						
	Developer's Project Manager (DPM) The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMPr and any conditions of approval from the competent authority (CA). Where required, an environmental control officer (ECO) must be contracted by the Project Developer to objectively monitor the implementation of the EMPr according to relevant environmental legislation, and the conditions of the environmental authorisation (EA). The Project Developer is further responsible for providing and giving mandate to enable the ECO to perform responsibilities, and he must ensure that the ECO is integrated as part of the project team while remaining independent.	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA; Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Developer and its Contractor(s); Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Monitor the implementation of the EMPr throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMPr implementation; and Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation	✓✓					
	Developer Site Supervisor (DSS) The DSS reports directly to the DPM, oversees site works, liaises with the contractor(s) and the ECO. The DSS is responsible for the day to day implementation of the EMPr and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Ensure that all contractors identify a contractor's Environmental Officer (cEO); Must be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA. Oversees site works, liaison with Contractor, DPM and ECO; Must ensure that all landowners have the relevant contact details of the site staff, ECO and cEO; Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Will issue all non-compliances to contractors; and Ratify the Monthly Environmental Report.	✓✓					
4	*Environmental Control Officer (ECO)* The ECO is to conduct periodic site inspections, attend regular site meetings, pre-empt problems and suggest mitigation and be available to advise on incidental issues that arise. The ECO is also required to conduct compliance audits, verifying the monitoring reports submitted by the cEO. The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager regarding all environmental matters.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager, who in turn reports back to the Contractor and potential and Registered Interested & Affected Parties' (RI&AP's), as required. Issues of non-compliance raised by the ECO must be taken up by the Project Manager and resolved with the Contractor as per the conditions of his contract.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Decisions regarding environmental procedures, specifications and requirements which have a cost implication (i.e. those that are deemed to be a variation, not allowed for in the Performance Specification) must be endorsed by the Project Manager. The ECO must also, as specified by the EA, report to the relevant CA as and when required.	✓✓					
	The responsibilities of the ECO will include the following: - Be aware of the findings and conclusions of all EA related to the development;	✓✓					
	- Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr;	✓✓					
	- Be conversant with relevant environmental legislation, policies and procedures, and ensure compliance with them;	✓✓					
	Undertake regular and comprehensive site inspections / audits of the construction site according to the generic EMPr and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMPr and environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Compilation and administration of an environmental monitoring plan to ensure that the environmental management measures are implemented and are effective;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Monitoring the performance of the Contractors and ensuring compliance with the EMPr and associated Method Statements;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In consultation with the Developer Site Supervisor order the removal of person(s) and/or equipment which are in contravention of the specifications of the EMPr and/or environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Liaison between the DPM, Contractors, authorities and other lead stakeholders on all environmental concerns;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Compile a regular environmental audit report highlighting any non-compliance issues as well as satisfactory or exceptional compliance with the EMPr;	✓✓					This report
	Validating the regular site inspection reports, which are to be prepared by the contractor Environmental Officer (cEO);	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's record of environmental incidents (spills, impacts, legal transgressions etc.) as well as corrective and preventive actions taken;	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's public complaints register in which all complaints are recorded, as well as action taken;	✓✓					
	Assisting in the resolution of conflicts;	✓✓					
	Facilitate training for all personnel on the site – this may range from carrying out the training, to reviewing the training programmes of the Contractor;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In case of non-compliances, the ECO must first communicate this to the Senior Site Supervisor, who has the power to ensure this matter is addressed. Should no action or insufficient action be taken, the ECO may report this matter to the authorities as non-compliance;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maintenance, update and review of the EMPr;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMPr to the relevant stakeholders.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Developer Environmental Officer (dEO) The dEOs will report to the Project Manager and are responsible for implementation of the EMPr, environmental monitoring and reporting, providing environmental input to the Project Manager and Contractor's Manager, liaising with contractors and the landowners as well as a range of environmental coordination responsibilities	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Employees, Contractor(s) ;	✓✓					
	- Confine the development site to the demarcated area;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental internal audits with regards to EMPr and authorisation compliance (on cEO);	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractors in addressing environmental challenges on site;	✓✓					
	- Assist in incident management:	✓✓					
	- Reporting environmental incidents to developer and ensuring that corrective action is taken, and lessons learnt shared;	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractor in investigating environmental incidents and compile investigation reports;	✓✓					
	- Follow-up on pre-warnings, defects, non-conformance reports;	✓✓					
	- Measure and communicate environmental performance to the Contractor;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental awareness training on site together with ECO and cEO;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that the necessary legal permits and / or licenses are in place and up to date;	✓✓					
	- Acting as Developer's Environmental Representative on site and work together with the ECO and contractor;	✓✓					
4	*Contractor* The Contractor appoints the cEO and has overall responsibility for ensuring that all work, activities, and actions linked to the delivery of the contract are in line with the EMPr and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMPr while performing the onsite activities as per their contract with the Project Developer. The contractors are required, where specified, to provide Method Statements setting out in detail how the impact management actions contained in the EMPr will be implemented during the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity activities.	✓✓					
	project delivery and quality control for the development services as per appointment;	✓✓					
	employ a suitably qualified person to monitor and report to the Project Developer's appointed person on the daily activities on-site during the construction period;	✓✓					
	ensure that safe, environmentally acceptable working methods and practices are implemented and that equipment is properly operated and maintained, to facilitate proper access and enable any operation to be carried out safely;	✓✓					
	attend on site meeting(s) prior to the commencement of activities to confirm the procedure and designated activity zones;	✓✓					
	ensure that contractors' staff repair, at their own cost, any environmental damage as a result of a contravention of the specifications contained in EMPr, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMPr should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMPr (or relevant sections of the EMPr). The Contractor's representative can be the site agent; site engineer; a dedicated environmental officer; or an independent consultant. The Contractor must ensure that the Contractor's Representative is suitably qualified to perform the necessary tasks and is appointed at a level such that	✓✓					

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	she/he can interact effectively with other site Contractors, labourers, the Environmental Control Officer and the public. As a minimum the cEO shall meet the following criteria:						
4	-Be on site throughout the duration of the project and be dedicated to the project;	✓✓					
	-Ensure all their staff are aware of the environmental requirements, conditions and constraints with respect to all of their activities on site;	✓✓					
	-Implementing the environmental conditions, guidelines and requirements as stipulated within the EA, EMPr and Method Statements;	✓✓					
	-Attend the Environmental Site Meeting;	✓✓					
	- Undertaking corrective actions where non-compliances are registered within the stipulated timeframes;	✓✓					
	- Report back formally on the completion of corrective actions;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO in maintaining all the site documentation;	✓✓					
	- Prepare the site inspection reports and corrective action reports for submission to the ECO;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO with the preparing of the monthly report; and	✓✓					
	- Where more than one Contractor is undertaking work on site, each company appointed as a Contractor will appoint a cEO representing that company.	✓✓					
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE							
5	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMPr file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMPr file. A hard copy of all documentation shall be filed, while an electronic copy may be kept where relevant. A duplicate file will be maintained in the office of the DSS (where applicable). This duplicate file must remain current and up-to-date. The filing system must be updated and relevant documents added as required. The EMPr file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMPr file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	At the outset of the project the following preliminary list of documents shall be placed in the filing system and be accessible at all times: • Full copy of the signed EA from the CA in terms of NEMA, granting approval for the development or expansion; • Copy of the generic and site specific EMPr as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMPr and subsequent approval of site specific EMPr and amendments thereof; • All method statements; • Completed environmental checklists; • Minutes and attendance register of environmental site meetings; • An up-to-date environmental incident log; • A copy of all instructions or directives issued; • A copy of all corrective actions signed off. The corrective actions must be filed in such a way that a clear reference is made to the non-compliance record; • Complaints register.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to complete a Weekly Environmental Checklist, the format of which is to be agreed prior to commencement of the activity. The ECOs are required to sign and date the checklist, retain a copy in the EMPr file and submit a copy of the completed checklist to the DSS on a weekly basis.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The checklists will form the basis for the Monthly Environmental Reports. Copies of all completed checklists will be attached as Annexures to the Environmental Audit Report as required in terms of the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	Minutes of the environmental site meetings shall be kept. The minutes must include an attendance register and will be attached to the Monthly Report that is distributed to attendees. Each set of minutes must clearly record "Matters for Attention" that will be reviewed at the next meeting.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The method statement will be done in such detail that the ECOs are enabled to assess whether the contractor's proposal is in accordance with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Unless indicated otherwise by the Project Manager, the Contractor shall provide the following method statements to the Project Manager no less than 14 days prior to the commencement date of the activity: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall monitor and ensure that the contractors perform in accordance with these method statements.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to maintain an up-to-date and current Environmental Incident Log (environmental diary). The Environmental Incident Log is a means to record all environmental incidents and/or all non-compliance notice would not be issued.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECOs are to record all environmental incidents in the Environmental Incident Log. All incidents regardless of severity must be reported to the Developer. The Log is to be kept in the EMPr file and at a minimum the following will be recorded for each environmental incident.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Environmental Incident Log will be captured in the EAR.	✓✓					
	A non-compliance notice will be issued to the responsible contractor by the ECOs via the DSS or Project Manager. The non-compliance notice will be issued in writing; a copy filed in the EMPr file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMPr	✓✓					An NCR was issued by the ECO at the end of March 2025 and closed out at the end of April 2025
5	The contractors shall act immediately when a notice of non-compliance is received and correct whatever is the cause for the issuing of the notice. Complaints received regarding activities on the development site pertaining to the environment shall be recorded in a dedicated register and the response noted with the date and action taken. The ECO should be made aware of any complaints. Refer to EMPr				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	For each non-compliance notice issued, a documented corrective action must be recorded. On receiving a non-compliance notice from the DSS, the contractor's cEO will ensure that the corrective actions required take place within the stipulated timeframe. On completion of the corrective action the cEO is to issue a Corrective Action Report in writing to the ECOs. If satisfied that the corrective action has been completed, the ECOs are to sign-off on the Corrective Action Report, and attach the report to the non-compliance notice in the EMPr file. A corrective action is considered complete once the report has signed off by the ECOs.				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	A digital photographic record will be kept. The photographic record will be used to show before, during and post rehabilitation evidence of the project as well used in cases of damages claims if they arise. Each image must be dated and a brief description note attached.	✓✓					Photographic records taken during construction are available and same will be captured after rehabilitation
	The Contractor shall: Allow the ECOs access to take photographs of all areas, activities and actions. The ECOs shall keep an electronic database of photographic records which will include: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall keep a current and up-to-date complaints register. The complaints register is to be a record of all complaints received from communities, stakeholders and individuals.	✓✓					No complaints received this month
	In the event that a Claim for Damages is submitted by a community, landowner or individual, the ECOs shall record the full detail of the complaint, facilitate with resolving / settling the complaint,				-		No complaints/claims this month, to be facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Open, transparent and good relations with affected landowners, communities and regional staff are an essential aspect to the successful management and mitigation of environmental impacts. The ECOs shall: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMPr must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMPr file and submitted to the CA at intervals as indicated in the EA.	✓✓					
	The ECOs must prepare a monthly EAR. The report will be tabled as the key point on the agenda of the Environmental Site Meeting. The Report is submitted for acceptance at the meeting and the final report will be circulated to the Project Manager and filed in the EMPr file. At a frequency determined by the EA, the ECOs shall submit the monthly reports to the CA.	✓✓					
	On final completion of the rehabilitation and/or requirements of the EA a final EAR is to be prepared and submitted to the CA. The EAR must comply with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS							
	All staff must receive environmental awareness training prior to commencement of the activities;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must allow for sufficient sessions to train all personnel with no more than 20 personnel attending each course;	✓✓					
	Refresher environmental awareness training is available as and when required;	✓✓					
	All staff are aware of the conditions and controls linked to the EA and within the EMPr and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMPr;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must erect and maintain information posters at key locations on site, and the posters must include the following information as a minimum: a) Safety notifications; and b) No littering.	✓✓					
6	Environmental awareness training must include as a minimum the following: a) Description of significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, related to their work activities; b) Mitigation measures to be implemented when carrying out specific activities; c) Emergency preparedness and response procedures; d) Emergency procedures; e) Procedures to be followed when working near or within sensitive areas; f) Wastewater management procedures; g) Water usage and conservation; h) Solid waste management procedures; i) Sanitation procedures; j) Fire prevention; and k) Disease prevention.	✓✓					
	A record of all environmental awareness training courses undertaken as part of the EMPr must be available;	✓✓					
	Educate workers on the dangers of open and/or unattended fires;	✓✓					
	A staff attendance register of all staff to have received environmental awareness training must be available.	✓✓					
	Course material must be available and presented in appropriate languages that all staff can understand.	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	A method statement must be provided by the contractor prior to any onsite activity that includes the layout of the construction camp in the form of a plan showing the location of key infrastructure and services (where applicable), including but not limited to offices, overnight vehicle parking areas, stores, the workshop, stockpile and lay down areas, hazardous materials storage areas (including fuels), the batching plant (if one is located at the construction camp), designated access routes, equipment cleaning areas and the placement of staff accommodation, cooking and ablution facilities, waste and wastewater management;	✓✓					
	Location of camps must be within approved area to ensure that the site does not impact on sensitive areas identified in the environmental assessment or site walk through;	✓✓					
	Sites must be located where possible on previously disturbed areas;	✓✓					
	The camp must be fenced in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation; and	✓✓					
	The use of existing accommodation for contractor staff, where possible, is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Identification of access restricted areas is to be informed by the environmental assessment, site walk through and any additional areas identified during development;	✓✓					
	Erect, demarcate and maintain a temporary barrier with clear signage around the perimeter of any access restricted area, colour coding could be used if appropriate; and	✓✓					
	Unauthorised access and development related activity inside access restricted areas is prohibited.	✓✓					
	An access agreement must be formalised and signed by the DPM, Contractor and landowner before commencing with the activities;	✓✓					
	All private roads used for access to the servitude must be maintained and upon completion of the works, be left in at least the original condition	✓✓					
	All contractors must be made aware of all these access routes.	✓✓					
	Any access route deviation from that in the written agreement must be closed and re-vegetated immediately, at the contractor's expense;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maximum use of both existing servitudes and existing roads must be made to minimize further disturbance through the development of new roads;	✓✓					
	In circumstances where private roads must be used, the condition of the said roads must be recorded in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record; prior to use and the condition thereof agreed by the landowner, the DPM, and the contractor;	✓✓					
	Access roads in flattish areas must follow fence lines and tree belts to avoid fragmentation of vegetated areas or croplands	✓✓					
	Access roads must only be developed on a pre-planned and approved roads;	✓✓					
	Use existing gates provided to gain access to all parts of the area authorised for development, where possible;	✓✓					
	Existing and new gates to be recorded and documented in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record;	✓✓					
	All gates must be fitted with locks and be kept locked at all times during the development phase, unless otherwise agreed with the landowner;	✓✓					
	At points where the line crosses a fence in which there is no suitable gate within the extent of the line servitude, on the instruction of the DPM, a gate must be installed at the approval of the landowner;	✓✓					
	Care must be taken that the gates must be so erected that there is a gap of no more than 100 mm between the bottom of the gate and the ground;	✓✓					
	Where gates are installed in jackal proof fencing, a suitable reinforced concrete sill must be provided beneath the gate;	✓✓					
	Original tension must be maintained in the fence wires;	✓✓					
	All gates installed in electrified fencing must be re-electrified;	✓✓					
	All demarcation fencing and barriers must be maintained in good working order for the duration of the development activities;	✓✓					
	Fencing must be erected around the camp, batching plants, hazardous storage areas, and all designated access restricted areas, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Any temporary fencing to restrict the movement of life-stock must only be erected with the permission of the land owner.	✓✓					
	All fencing must be developed of high quality material bearing the SABS mark;	✓✓					
	The use of razor wire as fencing must be avoided;	✓✓					
	Fenced areas with gate access must remain locked after hours, during weekends and on holidays if staff is away from site. Site security will be required at all times;	✓✓					
	On completion of the development phase all temporary fences are to be removed;	✓✓					
	The contractor must ensure that all fence uprights are appropriately removed, ensuring that no uprights are cut at ground level but rather removed completely.	✓✓					
	All abstraction points or bore holes must be registered with the DWS and suitable water meters installed to ensure that the abstracted volumes are measured on a daily basis;	✓✓					GA issued for boreholes which have meters

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	The Contractor must ensure the following: a. The vehicle abstracting water from a river does not enter or cross it and does not operate from within the river; b. No damage occurs to the river bed or banks and that the abstraction of water does not entail stream diversion activities; and c. All reasonable measures to limit pollution or sedimentation of the downstream watercourse are implemented.	✓✓					
	Ensure water conservation is being practiced by: a. Minimising water use during cleaning of equipment; b. Undertaking regular audits of water systems; and c. Including a discussion on water usage and conservation during environmental awareness training. d. The use of grey water is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Runoff from the cement/ concrete batching areas must be strictly controlled, and contaminated water must be collected, stored and either treated or disposed of off-site, at a location approved by the project manager;	✓✓					
	All spillage of oil onto concrete surfaces must be controlled by the use of an approved absorbent material and the used absorbent material disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Natural storm water runoff not contaminated during the development and clean water can be discharged directly to watercourses and water bodies, subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO;	✓✓					
	Water that has been contaminated with suspended solids, such as soils and silt, may be released into watercourses or water bodies only once all suspended solids have been removed from the water by settling out these solids in settlement ponds. The release of settled water back into the environment must be subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO.	✓✓					
	All measures regarding waste management must be undertaken using an integrated waste management approach;	✓✓					
	Sufficient, covered waste collection bins (scavenger and weatherproof) must be provided;	✓✓					
	A suitably positioned and clearly demarcated waste collection site must be identified and provided;	✓✓					
	The waste collection site must be maintained in a clean and orderly manner;	✓✓					
6	Waste must be segregated into separate bins and clearly marked for each waste type for recycling and safe disposal;	✓✓					
	Staff must be trained in waste segregation;	✓✓					
	Bins must be emptied regularly;	✓✓					
	General waste produced onsite must be disposed of at registered waste disposal sites/ recycling company;	✓✓					
	Hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site;	✓✓					
	Certificates of safe disposal for general, hazardous and recycled waste must be maintained.	✓✓					
	All watercourses must be protected from direct or indirect spills of pollutants such as solid waste, sewage, cement, oils, fuels, chemicals, aggregate tailings, wash and contaminated water or organic material resulting from the Contractor's activities;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, prompt action must be taken to clear the polluted or affected areas;	✓✓					
	Where possible, no development equipment must traverse any seasonal or permanent wetland	✓✓					
	No return flow into the estuaries must be allowed and no disturbance of the Estuarine functional Zone should occur;				-		NA, no estuaries
	Development of permanent watercourse or estuary crossing must only be undertaken where no alternative access to tower position is available;	✓✓					
	There must not be any impact on the long term morphological dynamics of watercourses or estuaries;	✓✓					
	Existing crossing points must be favoured over the creation of new crossings (including temporary access)	✓✓					
	When working in or near any watercourse or estuary, the following environmental controls and consideration must be taken: a) Water levels during the period of construction; No altering of the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse	✓✓					
	b) During the execution of the works, appropriate measures to prevent pollution and contamination of the riparian environment must be implemented e.g. including ensuring that construction equipment is well maintained;	✓✓					
	c) Where earthwork is being undertaken in close proximity to any watercourse, slopes must be stabilised using suitable materials, i.e. sandbags or geotextile fabric, to prevent sand and rock from entering the channel; and	✓✓					Drainage pipes and gabions have been installed to allow natural drainage and free passage for water flow
	d) Appropriate rehabilitation and re-vegetation measures for the watercourse banks must be implemented timeously. In this regard, the banks should be appropriately and incrementally stabilised as soon as development allows.	✓✓					
	Indigenous vegetation which does not interfere with the development must be left undisturbed;	✓✓					
	Protected or endangered species may occur on or near the development site. Special care should be taken not to damage such species;	✓✓					

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	Search, rescue and replanting of all protected and endangered species likely to be damaged during project development must be identified by the relevant specialist and completed prior to any development or clearing;	✓✓					
	Permits for removal must be obtained from the relevant CA prior to the cutting or clearing of the affected species, and they must be filed;	✓✓					
	The Environmental Audit Report must confirm that all identified species have been rescued and replanted and that the location of replanting is compliant with conditions of approvals;	✓✓					
	Trees felled due to construction must be documented and form part of the Environmental Audit Report;	✓✓					
	Rivers and watercourses must be kept clear of felled trees, vegetation cuttings and debris;	✓✓					
	Only a registered pest control operator may apply herbicides on a commercial basis and commercial application must be carried out under the supervision of a registered pest control operator, supervision of a registered pest control operator or is appropriately trained;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A daily register must be kept of all relevant details of herbicide usage;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	No herbicides must be used in estuaries;				-		NA, no estuaries
	All protected species and sensitive vegetation not removed must be clearly marked and such areas fenced off in accordance to Section 5.3: Access restricted areas. Alien invasive vegetation must be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste management facility.	✓✓					
	No interference with livestock must occur without the landowner's written consent and with the landowner or a person representing the landowner being present;	✓✓					
	The breeding sites of raptors and other wild birds species must be taken into consideration during the planning of the development programme;	✓✓					
	Breeding sites must be kept intact and disturbance to breeding birds must be avoided. Special care must be taken where nestlings or fledglings are present;	✓✓					
	Special recommendations of the avian specialist must be adhered to at all times to prevent unnecessary disturbance of birds;	✓✓					
	No poaching must be tolerated under any circumstances. All animal dens in close proximity to the works areas must be marked as Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	No deliberate or intentional killing of fauna is allowed;	✓✓					
6	In areas where snakes are abundant, snake deterrents to be deployed on the pylons to prevent snakes climbing up, being electrocuted and causing power outages; and				-		NA at this stage
	No Threatened or Protected species (ToPs) and/or protected fauna as listed according NEMBA (Act No. 10 of 2004) and relevant provincial ordinances may be removed and/or relocated without appropriate authorisations/permits.	✓✓					
	Identify, demarcate and prevent impact to all known sensitive heritage features on site in accordance with the No-Go procedure in Section 5.3: Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	Carry out general monitoring of excavations for potential fossils, artefacts and material of heritage importance;	✓✓					
	All work must cease immediately, if any human remains and/or other archaeological, palaeontological and historical material are uncovered. Such material, if exposed, must be reported to the nearest museum, archaeologist/ palaeontologist (or the South African Police Services), so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time must be allowed to remove/collect such material before development recommences.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological or archaeological resources discovered at this stage
	Safety of the public Identify fire hazards, demarcate and restrict public access to these areas as well as notify the local authority of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately fenced or demarcated; Adequate protective measures must be implemented to prevent unauthorised access to and climbing of partly constructed towers and protective scaffolding; Ensure structures vulnerable to high winds are secured; Maintain an incidents and complaints register in which all incidents or complaints involving the public are logged.	✓✓					
	Mobile chemical toilets are installed onsite if no other ablution facilities are available;	✓✓					
	The use of ablution facilities and or mobile toilets must be used at all times and no indiscriminate use of the veld for the purposes of ablutions must be permitted under any circumstances;	✓✓					
	Where mobile chemical toilets are required, the following must be ensured: a) Toilets are located no closer than 100 m to any watercourse or water body;	✓✓					
	b) Toilets are secured to the ground to prevent them from toppling due to wind or any other cause;	✓✓					

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	c) No spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and the contents are managed in accordance with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	d) Toilets have an external closing mechanism and are closed and secured from the outside when not in use to prevent toilet paper from being blown out;	✓✓					
	e) Toilets are emptied before long weekends and workers holidays, and must be locked after working hours;	✓✓					
	f) Toilets are serviced regularly and the ECO must inspect toilets to ensure compliance to health standards;	✓✓					
	A copy of the waste disposal certificates must be maintained.	✓✓					
	Undertake environmentally-friendly pest control in the camp area;	✓✓					
	Ensure that the workforce is sensitised to the effects of sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV AIDS;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that information posters on AIDS are displayed in the Contractor Camp area;	✓✓					
	Information and education relating to sexually transmitted diseases to be made available to both construction workers and local community, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Free condoms must be made available to all staff on site at central points;	✓✓					
	Medical support must be made available;	✓✓					
	Provide access to Voluntary HIV Testing and Counselling Services.	✓✓					
	Compile an Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) prior to the commencement of the proposed project;	✓✓					
	The Emergency Plan must deal with accidents, potential spillages and fires in line with relevant legislation;	✓✓					
	All staff must be made aware of emergency procedures as part of environmental awareness training;	✓✓					
	The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	In the event of emergency necessary mitigation measures to contain the spill or leak must be implemented (see Hazardous Substances section 5.17).	✓✓					
6	The use and storage of hazardous substances to be minimised and non-hazardous and non-toxic alternatives substituted where possible;	✓✓					
	All hazardous substances must be stored in suitable containers as defined in the Method Statement;	✓✓					
	Containers must be clearly marked to indicate contents, quantities and safety requirements;	✓✓					
	All storage areas must be bunded. The bunded area must be of sufficient capacity to contain a spill / leak from the stored containers;	✓✓					
	Bunded areas to be suitably lined with a SABS approved liner;	✓✓					
	An Alphabetical Hazardous Chemical Substance (HCS) control sheet must be drawn up and kept up to date on a continuous basis;	✓✓					
	All hazardous chemicals that will be used on site must have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);	✓✓					
	All employees working with HCS must be trained in the safe use of the substance and according to the safety data sheet;	✓✓					
	Employees handling hazardous substances / materials must be aware of the potential impacts and follow appropriate safety measures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be made available;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that diesel and other liquid fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid is stored in appropriate storage tanks or in bowsers;	✓✓					
	The tanks/ bowsers must be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete) with a permanent bund. The impermeable lining must extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund must be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers (110% statutory requirement plus an allowance for rainfall);	✓✓					
	The floor of the bund must be sloped, draining to an oil separator;	✓✓					
	Provision must be made for refuelling at the storage area by protecting the soil with an impermeable groundcover. Where dispensing equipment is used, a drip tray must be used to ensure small spills are contained;	✓✓					
	All empty externally dirty drums must be stored on a drip tray or within a bunded area;	✓✓					
	No unauthorised access into the hazardous substances storage areas must be permitted;	✓✓					
	No smoking must be allowed within the vicinity of the hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Adequate fire-fighting equipment must be made available at all hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Where refuelling away from the dedicated refuelling station is required, a mobile refuelling unit must be used. Appropriate ground protection such as drip trays must be used;	✓✓					
	An appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity/s involving the use of hazardous substance must be available at all times;	✓✓					
	The responsible operator must have the required training to make use of the spill kit in emergency situations;	✓✓					

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	An appropriate number of spill kits must be available and must be located in all areas where activities are being undertaken;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, contaminated soil must be collected in containers and stored in a central location and disposed of according to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008. Refer to Section 5.7 for procedures concerning storm and waste water management and 5.8 for solid and hazardous waste management.	✓✓					
	Where possible and practical all maintenance of vehicles and equipment must take place in the workshop area;	✓✓					
	During servicing of vehicles or equipment, especially where emergency repairs are effected outside the workshop area, a suitable drip tray must be used to prevent spills onto the soil. The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or be removed from site to facilitate repair;	✓✓					
	Workshop areas must be monitored for oil and fuel spills;	✓✓					
	Appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity taking place must be available;	✓✓					
	The workshop area must have a bunded concrete slab that is sloped to facilitate runoff into a collection sump or suitable oil / water separator where maintenance work on vehicles and equipment can be performed;	✓✓					
	Water drainage from the workshop must be contained and managed in accordance Section 5.7: Storm and waste water management.	✓✓					
	Concrete mixing must be carried out on an impermeable surface;	✓✓					
	Batching plants areas must be fitted with a containment facility for the collection of cement laden water.	✓✓					
	Dirty water from the batching plant must be contained to prevent soil and groundwater contamination	✓✓					
	Bagged cement must be stored in an appropriate facility and at least 10 m away from any water courses, gullies and drains;	✓✓					
	A washout facility must be provided for washing of concrete associated equipment. Water used for washing must be restricted;	✓✓					
	Hardened concrete from the washout facility or concrete mixer can either be reused or disposed of at an appropriate licenced disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Empty cement bags must be secured with adequate binding material if these will be temporarily stored on site;	✓✓					
	Sand and aggregates containing cement must be kept damp to prevent the generation of dust (Refer to Section 5.20: Dust emissions)	✓✓					
6	Any excess sand, stone and cement must be removed or reused from site on completion of construction period and disposed at a registered disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Temporary fencing must be erected around batching plants in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation;	✓✓					
	Take all reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust as a result of project development activities to the satisfaction of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be avoided until such time as soil stripping is required and similarly exposed surfaces must be re- vegetated or stabilised as soon as is practically possible;	✓✓					
	Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials must be avoided under high wind conditions or when a visible dust plume is present;	✓✓					
	During high wind conditions, the ECO must evaluate the situation and make recommendations as to whether dust-damping measures are adequate, or whether working will cease altogether until the wind speed drops to an acceptable level;	✓✓					
	Where possible, soil stockpiles must be located in sheltered areas where they are not exposed to the erosive effects of the wind;	✓✓					
	Where erosion of stockpiles becomes a problem, erosion control measures must be implemented at the discretion of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Vehicle speeds must not exceed 40 km/h along dust roads or 20 km/h when traversing unconsolidated and non-vegetated areas;	✓✓					
	Straw stabilisation must be applied at a rate of one bale/10m^2 and harrowed into the top 100 mm of top material, for all completed earthworks;				-		This condition to be confirmed with technical specifications for earthworks and may be NA
	For significant areas of excavation or exposed ground, dust suppression measures must be used to minimise the spread of dust.	✓✓					
	Any blasting activity must be conducted by a suitably licensed blasting contractor; and	✓✓					
	Notification of surrounding landowners, emergency services site personnel of blasting activity 24 hours prior to such activity taking place on Site.	✓✓					
	The Contractor must keep noise level within acceptable limits, Restrict the use of sound amplification equipment for communication and emergency only.	✓✓					
6.22	**Noise** All vehicles and machinery must be fitted with appropriate silencing technology and must be properly maintained; Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise must be recorded and communicated. Where possible or applicable, provide transport to and from the site on a daily basis for construction workers; Develop a Code of Conduct for the construction phase.	✓✓					

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6.23	**Fire Prevention** Designate smoking areas where the fire hazard could be regarded as insignificant;	✓✓					
	Firefighting equipment must be available on all vehicles located on site;	✓✓					
	The local Fire Protection Agency (FPA) must be informed of construction activities;	✓✓					
	Contact numbers for the FPA and emergency services must be communicated in environmental awareness training and displayed at a central location on site;	✓✓					
	Two way swop of contact details between ECO and FPA.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time site based ESCO
6.24	**Stockpiling and stockpile areas** All material that is excavated during the project development phase (either during piling (if required) or earthworks) must be stored appropriately on site in order to minimise impacts to watercourses, watercourses and water bodies;	✓✓					
	All stockpiled material must be maintained and kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by undertaking regular weeding and control methods;	✓✓					
	Topsoil stockpiles must not exceed 2 m in height;	✓✓					
	During periods of strong winds and heavy rain, the stockpiles must be covered with appropriate material (e.g. cloth, tarpaulin etc.);	✓✓					
	Where possible, sandbags (or similar) must be placed at the bases of the stockpiled material in order to prevent erosion of the material.	✓✓					
6.25	**Civil Works** Where terracing is required, topsoil must be collected and retained for the purpose of re-use later to rehabilitate disturbed areas not covered by yard stone;	✓✓					
	Areas to be rehabilitated include terrace embankments and areas outside the high voltage yards;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where required, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	These areas can be stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas must be managed in accordance with Section 5.35: Landscaping and rehabilitation;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	All excess spoil generated during terracing activities must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a recognised landfill site; and	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
6.26	**Excavation of foundation, cable trenching and drainage systems** All excess spoil generated during foundation excavation must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a licensed landfill site, if not used for backfilling purposes;	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Management of equipment for excavation purposes must be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; and	✓✓					
	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
6.27	**Installation of foundations, cable trenching and drainage systems** Batching of cement to be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.19: Batching plants; and Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.28	**Installation of equipment** Management of dust must be conducted in accordance with Section 5. 20: Dust emissions; Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
5.2	**Steelwork Assembly and Erection** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
6.29	**Cabling and Stringing** Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and	✓✓					
6.30	**Testing and Commissioning** Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.31	**Socio-economic** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts	✓✓					
	Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste (off cuts etc.) shall be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 6.8: Solid waste and hazardous Management;	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement communication strategies to facilitate public participation;	✓✓					
	Develop and implement a collaborative and constructive approach to conflict resolution as part of the external stakeholder engagement process;	✓✓					
	Sustain continuous communication and liaison with neighbouring owners and residents	✓✓					
	Create work and training opportunities for local stakeholders; and	✓✓					
	Where feasible, no workers, with the exception of security personnel, must be permitted to stay over-night on the site. This would reduce the risk to local farmers.				-		NA, no workers stay overnight on site
6.32	**Temporary closure of site** Bunds must be emptied (where applicable) and need to be undertaken in accordance with the impact management actions included in sections 5.17: Hazardous substances and 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Hazardous storage areas must be well ventilated;	✓✓					
	Fire extinguishers must be serviced and accessible. Service records to be filed and audited at last service;	✓✓					
	Emergency and contact details displayed must be displayed;	✓✓					
	Security personnel must be briefed and have the facilities to contact or be contacted by relevant management and emergency personnel;	✓✓					
	Night hazards such as reflectors, lighting, traffic signage etc. must have been checked;	✓✓					
	Fire hazards identified and the local authority must have been notified of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	Structures vulnerable to high winds must be secured;	✓✓					
	Wind and dust mitigation must be implemented;	✓✓					
	Cement and materials stores must have been secured;	✓✓					
	Toilets must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Refuse bins must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Drip trays must have been emptied and secured.	✓✓					
6.33	**Dismantling of old equipment** All old equipment removed during the project must be stored in such a way as to prevent pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	Oil containing equipment must be stored to prevent leaking or be stored on drip trays;	✓✓					
	All scrap steel must be stacked neatly and any disused and broken insulators must be stored in containers;	✓✓					
	Once material has been scrapped and the contract has been placed for removal, the disposal Contractor must ensure that any equipment containing pollution causing substances is dismantled and transported in such a way as to prevent spillage and pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must also be equipped to contain and clean up any pollution causing spills; and Disposal of unusable material must be at a licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
6.34	**Landscaping and rehabilitation** All areas disturbed by construction activities must be subject to landscaping and rehabilitation; All spoil and waste must be disposed of to a registered waste site;				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a

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							comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL.
	All slopes must be assessed for contouring, and to contour only when the need is identified in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL.
	Berms that have been created must have a slope of 1:4 and be replanted with indigenous species and grasses that approximates the original condition;				-		
	Where new access roads have crossed cultivated farmlands, that lands must be rehabilitated by ripping which must be agreed to by the holder of the EA and the landowners;				-		
	Rehabilitation of access roads outside of farmland;				-		
	Indigenous species must be used for with species and/grasses to where it compliments or approximates the original condition;				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be used for rehabilitation (refer to Section 5.24: Stockpiling and stockpiled areas);				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread so as to facilitate seeding and minimise loss of soil due to erosion;				-		
	Before placing topsoil, all visible weeds from the placement area and from the topsoil must be removed;				-		
	Subsoil must be ripped before topsoil is placed;				-		
	The rehabilitation must be timed so that rehabilitation can take place at the optimal time for vegetation establishment;				-		
	Where impacted through construction related activity, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		
	Sloped areas stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		
	Spoil can be used for backfilling or landscaping as long as it is covered by a minimum of 150 mm of topsoil.				-		
	Where required, re-vegetation including hydro-seeding can be enhanced using a vegetation seed mixture as described below. A mixture of seed can be used provided the mixture is carefully selected to ensure the following: a) Annual and perennial plants are chosen;				-		
	b) Pioneer species are included;				-		
	c) Species chosen must be indigenous to the area with the seeds used coming from the area;				-		
	d) Root systems must have a binding effect on the soil;				-		
	e) The final product must not cause an ecological imbalance in the area.				-		
Part C - Impact Management Actions based on site specific environmental attributes							
	General The Owner shall ensure an Independent Auditor undertakes a compliance audit of the project every five years and submit the findings to DFFE. The Report must comply with the provision of Appendix 7 of the NEMA.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Botanical There should be no indiscriminate driving of vehicles 'in the veld' i.e. off designated roads and access routes.	✓✓					
	Construction areas must be clearly marked and no activity should occur outside these areas apart from access.	✓✓					
	Toilet facilities must be provided during the construction phase. The veld should not be used for ablutions.	✓✓					
9	Introduction of spread of alien invasive plant species must be avoided. Strict monitoring for possible invasion by alien plans species must be implemented and should remain in place for three years post-construction. Of particular note is the avoidance of spread of *Opuntia ficus-indica* (Prickly-pear – 'spiny form'). During the operational phase there must be ongoing monitoring to ensure that no alien invasive plant species are introduced to the sub-station site and that weedy species are eradicated.	✓✓					
	An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must oversee post-construction site cleaning and all construction sites must be inspected for cleanliness post-construction.	✓✓					
	Bats Artificial lighting - Consciously switch off all lights at a construction area when not required anymore, do not let it burn throughout the night. If suitable for the purpose utilize lighting temperatures (colours/wavelengths) that attract less insects.	✓✓					

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	Foraging habitat loss - Adhere to the sensitivity map. Keep to designated areas and designated roads with all construction vehicles. Damaged areas not required after construction should be rehabilitated by an experienced vegetation succession specialist.	✓✓					
	Fauna Before vegetation clearance commences, areas must be walked and slow-moving animals removed out of the impact area.	✓✓					
	Construction workers should be made aware of slow-moving and cryptic species such as tortoises.	✓✓					
	Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm by persons with the necessary training in identification and handling of snakes.	✓✓					
	All construction staff shall undergo environmental awareness training and must be informed that disruption, trapping or snaring of wildlife is not permitted.	✓✓					
	Extra care should be taken on high fire danger index or rating days (orange or red days, see http://www.forestry.co.za/fire-danger-index/), where wildfire could start easily and spread rapidly, causing a high mortality in fauna species. High risk hot work should be carefully controlled and firefighting provisions must be on hand to quickly attend to and extinguish fires on these days.	✓✓					
	The presence of the switching station should not result in a disruption of the natural fire frequency, which could otherwise result in an accumulation of senescent vegetation and fuel so that when a fire does eventually occur it is faster moving and more intense than an natural fire, and can result in an increased mortality of fauna and retard vegetation recovery, cause the soil to turn hydrophobic and result in an increased risk of significant soil erosion. Thus the WEF owner must have agreements in place with local fire protection association, land owners and fire services to manage a wildfire, i.e. the setting of back burns from the ridgeline to counter wildfire conflagration of ridge top. Thus managing habitat vitality and biodiversity.	✓✓					
9	**Agriculture/soils** Minimise the footprint of disturbance.	✓✓					
	Implement an effective stormwater control system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. Include periodical site inspection in environmental performance reporting that inspects the effectiveness of the run-off control system and specifically records occurrence or not of any erosion on site or downstream.	✓✓					
	Prohibit vehicular passage off designated roads and construction areas and use dust control measures during construction. Include periodic site inspections in environmental performance reporting that specifically records occurrence, or not, of off-road vehicle tracks in specific areas.	✓✓					
	If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them.	✓✓					
	Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces). During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. Erosion must be controlled where necessary on rehabilitated areas.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL.
	Establish an effective record-keeping system for each area where soil is disturbed for constructional purposes. These records should be included in environmental performance reports, and should include all of the below: Record the GPS coordinates of each area.	✓✓					
	Record the date of topsoil stripping.	✓✓					
	Record the GPS coordinates of where the topsoil is stockpiled.	✓✓					
	Record the date of cessation of construction (or operation) activities at the particular site.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on cessation of constructional activities.	✓✓					
	Record date and depth of re-spreading of topsoil.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on completion of rehabilitation and on an annual basis thereafter to show vegetation establishment and evaluate progress of restoration over time.						

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	Palaeontology Remove any fossils found and send to a museum for curation – implement the chance find procedure. During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil material by the responsible ECO. Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible Environmental Control Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e. the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy).				-		Noted, no new palaeontological sites or fossils have been discovered at this stage
	Freshwater Contaminated runoff from the construction activities on site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction should preferably be undertaken in the low rainfall months when stormwater runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features or minimised during high rainfall events.	✓✓					
	After the construction phase, impacted areas within the freshwater features that have been disturbed should be rehabilitated, and re-vegetated with suitable vegetation.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels, these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. Should the site be decommissioned, these structures should be removed from the channels and the disturbed areas rehabilitated.	✓✓					
	Any increase in stormwater runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed within the drainage lines.	✓✓					
	Stormwater management for the site should be such that there are no direct discharges of stormwater arising from constructed areas into any of the freshwater features.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas should be monitored and managed in terms of the growth of invasive alien plants in/on river beds/banks.	✓✓					
Conditions common to the OHPL EMPrs							
	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation.	✓✓					
	Only use existing access routes to reached infrastructure, proper identification of new AIPs introductions	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas	✓✓					
	Restrict vegetation clearing to the minimum footprint area to decrease the impact on habitat integrity and diversity		✓				Three (3) deviated sections of the OHPL beyond the 100m corridor were identified for 11 or 12 towers; namely SW164A, SW165, SW154A, SW154B, CR13, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R. It was observed during the May 2025 monthly audit that relocation of 4 of the deviated tower positions (SW164A, SW165, SW154A & SW154B) back to within the 100m corridor was underway. On that basis, the **NC** finding was and is currently rated as **PC**. Relocation of the 7 or 8 CR tower deviations is yet to be undertaken. Monitoring of rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage will continue and once complete, the finding can be closed out and rated as **C**.
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats	✓✓					

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	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15 m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora	✓✓					
	Access roads should be kept to existing roads, as far as possible, so as to reduce fragmentation of natural habitat outside of the authorised footprint.	✓✓					
	Upon completion of construction activities, it must be ensured that no bare areas remain, and that indigenous species be used to revegetate the disturbed area.	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas.	✓✓					
	Removal of AIP species should preferably commence during the planning phase and continue throughout the construction and operational phases thereby ensuring that no AIP propagules are spread with construction rubble, or soils contaminated with AIP seeds during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Construction and/or alterations within this habitat unit is highly advised against, not only is wetlands protected under certain legislative documents they are of ecologically important ESA.	✓✓					
	Implement erosion control measures where necessary to ensure that further habitat loss does not occur.	✓✓					
	All soils compacted because of maintenance activities should be ripped and reprofiled to natural levels and revegetated with indigenous vegetation. Establishment of reintroduced vegetation within such disturbed areas must be monitored as part of maintenance activities to ensure no cumulative loss of floral habitat.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched and marked for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	A rescue and relocation plan must be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all floral SCC that will potentially be impacted by the proposed development. A Floral SCC Management Plan must also be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all SCC that will not be impacted directly but that could be impacted by edge effect impacts from operational and maintenance phase activities. The SCC Management Plan can be incorporated into the Rehabilitation Plan and must focus on the protection of specific RDL, and NT species that form part of the Study Area.	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be restricted to what is absolutely necessary and should remain within the approved development footprint.	✓✓					
	Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the construction activities. Additional road construction should be limited to what is absolutely necessary, and the footprint thereof kept to a minimal.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC species.	✓✓					
	Regular monitoring of SCC present and observation regarding their extent and abundance.	✓✓					
	Proper management plans to (if possible) relocated or avoid disturbing SCC species, especially those which are sensitive to disturbance.	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities.	✓✓					
Terrestrial Ecology - Fauna	Footprint areas (Pylons and servitude road) are to remain as small as possible with only those are necessary being cleared. Only tall trees located under the powerline are to be cut back, but not totally removed. As much herbaceous and shrubland vegetation as possible must remain under the powerlines. Small reptile and arachnid species should they not self-relocate must be carefully moved to habitat outside of the disturbance footprint.	✓✓					
	Existing roads must be used and as far as possible no new roads constructed.	✓✓					
	Avoid placement of pylons and service roads within this habitat unit and the associated zones of regulation. Do not clear any riparian vegetation within the powerline servitude. Where absolutely necessary only trim tall trees, do not cut them down.	✓✓					
	Manage edge effects and Alien Plant proliferation. Manage erosion and footprint creep.	✓✓					
	Vehicles to use designated roads as far as possible. Minimise vegetation clearance to only what is needed. No collection or destruction of faunal species and SCC is to occur. SCC to be relocated outside of disturbance footprint if they do not relocate themselves (Professional help may be required for such).	✓✓					
	Manage alien plant proliferation in disturbed areas and footprints. No catching / hunting of faunal species during operational activities. Manage erosion to ensure further habitat degradation does not occur. Do not clear vegetation unnecessarily under the powerline servitude.	✓✓					
	No collection or trapping of faunal SCC. Manage edge effects, habitat degradation and alien plant proliferation.	✓✓					
Aquatic ecology	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses;	✓✓					
	Due to the accessibility of the sites, no unnecessary crossing of the watercourses may be permitted and it is strongly recommended that the existing farm and access roads be utilised	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses

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	It is strongly recommended that all support structures associated with the proposed powerline infrastructure be located outside the delineated extent of the identified watercourses and their 32m NEMA ZoR.	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	Maintenance vehicles must make use of dedicated access roads and no indiscriminate movement in the watercourses may be permitted	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate movement of construction equipment in the watercourses and buffer zones surrounding the watercourses may be permitted. Use must be made of the existing roads during the decommissioning phase	✓✓					
	All surface infrastructure (including throughflow structures) must be decommissioned. All materials must be removed from the watercourses (where applicable) and may temporarily be stored/ stockpiled outside of the delineated extent of the watercourses, where after it must be removed from site and disposed of at a registered disposal facility	✓✓					
Avifauna	All construction activities should be strictly managed according to generally accepted environmental best practice standards, so as to avoid any unnecessary impact on the receiving environment.	✓✓					
	All temporary disturbed areas should be rehabilitated according to the site's rehabilitation plan, following construction.				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPLs.
	The overhead cables (specifically the earth wires) should be fitted with an approved anti bird collision line marking device to make cables more visible to birds in flight and reduce the likelihood of collisions. This should be done according to the Eskom Distribution standards in terms of device spacing and other factors. Literature around the world points towards a 50-60% reduction in bird collision risk if the line is marked (Jenkins, Smallie & Diamond, 2010; Shaw et al, 2021). The line marking device should be a dynamic (moving – bird flapper type) device.	✓✓					From May 2024 the ECO recommended that bird flight diverters be fitted to the strung sections of the SW OHPL. Following on from the NCR which was issued by the ECO in March 2025, the ECO commends the response and actions taken during April 2025 to deliver the devices to site and commence with fitment. The basis for changing the audit findings from **NC** to **C** and closing out the NCR is based on the fitment of the devices continuing as an urgent priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates
	The new power line should be patrolled during operation by Eskom annually to measure any impacts on birds (through detecting collision fatalities) and to monitor the durability of the line marking devices.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Where multiple devices on a span have failed (broken off or become stuck and non-dynamic due to wind) they should be replaced immediately.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Any recorded bird fatality data should be submitted to the Eskom –EWT Strategic Partnership where it will be curated and publicly accessible.				-		No bird fatalities recorded or reported to ECO at this stage
	The pylon structure to be used provides sufficient clearance between phase and phase and phase and earth to mitigate against the risk of bird electrocution.	✓✓					
	It is recommended as a precautionary measure that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to further provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware.				-		The ECO has communicated the requirement of fitment of bird perches to pylon tops. Although this activity has been noted as not yet applicable in previous reports, it is now imminently required.
	It is also essential that if any of the pylon structures are changed, we are given opportunity to assess the electrocution risk of the new structure and design mitigation.				-		There have been no new structure and design pylon structures at this stage
Heritage	An archaeologist/ heritage practitioner should conduct a walkthrough of a section of the proposed new servitude for the transmission line after vegetation clearing from: the Remaining Extent of the Farm Brakhill No. 139 (GPS reading: 33.31.328 ; S 25.23.426 E) to the Grassridge substation.	✓✓					
	All construction activities must be monitored or alternatively a person must be specially trained, for example the ECO, to conduct the monitoring. This must include the clearing of vegetation, levelling, excavations for other underground/ buried infrastructure and all above ground construction activities.	✓✓					

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	Construction managers/foremen should also be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.	✓✓					
	If any human remains (or any other concentrations of archaeological heritage material) are exposed during construction, all work must cease in the immediate area of the finds and must be reported immediately to the archaeologist at the Albany Museum in Makhanda (Tel.: 046 622 2312) or to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (Tel.: 043 7450 888). Sufficient time should be allowed to investigate and to remove/collect such material. Recommendations will follow from the investigation and may include: - Consultation with the local communities regarding the conditions for the possible removal, storage and reburial (in the case of human remains) of heritage material.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If the local communities agree to the removal of human remains and heritage, an archaeologist must apply for permits from the Eastern Cape Province Heritage Resources Authority to collect and/or excavate sites/materials from archaeological sites impacted by the development.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Consultation with the Albany Museum (repository for archaeological material in the Eastern Cape) regarding permit(s) to remove the heritage material, the storing, curating and costs involved.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A Phase 2 Mitigation process to systematically excavate and to remove the archaeological deposits before construction of the development continues.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Monitor construction activities and implement chance fossil find procedure.	✓✓					Noted, Chance fossil find procedure available on site
		Summary calculation					
		349	1	0	55	0	**405** (total no. of conditions)
		349	1	0	55	0	**350** (audited) **55** (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(349x2)+(1x1)+(0x0)] / (350x2) x100
		EMPr Compliance					**99.9%**

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ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf Wind Energy Facility and Main Access Road, Eastern Cape Province

June 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

June 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisations and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

30 June 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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Observations and recommendations are the result of practices and conditions observed and information made available to us in various forms at the time of our site visits. They do not purport to refer to or guarantee compliance with local or government regulations which may be applicable to such practices and conditions. This report should not be considered a definitive listing of all existing risks nor an absolute solution to all indicated risks, or hazards present from time to time in the Client Organisation. The report should always be considered in its entirety; individual sentences, paragraphs or sections of the report should not be used in isolation.

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REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf Wind Energy Facility and Main Access Road
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	00
DATE	02/07/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	02/07/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	TBC	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	02 July 2025	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	02 July 2025	Electronic
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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
CR	Critically Endangered
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EN	Endangered
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**) and the associated WEF Access Road (hereafter referred to as the "**project**"), which is located in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa an approximate distance of 44km from the town of Jansenville travelling in a southerly and south-easterly direction along the R75 tar road.

In relation to the construction phase the combined project footprint includes material laydown areas, a construction site camp and a temporary concrete batch plant area, the latter having been demobilised in August 2024. Upon completion of construction the operational project component will comprise a WEF consisting of 17 wind turbines, overhead and underground powerline cabling, a 33/132kV substation, an operational and maintenance building and an internal main access road. During the operational phase, the WEF will connect to new overhead powerlines ("**OHPLs**") which are currently under construction under separate EAs. Prior to the commencement of the operational phase, it is planned that the current OHPL EA holder will transfer the OHPL EAs over to Eskom.

The independent ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EAs"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

This report provides an indication of the overall environmental compliance and performance of the project including insight relating to environmental challenges, opportunities and potential environmental risks obtained through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) Environmental Authorisations
    i. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 (Wolf WEF and Substation)
    ii. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516 (Wolf Main Access Road)
b) Environmental Management Programmes
c) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework
d) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the project

Project name	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPr (Compiled by, date)	Date
Wolf Wind Farm near Wolwefontein, Eastern Cape	~~14/12/16/3/3/2/599~~ ~~14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM1~~ ~~14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM3~~ 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM4 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1	~~14 Sep 2015~~ ~~17 Nov 2015~~ ~~1 Sep 2017~~ 26 Nov 2018 22 Sep 2020 02 Feb 2022 25 May 2022	Zutari, 2022	25 Mar 2022
Main Access Road for the Wolf Wind Farm	14/12/16/3/3/1/2516	24 Aug 2022	Savannah, 2022	May 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake daily inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) *Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and*
b) *Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.*

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in May 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken on 18th June 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~17.5 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
Fax	+27 86 555 0693
Email	craigb@ncc-group.co.za
Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional body registrations	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("**SACNASP**")
	Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa ("**EAPASA**")
Affiliations / Memberships	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa ("**IAIAsa**") Southern African Society of Aquatic Scientists ("**SASAqS**") Zoological Society of Southern Africa ("**ZSSA**")
Qualifications	MSc, BSc Hons, BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

The ESCO provides weekly updates of the progress of activities on site. Construction work activities underway during June 2025 included the following:

- Preparation and commissioning process for alignment of the turbines
- Demobilisation (packing and removal) of storage containers from site
- Housekeeping
- Rehabilitation and maintenance around access road verge and around turbine hardstands
- Drainage and stormwater maintenance along the main access road
- Civil and building construction at the WEF (Lupo/IPP) Substation which included:
    - Installation of perimeter fencing
    - Excavations and earthing
    - Oil dam construction
    - Installation of conservancy tank
    - O&M building construction

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in June 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas have been designated at the contractor's main site offices/laydown areas for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to the licensed waste facilities. There is a waste storage area remaining at the Concor site office consisting of wheelie bins, a general waste skip and a recycling area (See **Photos' 3c** and **4c**). There are also wheelie bins available at the WEF substation (**Photo 11a**) and the Vestas laydown area however this area was in the process of being demobilised and reduced in size in May 2025 and will likely be fully de-established within a few months after which rehabilitation will need to be undertaken. A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. No general waste ([1]0m³) was disposed of in the month of June 2025 with no waste materials taken for recycling.

4.2 Hazardous waste

Hazardous waste bins are available at the waste storage area at the WEF (Lupo) Substation with one large skip stationed at the Mayogi laydown area which is serviced as and when required by Oricol. No hazardous waste ([2]0m³) was disposed of in June 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

Mobile chemical ablution facilities are available at working areas the site. The service provider, Liyavuyisa Logistics, services Concor's facilities twice per week and disposes sewage waste at the Jansenville Wastewater Treatment Plant ("**WTP**"). East Cape Toilet Hire and Sanitech are the appointed sub-contractors for servicing the Vestas mobile ablution facilities for disposal at Fishwater Flats.

[1, 2] Total monthly amount combined for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

Ablution facilities at the Concor site office block are connected to a 12m^3 (12 000L) conservancy tank which is emptied and disposed of at the Jansenville WTP, as and when required. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in June 2025 amounted to [3]16 650L. In addition 1000L of greywater from the greywater flow bin located at the Vestas office block was disposed of in June 2025 (serviced by EC Toilet Hire disposed of at Fishwater flats disposal facility). Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the entrance to the WEF to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits are available at each site where work activities are underway (See **Photo 7a**). An arrestor bed has been constructed at the start of the main access road to the WEF turbines as another protective measure which has the intended function of slowing down and/or halting a runaway vehicle that may fail mechanically and come down the steep gradient of the WEF access road. Various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring such as oil spill kits and barricading (**Photo 8a**) were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspections.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no: 27/2/2/L570/1/1 is available for the WEF for the abstraction of groundwater from an existing borehole (GA JA02400) located at the main site office (location 33°28'04.73"S, 24°99'36.75"E). Abstraction from the existing borehole for June 2025 was 16m³. Temporary water storage facilities are available at the site office and at the WEF construction site. Records of all water use activities are noted in a centralised water use register. The concrete batch plant has been demobilised and water abstraction is no longer required for this particular activity.

[3]Total monthly amount combined for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is also comprised largely of rocks and boulders, is separately stockpiled (See **Photo 6a**) and as and where required, has and is being shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas (See **Photos' 1a** to **4a**). The original topsoil and rock material which was previously stripped and stockpiled at the WEF during earthworks activities has been re-distributed over several previously disturbed footprint areas as part of the rehabilitation process. Grass growth on a number of road verges and hardstand edges due to grass seeding by hand has had some success in areas with fair to good natural vegetation re-growth observed in several areas under rehabilitation (See **Photos' 1a** and **3a**). There are a few sections where the MVA cable trenches are not yet backfilled (See **Photo 5a**) or which have recently been backfilled and levelled where vegetation re-growth and cover remains sparse (See **Photo 4a**). Erosion prevention and stormwater measures have been put in place and should continue to be maintained to minimise potential erosion and loss of soil due to heavy rainfall and strong winds.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 WEF, Substation and Main Access Road

All 17 turbines were erected/assembled in April 2025 with the installation of bird sensors on the turbines being undertaken during May 2025. The sensors will function to monitor and warn birds flying towards the operational turbines and if necessary, switch off the rotating blades until the birds have passed. The re-placement of rock, subsoil and topsoil onto the sloped edges of the WTG hardstands and batters, including the access road verges, first commenced around July 2024 and was progressively undertaken during the remainder of 2024 with landscaping, soil re-levelling and re-shaping continuing into 2025. The gravel section of the main access road mostly remains in good condition with no major signs of damage or erosion observed during the June monthly site visit (See **Photos' 5b** and **6b**).

In terms of the fill-slope adjacent to the paved road section, there is limited / minimal vegetation re-growth along the road verge (See **Photo 3b** and **4b**). In terms of the cut-slope there is also very little vegetation establishment (See **Photo 1b**) which is primarily due to the largely mineral nature of the original, underlying geology of the ridge and the limited quantity and depth of topsoil and organic matter. Some deposited gravel material was observed in one of the stormwater culverts this month (**Photo 2b**), primarily as a result weathering and erosion of loose material and stormwater run-off from the unvegetated cut-slope and bare ground surfaces. Monitoring of erosion, rock-falls and/or rock-slides should continue to ensure the slopes are stable from a geotechnical perspective. If deemed to be technically, financially and environmentally feasible, there are a

number of potential engineered solutions which may be considered to further stabilise the road verges and the cut- and fill-slopes.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates are being implemented with gates opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit to the WEF farm properties. Barricading is being maintained (See **Photo 8a**) and should continue to be maintained around any and all open excavations to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and subsequent landowner conflict and damage claims. Daily inspections and weekly reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

An existing farm building and yard area is being utilised by the principal contractor (Concor) as their main site office and laydown facility. Ablution facilities are available which are connected to a conservancy tank which formed part of the original (existing) farm buildings. Vestas has utilised a temporary laydown area near the intersection of the R75 and the WEF entrance road as their laydown and office area (**Photo 5c**) which will be rehabilitated once they have fully demobilised and departed from site. This is likely imminent in the coming months given all the wind turbines have been assembled.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the contractors during June 2025 included topics on HIV/AIDS, safety around animals, waste and litter management and training and awareness.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting

upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during June 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. To date no NCRs have been issued by the ECO relating to the WEF and the associated main access road.

12 REHABILITATION

Earthworks rehabilitation first commenced in July 2024 along the road verges and the sloped edges of the turbine hardstands. This included the filling and levelling of sub-soil followed by the re-placement, grading and shaping of topsoil. A rehabilitation register and rehabilitation handover documents were compiled and as rehabilitation was undertaken around the turbine positions and various disturbed areas, reports for each section were compiled and submitted for review and approval. Rehabilitation efforts have also included the re-seeding of sloped areas by hand. Natural re-growth of vegetation was aided by the summer rainfall months which has been robust in a number of areas with less success observed in areas with less topsoil and/or more recent construction disturbances. In comparison to visual observations during the previous five months, an increase in coverage of vegetation in terms of overall ground cover was observed in the same WEF areas this month. However vegetation cover remains sparse in a number of areas along the turbine batters and road verges with ongoing monitoring recommended until project completion.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit on 18th June 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EAs and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management
    viii. Environmental awareness
    ix. Rehabilitation
    x. Record-keeping and document control

- Documentation review. This included:
    i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements
    ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings
    iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented
    iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification

- Audit Report compilation. This included:
    i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
    ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;
ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and
iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not Auditable/Audited** (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable. No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify

potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;
ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;
iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;
iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;
v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of five hundred and thirty-seven (**537**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, four hundred and sixty-seven (**467**) are **compliant,** zero (**0**) are **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) are **partially-compliant**, forty seven (**47**) were **not audited/applicable** and twenty three (**23**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 4**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

18.1 Major improvements required

None.

18.2 Minor improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **100%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs (**Table 4**).

Table 4: Overall compliance rating for the June 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EAs and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf WEF & Main Access Road, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**Wolf WEF and Substation EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	74	0	0	13	11	(100%)
2	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
3	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
4	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
5	**Wolf WEF Main Access Road EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	32	0	0	15	3	(100%)
6	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 - Zutari)	72	0	0	3	6	(100%)
7	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 - Savannah)	283	0	0	16	0	(100%)
	Overall total no. conditions	467	0	0	47	23	**537**
	Audited conditions	467	-	-	-	-	**934** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	934	0	0	-	-	**934** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[(934+0+0)] / 934} x100					**100%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	86.96%	0%	0%	8.75%	4.28%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue with the implementation of appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required.
- Continue to monitor, remove and dispose of invasive vegetation from the construction footprints.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Continue to manage dust by suppression with water-spraying, as and when required.
- Consider appointing a qualified botanist to undertake an annual audit of the development footprint and immediate surroundings in terms of section 6.2 of the WEF Access Road EMPr.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase (construction) of the WEF development, it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EAs, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns - nil

No	Observation date	Concern	*Suggested Due Date by ECO	Proposed Corrective Action	Action Status	Closure status

The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
001	12 May 2023	Excessive dust and failure to implement dust suppression measures	Immediate (12 May 2023)	An additional water source was identified to assist with dust suppression measures. An ADT truck is located permanently on the mountain and conducts dust mitigation on the turbine sites, the access road and internal roads. The second water truck moves on the R75 to the greywater site in Jansenville	An increase in dust suppression operations and resources have been implemented however due to rains during the period effectiveness was unable to be determined	14 Jun 2023

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures
16 June 2024	Release of water	Potential soil erosion	A water meter was driven over by an excavator and caused the release of an unknown amount of water. No water entered a watercourse and the water was clean. The incident occurred due to a lack of identifying infrastructure present within the footprint	unknown	The water was stopped and meter fixed by the farmer. The cost of the repairs was handled by the contractor and paid to the farmer. The area was investigated by the EO and no erosion or contamination was caused	Awareness training and induction
17 June 2024	Animal casualty	Social	A cow was found stuck one of the MV cable trenches. The cow was lifted out of the trench, found to have a dislocated hip and was transported to the farmer's abattoir on his request	n/a	The trenches in the area were barricaded to prevent livestock from moving over the trenches	Awareness training and induction

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Audit observations at the Wolf WEF and Substation

Photo 1a: All turbines have been erected. Rehabilitation progress along the backfilled MVA trench adjacent to the access road is good with visible re-growth of vegetation

Photo 2a: All containers at the previous laydown area utilised by Vestas have been removed and rehabilitation has been undertaken (area denoted by where the TLB is parked)

Photo 3a & **Photo 4a**: Natural vegetation re-growth and cover is increasing along sections of the backfilled MVA cable trenches adjacent to the verges of the main access road. More recently re-worked sections (Photo 4a) have less plant growth

Photo 5a: Remaining works underway along the MVA cables in a still exposed (un-backfilled) section of the cable trench

Photo 6a: Remaining soil stockpiles to be used for levelling and rehabilitation purposes

Photo 7a: Good housekeeping at the WEF (Lupo) substation

Photo 8a: Installed conservancy tank at one of the substation control buildings

Photo 9a: Construction progress of the oil dam at the WEF substation

Photo 10a: Cable trenches at the substation have been backfilled. Yard-stone is still required as the final top layer for the entire substation footprint

Photo 11a: Waste bins remain available at the WEF substation

Photo 12a: Preparation of the compacted soil top-layer at the WEF substation prior to herbicide application and laying of yard-stone

Photo Series B: Audit observations along the WEF Access Road

Photo 1b: View of a paved section of the main access road and cut-slope, limited vegetation re-growth due to little to no topsoil as well as low nutrients and organic matter

Photo 2b: Some gravel material accumulation in one of the stormwater culvert drains due to erosion of loose material from the cut-slope, little to no vegetation re-growth observed

Photo 3b: Minimal vegetation re-growth observed around one of the access road's stormwater culverts

Photo 4b: Section of the gravel road showing the fill-slope with minimal vegetation re-growth

Photo 5b and **Photo 6b**: View westward across sections of the gravel access road where rehabilitation along the road verges (soil levelling and backfilling) over the underground MVA cables has been completed. No erosion observed with natural succulent vegetation species observed to be re-growing

Photo Series C: Audit observations at the office / laydown areas

Photo 1c: Current state of Concor's laydown area which is currently being minimally utilised. The batching plant which was located here was demobilised almost a year ago

Photo 2c: Hazardous waste store at Concor laydown area

Photo 3c: Waste bins remain available at the Concor site office

Photo 4c: General waste skip available at Concor's site office

Photo 5c: Removal of several containers from the Vestas laydown was observed in May 2025. A reduced site office and skeleton staff contingent will likely remain until the relevant testing of the WTGs is complete after which rehabilitation of the area will need to be undertaken once all remaining containers and materials have been removed

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLISTS BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Feb 2022 (Split from and replaces the original EA dated 14 Sep 2015)							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The development of the 90MW Wolf Wind Energy Facility, associated facilities and substation near Wolwefontein, within the Dr Beyers Naude and Sundays River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved, at the geographic coordinates and property details cited in the table in the EA.					-	
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.	✓✓					
6	The holder of an Environmental Authorisation must apply for an amendment of the Environmental Authorisation with the Competent Authority for any alienation, transfer or change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.	✓✓					
7	This activity must commence within a period of five (5) years from the date of first issue of the Environmental authorisation issued on 14 September 2015. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken. The Environmental Authorisation will not be extended further.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (twelve) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.				-		No Longer Applicable
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;				-		No Longer Applicable
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;				-		No Longer Applicable
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and						No Longer Applicable
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.				-		No Longer Applicable
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.				-		No Longer Applicable
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	A copy of the final site layout plan must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout plan.	✓✓					
13	The site layout plan must include the following:						
13.1	Turbine positions;	✓✓					
13.2	Foundation footprint;	✓✓					
13.3	Permanent lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.4	Construction lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.5	Internal roads indicating width (construction period width and operation period width) and with numbered sections between the other site elements which they serve (to make commenting on sections possible);	✓✓					
13.6	Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;	✓✓					
13.7	The location of heritage sites;	✓✓					
13.8	Sub-station(s) and/or transformer(s) sites including their entire footprint;	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
13.9	Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads);	✓✓					
13.10	Cut and fill areas at turbine sites along roads and at sub-station/transformer sites indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill;	✓✓					
13.11	Borrow pits;	✓✓					
13.12	Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material);	✓✓					
13.13	All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;	✓✓					
13.14	Buildings including accommodation;	✓✓					
13.15	All "no-go" areas	✓✓					
13.16	A map combining the final layout plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the proposed location of turbines as described in the Final EA Amendment report (Part 2) dated 22 July 2020.	✓✓					
14	The applicant must appoint a qualified botanical and fauna specialist to ground-truth every footprint and their recommendation must inform the final layout of the wind energy facility and EMPr to be submitted to be submitted to the department for approval.				-		No Longer Applicable
15	The revised Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) submitted as part of the application for environmental authorisation is not approved and must be amended and submitted with the abovementioned layout plan to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity.					-	The then Wolf EMP dated Feb 2015 (Aurecon, 2015) which is referred to in this condition is/was not implemented but rather a revised EMPr in June 2022 by Zutari was approved
16	The EMPr amendments must include the following:						
16.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the amended EIR dated 26 June 2015 and EIR dated 11 February 2015.	✓✓					
16.2	The requirements and conditions of this authorisation.	✓✓					
16.3	A plant rescue and protection plan which allows for the maximum transplant of conservation important species from areas to be transformed. This plan must be compiled by a vegetation specialist familiar with the site in consultation with the ECO and be implemented prior to commencement of the construction phase.	✓✓					
16.4	An open space management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility.	✓✓					
16.5	A re-vegetation and rehabilitation plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility including timeframes for restoration which must indicate rehabilitation within the shortest possible time after completion of construction activities to reduce the amount of habitat converted at any one time and to speed up the recovery to natural habitats.				-		The Operation Phase is not yet applicable. Rehabilitation of the WEF hardstands with replacement of topsoil has been done and which should be monitored until completion of construction to ensure sufficient vegetation growth. Further re-seeding may be an option to consider as and where may be necessary
16.6	An alien invasive management plan to be implemented during construction and operation of the facility. The plan must include mitigation measures to reduce the invasion of alien species and ensure that the continuous monitoring and removal of alien species is undertaken.	✓✓					Operation phase not yet applicable. The control of alien vegetation is an ongoing process which is observed to still be underway
16.7	A storm water management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility. The plan must ensure compliance with applicable regulations and prevent off-site migration of contaminated storm water or increased soil erosion. The plan must include the construction of appropriate design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	✓✓					Operation phase not yet applicable. Drainage measures to dissipate stormwater run-off have been constructed along the WEF footprint and access road. Additional options may be required if any of the current stormwater measures either fail or are ineffective.
16.8	An effective monitoring system to detect any leakage or spillage of all hazardous substances during their transportation, handling, use and storage. This must include precautionary measures to limit the possibility of oil and other toxic liquids from entering the soil or storm water systems.	✓✓					
16.9	An erosion management plan for monitoring and rehabilitating erosion events associated with the facility. Appropriate erosion mitigation must form part of this plan to prevent and reduce the risk of any potential erosion.	✓✓					
16.10	A transport plan for the transport of turbine components, main assembly cranes and other large pieces of equipment.	✓✓					
16.11	A traffic management plan for the site access roads to ensure that no hazards would results from the increase truck traffic and that traffic flow would not be adversely impacted. This plan must include measures to minimize impacts on local commuters e.g. limiting construction vehicles travelling on public roadways during the morning and late afternoon commute time and avoid using roads through densely populated built-up areas so as not to disturb existing retail and commercial operations.	✓✓					
16.12	An avifauna and bat monitoring programme to document the effect of the operation of the wind energy facility on avifauna and bats. This must be compiled by a qualified specialist.	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*Info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
16.13	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
16.14	Measures to protect hydrological features such as streams, rivers, pans, wetlands, and their catchments, and other environmental sensitive areas from construction impacts including the direct and indirect spillage of pollutants.	✓✓					
17	The Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site substation, submitted as part of the Application for Amendment of the Environmental Authorisation dated November 2021, must be amended to include measures as dictated by the final site lay-out map and micro-siting; and the provisions of this environmental authorisation. Once amended, the final generic EMPr must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. Once approved the EMPrs must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
18	The generic EMPr for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site Substation Infrastructure must be properly completed and must include the following amendments;	✓✓					
18.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr for the substation.	✓✓					
18.2	All mitigation measures as listed in the specialist reports for the powerline and substation must be included in the EMPr;	✓✓					
18.3	The requirements and conditions of this environmental authorisation.	✓✓					
18.4	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
18.5	A final site layout map for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site Substation, superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the location of the IPP portion of the on-site substation as stated in the EIAr and this Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
19	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
20	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
21	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the EIAr be discovered.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
22	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 29 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
23	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
24	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
25	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
26	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
MONITORING							
27	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
27.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
27.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
27.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
27.4	A detailed incident (including spillage of bitumen, fuels, chemicals, or any other material) and complaint register must be kept on site indicating how these issues were addressed, what rehabilitation measures were taken and what preventative measures were implemented to avoid re-occurrence of incidents/complaints.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
27.5	In addition the ECO must maintain the following on site: a weekly site diary, copies of all reports submitted to the Department; and a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities.	✓✓					Summarised in each monthly report and facilitated by the on-site ESCO
27.6	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
28	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
29	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
30	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
31	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.	✓✓					
32	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
33	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
34	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
35	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, to be done. Operational phase not yet underway
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
36	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, to be done when applicable. The activity has not ceased or become redundant yet
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
37	Should any historical, cultural palaeontological resources and graves being found during the construction of the project, all construction activities must be suspended and Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority together with the heritage specialists who surveyed and compiled HIA reports must be alerted so that the find can be investigated and mitigation measures proposed.	✓✓					No new historical, cultural or palaeontological resources discovered this month
38	A bird and bat monitoring programme must be implemented to document the effect of the operation of the wind energy facility on avifauna and bats. This must commence prior to construction and continue during operation of the wind energy facility.	✓✓					
39	Reports regarding bird monitoring must be submitted to the relevant provincial environmental department, BirdLife South Africa, The Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) and this Department on a quarterly basis. The report will assist all stakeholders in identifying potential and additional mitigation measures and to establish protocols for a bird monitoring programme for wind energy development in the country.	✓✓					
40	The baseline data collected and documented during the survey must be shared with the EWT and Birdlife South Africa for a better understanding of the distribution of breeding behaviour of any of the priority species.	✓✓					
41	The applicant must ensure that all the "No-go" areas are clearly demarcated (using fencing and appropriate signage) before construction commences.	✓✓					
42	The applicant must ensure that the National Noise Control Regulations and SANS10103:2008 are adhered to and reasonable measures to limit noise from the work site are implemented.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
43	A health and safety programme must be developed to protect both workers and the general public during construction, operation and decommissioning of the energy facility. The programme must establish a safety zone for wind turbines from residences and occupied buildings, roads, right of ways and other public access areas that is sufficient to prevent accidents resulting from the operation of the wind turbines.	✓✓					
44	The applicant must obtain a written permit or approval from the South Africa Civil Aviation Authority that the wind facility will not interfere with the performance of aerodrome radio Communication, Navigation and Surveillance (CNS) equipment especially the radar prior to commencement of the activity. The approval/permit must be submitted to the Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations.	✓✓					
45	Areas around fuel tanks must be bunded or contained in an appropriate manner as per the requirements of SABS 089:1999 Part 1.	✓✓					
46	Leakage of fuel must be avoided at all times and if spillage occurs, it must be remedied immediately.	✓✓					
47	Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses.	✓✓					
48	The applicant must ensure that poaching, hunting and killing of animals on site during the construction phase of the project is strictly not allowed under any circumstances. In addition, firearms or any other hunting weapons must not be permitted on site.	✓✓					
49	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
50	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
51	Liaison with land owners/farm managers must be done prior to construction in order to provide sufficient time for them to plan their activities.	✓✓					
52	Should the applicant opt to use a turbine model with a sound power emissions level higher than 110dBA; the applicant must appoint a qualified noise specialist to revise the facility's noise model, advise on the turbines' micro-siting and purpose additional mitigation measures for inclusion into the EMPr, if any.				-		
53	The layout to be submitted to the Department for approval as per Condition 12 of the EA issued on 14 September 2015 must comply with the latest requirements for work in or near Eskom servitudes and Eskom Guidelines for Renewable Energy Generation Plant Setbacks to Eskom Infrastructure.	✓✓					
GENERAL							
54	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
54.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
54.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
54.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
55	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.					-	Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
74	0	0	13	11	**98** (total no. of conditions)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	**74** (audited) **24** (NA)
74	0	0			Audit Score (%) = [(74x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (74x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Auditable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
Amended EA dated 26 Nov 2018							
1	This letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 14 September 2015 as amended.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					
		Summary calculation					
		2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
		2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = 2/2 x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Auditable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
Amended EA dated 22 Sep 2020							
1	This proposed amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 14 September 2015 as amended.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					
		Summary calculation					
		2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
		2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = 2/2 x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Auditable / Not Audited	*info*	Findings & Recommendations
	Amended EA dated 25 May 2022						
1	This proposed amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 02 February 2022.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					

	Summary calculation					
2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)	
2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)	
✓✓	✓	X	-	-	**Audit Score (%)** = 2/2 x100	
EA Compliance					**100%**	

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 24 Aug 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The development of a main access road for the authorised Wolf Wind Farm near Jansenville, within Wards 7 and 12 of the Bayers Naude and Sunday's River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved as per the geographic cited in the table above.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation, which form part of the Environmental Authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this Environmental Authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
6	The holder of an Environmental Authorisation must apply for an amendment of the Environmental Authorisation with the Competent Authority for any alienation, transfer or change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of issue of this authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for environmental authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) and the final layout plan submitted as part of the BAR dated May 2022 are approved and the EMPr must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
13	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
14	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
15	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the BAR be discovered.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
16	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 23 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
17	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
18	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
19	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
20	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
MONITORING							
21	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
21.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
21.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
21.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
21.4	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed. Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
22	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
23	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
24	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
25	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
26	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					This report
27	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
28	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
29	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
30	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
31	No activities will be allowed to encroach into a watercourse without a water use authorisation being in place from the Department of Water and Sanitation.	✓✓					A GA has been issued to the EA holder
32	Vegetation clearing must be limited to the required footprint for construction works. Mitigation measures must be implemented to reduce the risk of erosion and the invasion of alien species.	✓✓					
33	The footprint of the development must be limited to the areas required for actual construction works and operational activities.	✓✓					
34	A permit must be obtained from the relevant nature conservation agency for the removal or destruction of protected or endangered plant or animal species.	✓✓					Permits are in place, search and rescue was undertaken
35	No exotic plants may be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area may be utilised.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed. Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates
36	Dust suppression measures must be implemented during the construction phase to limit the impacts of dust.	✓✓					
37	Foundations and trenches must be backfilled with originally excavated materials as much as possible. Excess excavation materials must be disposed of only in approved areas or, if suitable, stockpiled for use in reclamation activities.	✓✓					
38	Should any further evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g. remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, marine shell and charcoal/ash concentrations), unmarked human burials, fossils or other categories of heritage resources are found during construction, the South African Heritage Resource Heritage Agency (SAHRA) must be alerted immediately, and a professional archaeologist or palaeontologist, must be contacted as soon as possible to inspect the findings.				-		Noted, no new archaeological sites or remains have been discovered at this stage
39	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal. Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licensed in terms of Section 20 (b) of the National Environment Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
GENERAL							
40	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
40.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
40.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website makes provision
40.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
41	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
32	0	0	15	3	**50** (total no. of conditions)
32	0	0	-	-	**32** (audited) **18** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(32x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (32x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLISTS BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	EMPr for Wolf WEF (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
NO LONGER APPLICABLE					-		The pre-construction phase is over and this section of the EMPr is no longer applicable
5. CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	The Contractor must be provided with the opportunity to cost for implementation of the EMPr in their tender submission. The Developer shall ensure that items pertaining to the environmental protection measures should be reflected in the Bill of Quantities and are adequately priced. Where provisions for he the implementation of environmental specifications is deemed inadequate, the Contractor shall be instructed to amend this or face tender disqualification.	✓✓					
	Where the Project specifications conflict with the General Environmental Specifications, the project specifications or relevant specialists' management plans shall take precedence.					-	Noted
5.3	The developer refers to the holder of the Environmental Authorisation who will be responsible for the following tasks, but not limited to: - Ensure that the requirements as set out in this EMPr are adhered to and implemented; - Allocate the responsibilities assigned to the ECO to an independent suitably qualified individual prior to the start of construction activities on site; and - Provide all principal contractors working on the project with a copy of this EMPr as part of tender contract documentation to allow the contractors to cost for its requirements within their respective construction contracts.	✓✓					
	Principal Contractors shall each appoint their own compliance management structure, including Environmental Officers, Health and Safety Management, and Community Liaison Officers, who shall report to the Project Permit Holder, who in turn provides compliance oversight and assurance.	✓✓					
	Environmental Control Officer (ECO): The Developer shall appoint a suitably qualified independent ECO to monitor the compliance of all parties in terms of this EMPr and the conditions contained in the Environmental Authorisation, as well as address environmental site issues. The ECO shall work with the Owners teams and Contractor's appointed EO. The designation is reserved for a suitably qualified (National Diploma / Degree in Natural Science or an equivalent qualification), independent, environmental manager, with adequate environmental knowledge to understand and verify implementation of the EMPr. The duties of the ECO during construction phase will include but are not limited to:	✓✓					
	i) Liaison with the Owner, Project Manager, ESCO or Construction Manager and DFFE.	✓✓					
	ii) Monitoring of all the Contractor's activities for compliance with the various environmental requirements contained in the construction Specification.	✓✓					
	iii) Monitoring of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation related to the construction phase as issued by DFFE as well as other relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	iv) Reviewing of the Contractor's environmental Method Statements for compliance with the EMPr and environmental best practice.	✓✓					
	v) Monitor and report on requisite remedial action taken in the event of non-compliance.	✓✓					
	vi) Monitor and report on the proactive and effective implementation and management of environmental protection measures.	✓✓					
	vii) Monitor and report on the register of public complaints, confirming that itis maintained by the Contractor and that all public comments or issues are appropriately reported and addressed.	✓✓					
5.3	viii) Routine recording and reporting of environmental activities and general progress monthly.	✓✓					
	ix) Recording and reporting of environmental incidents and remediation; and	✓✓					
	x) Monitor compliance with and implementation of the construction phase EMPr, Operational Phase EMPr and Rehabilitation Plan, including compliance with the relevant conditions contained in the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	The Developer shall appoint a suitably qualified independent ESCO to oversee on-site compliance management and EMPr implementation on a day-to-day basis.	✓✓					
	An independent Environmental Auditor must be appointed by the Owner to undertake an Environmental Audit every five years to verify compliance with the Conditions of EA and the EMPr and submit the results to the DFFE Director: Compliance Monitoring. Audit reports must comply with Appendix 78 of the NEMA. In addition to the five yearly audits, the Owner must ensure an Audit is completed and submitted to the DFFE within 30 days of the completion of the construction phase (Refer to condition 31 of the EA).				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Contractor must ensure that all its sub-contractors, employees, etc., are made fully aware of the environmental issues detailed in this EMPr. The Contractor shall liaise closely with the Construction Manager / Construction Manager, Environmental Site Compliance Officer (ESCO) and the ECO and must ensure that all activities on site are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner and in compliance with the requirements of the EMPr and conditions of EA. The Contractor shall appoint a suitably senior member or staff or qualified professional to the position of EO. The EO's duties will include the following:	✓✓					
	Liaise with all parties on matters relating to the environment;	✓✓					
	Assist with the compilation of environmental components of method statements;	✓✓					
	Undertake daily site compliance inspections of the various works areas;	✓✓					
	Compile a weekly report detailing the key findings and environmental matters observed and dealt with during the week and submit this to the ECO, ESCO and Construction Manager;	✓✓					
	Ensure Contractor is implementing the EMPr and conditions of Authorisation;	✓✓					
	Ensure that any environmental monitoring requirements are being fulfilled and include results in the weekly submissions;	✓✓					
	Report environmental accidents and incidents and oversee all remediated works;	✓✓					
	Make recommendations for disciplinary actions where and if required; and	✓✓					
	Undertake environmental awareness training and routine toolbox talks with contractor staff on matters relating to environmental management.	✓✓					
5.4.1	**Baseline photography** Following official handover of the site to the Contractor and prior to the commencement of mobilisation activities, the Contractor shall take photographs of all areas that will be impacted by construction activity and their immediate surrounds. Photographs shall include, inter alia, all works areas, site establishment and laydown areas, access roads, gates, no go and natural areas, debris, boundary fences, existing structures and infrastructure on the site and any defects or issues to any of the foregoing. These photographs shall be provided to the ESCO and Construction Manager for reference purposes.	✓✓					
5.4.2	**Method statements** Method statements shall be produced and submitted for approval by the ESCO and Construction Manager at least five working days prior to the commencement of the activities. The Contractor shall not commence the activity until the Method Statement has been approved. Approval of method statements shall not unreasonably be withheld. The ESCO and Construction Manager may approve, reject, or approve with conditions any method statement. Refer to detailed list under Subclause 2.2.1-2.2.3 with specific reference to environmental awareness training, toolbox talks and construction information posters.	✓✓					
5.4.3.1	**Site establishment** The ESCO and Construction Manager shall be advised of the area that the Contractor intends using for his site establishment by way of the Mobilisation plan discussed under item 1) of Clause 2.2. The Contractor's camp shall occupy as small an area as possible, and no site establishment shall be allowed within 50 m of any watercourse unless otherwise approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall inform the ESCO and Construction Manager of the intended actions and programme for site establishment. The site layout shall be planned to facilitate ready access for deliveries, facilitate future works and to curtail any disturbance or security implications for neighbours.	✓✓					
5.4.3.2	**Site fencing and demarcations** As may be required, the Contractor shall erect and maintain permanent and/or temporary fences of the type and in the locations directed by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Such fences shall, if so specified, be erected before undertaking designated activities. The Contractor shall not damage or remove any boundary fences without the agreement of the affected landowners. Where property fences are replaced, these shall, at the minimum, meet specification of the fencing it replaces, in terms of top height, sturdiness and rigidity (pole foundations and supports and strength and wire gauge), security (barbed or razor wire) and size of the largest openings (i.e., distances between horizontal wires or mesh dimensions.	✓✓					
5.4.3.3	**No Go Areas** If required, certain areas shall be considered "no go" areas and these may be detailed in the Environmental Management Plan or as conditions attached to an Environmental Authorisation or specified by the ECO. The Contractor shall ensure that, insofar as he has the authority, no unauthorised entry, stockpiling, dumping or storage of equipment or materials shall be allowed within the demarcated "no go" areas. "No go" area demarcation fencing shall be established prior to the commencement of construction in the vicinity.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	"No go" areas shall be demarcated with fencing consisting of wooden or metal posts at 3 m centres with 1 plain wire strand tensioned horizontally at 900 mm from ground level. Commercially available danger tape shall be wrapped around the wire strand. The Contractor shall maintain the fence for the duration of construction and ensure that the danger tape does not become dislodged.						
5.4.4.1	**Protection of natural features** The Contractor shall not deface, paint, damage or mark any natural features (e.g., rock formations) situated in or around the Site for survey or other purposes unless agreed beforehand with the ESCO and Construction Manager. Any features affected by the Contractor in contravention of this clause shall be restored/ rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that plant, equipment, materials, and staff are not permitted to enter any designated "no go" area. The Contractor shall not permit his employees to make use of any natural water sources (e.g., springs, streams, and open water bodies) for the purposes of swimming, personal washing and the washing of machinery or clothes.	✓✓					
5.4.4.2	**Protection of fauna and flora** It is important that ecological functioning of the site should not be negatively impacted e.g., by excluding fire. The fire-management programme should be adhered to. Except to the extent necessary for the carrying out of the Works (as per an approved method statement), flora shall not be removed, damaged or disturbed. Firewood may not be collected from the site. Trapping, poisoning and/ or shooting of animals is strictly forbidden. No domestic pets or livestock belonging to the project staff are permitted on site. The use of biocides is subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager unless provided for in the project specification. Where the use of biocides and other poisonous substances has been specified, they shall be stored, handled and applied with due regard to their potential harmful effects. Persons using any biocide or poisonous substances shall have received training in the appropriate handling, use and storage of such materials. Care will be taken to ensure no movement or drift occurs into non-target areas. Dyes shall be mixed into sprayed biocide so that the treatment areas may be inspected and the risk of over spray / re-spraying is avoided. Before vegetation clearance commences areas must be walked and slow moving animals removed out of the impact area; and Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm.	✓✓					
5.4.4.3	**Protection of archaeological and palaeontological remains** During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil remains by the responsible Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and ESCO. In particular, the ECO should be alerted to the (slight) possibility that fossil-rich lenses or horizons of dark, organic-rich lagoonal mudrocks may be exposed during excavations into the Witpoort Formation along the Klein-Winterhoek ridge. Other possibilities include dark grey phosphatic carbonate nodules containing fossil plants and / or fish in the Waaipoort Formation as well as well-preserved fish and reptile remains within the Whitehill Formation. Should substantial fossil remain (such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages) be exposed during construction, the Environmental Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e., The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, the cost of which is at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g., stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy). The palaeontologist concerned with mitigation work will need a valid fossil collection permit from ECPHRA and any material collected would have to be curated in an approved depository (e.g., museum or university collection). All palaeontological specialist work would have to conform to international best practice for palaeontological fieldwork and the study (e.g., data recording fossil collection and curation, final report) should adhere as far as possible to the minimum standards for Phase 2 palaeontological studies recently developed by SAHRA (2013). The Contractor shall take reasonable precautions to prevent any person from removing or damaging any fossils, coins, articles of value or antiquity and structures and other remains of archaeological interest discovered on the Site, immediately upon discovery thereof and before removal. The Contractor shall inform the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately of such a discovery and carry out the ESCO and Construction Managers instructions for dealing therewith. All construction within the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and the area shall be cordoned off until such time as the Construction Manager authorises resumption of construction in writing.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
5.4.4.4	**Noise control** The applicable regulations framed under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), and the provisions of SANS 1200 A Subclause 4.1 regarding "built-up areas" shall apply to all areas within audible distance of residents whether in urban, peri-urban, or rural areas. Appropriate directional and intensity settings are to be maintained on all hooters and sirens, and the Contractor shall provide and use suitable and effective silencing devices for pneumatic tools and other plant such that the noise level in inhabited areas and dwellings adjacent to the work areas will not increase by more than 7 dB(A)Leq 60 above residual background sound levels. Similarly in habituated areas adjacent to access roads maximum noise levels shall not exceed 60 dB(A)Leq 60 and maximum sound pressure level of 70 dB(A). Where excess noise generation is unavoidable, the Contractor shall, by means of barriers, isolate the source of any such noise to comply with the said regulations. The Contractor shall restrict any of his operations that may result in excessive noise disturbance to those communities and dwellings abutting the Site to the hours of 08:00 to 22:00 on weekdays and Saturdays. No work will be permitted on Sundays unless otherwise agreed to with the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where loud construction operations or plant are required, that cannot be practically barricaded (i.e., Pile driving, hydraulic breakers, or rock crushing), nearby residents that may be disturbed by the operation will be notified and provided with a program for the works prior to commencement. The Contractor shall be reasonable in accommodating the needs of neighbours and take reasonable measures to minimise the impact of noise on neighbouring communities. Apart from warning and emergency sirens and public address systems used during an emergency, no sound is to be broadcast across the site without approval from the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					The site is within a rural area with no residential or built-up areas in close proximity
5.4.4.5	**Lighting** The Contractor shall ensure that any lighting installed on the site for his activities does not interfere with road traffic or cause a reasonably avoidable disturbance to the surrounding community or other users of the area. Subject to meeting the minimum requirements of the OHSA and general security, lighting shall be kept to the minimum. Care will be taken to ensure lighting is task specific and does not spill into the surrounding environment through appropriate placement and shielding. Floodlighting of expansive work areas or up- or down lighting of vertical structures or natural features shall only be permitted if approved by ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.6	**Fuel and oil** Unless otherwise specified, fuel may be stored on site in an area approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that all liquid fuels (petrol and diesel) are stored in tanks with lids, which are kept firmly shut or in bowsers. The tanks/bowsers shall be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250µm plastic) with an earth bund (plastic must have a 5 cm layer of sand on top to prevent damage and perishing). The impermeable lining shall extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund shall be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers. The bunded area shall be covered to protect it from rain. Provision shall be made for refuelling at the fuel storage area, by protecting the soil with 250µm plastic covered with a minimum of a 5 cm layer of sand. If fuel is dispensed from 200 litre drums, only empty externally clean drums may be stored on the bare ground. All empty externally dirty drums shall be stored on an area where the ground has been protected. The proper dispensing equipment shall be used, and the drum shall not be tipped to dispense fuel. The dispensing mechanism of the fuel storage drum shall be stored in a waterproof container when not in use. The Contractor shall prevent unauthorised access into the fuel storage area. No smoking shall be allowed within the vicinity of the fuel storage area. The Contractor shall ensure that there is adequate fire-fighting equipment at the fuel stores. Where reasonably practical, plant shall be refuelled at the fuel storage area or at the workshop as applicable. If it is not reasonably practical, then the surface under the refuelling area shall be protected against pollution to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager prior to any refuelling activities. The Contractor shall employ the use of appropriate non-spill dispensing equipment and drip trays to prevent spills during refuelling. The Contractor shall ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible be designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials shall be able to handle a minimum of 200 litre of hydrocarbon liquid spill. The Contractor shall ensure that staff responsible for refuelling of plant is trained to clean up any fuel of oil spills as they occur. The Contractor shall obtain the ESCO's and Construction Manager's prior approval for any refuelling or maintenance activities. The fuel bowsers and stores must be inspected daily by the Contractor and any contaminated soil shall be collected and disposed of via the	✓✓					

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	hazardous waste system. Care will be taken to ensure that oil contaminated soil, rags or other materials are not disposed of as part of domestic waste system due to the fire risk.						
5.4.4.7	**Contaminated water** Contaminated runoff from the various construction and decommission activities on the site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction as well as the decommissioning activities in work areas prone to stormwater disturbances / damages, i.e., the ascending portion of main access road and any channel crossings, should preferably be scheduled and undertaken in the low rainfall months when storm water runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features. The Contractor shall take reasonable measure to prevent the contamination of water and where this is not possible will set up a contaminated water management system, which shall include collection facilities to be used to prevent pollution, as well as suitable methods of disposal of contaminated water. The Contractor shall prevent the discharge of water contaminated with any pollutants, such as soaps, detergent, cements, concrete, lime, chemicals, glues, solvents, paints, and fuels, into the environment. The Contractor shall notify the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately of any pollution incidents on Site. The ESCO's and Construction Manager's approval is required prior to the discharge of contaminated water to the Municipal sewer system.	✓✓					
5.4.4.8	**Stormwater and drainage** Any increase in storm water runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed with the drainage lines. Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels; these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. The Contractor shall ensure that storm water is managed in such a way that prevents erosion. The Contractor shall install temporary stormwater control measures which may include cut off drains, berms, side drains, retention ponds or similar needed to divert stormwater away from earthworks areas, or as directed by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Apart from identified road crossings, all delineated river systems are to be regarded as no-go areas. According to the Stormwater management plan (Annexure H.6) the following mitigations must be adhered to: ■ Avoid any construction activities within the 1:100-year flood-line or 100 meters from the edge any watercourse, except for linear infrastructure such as transmission lines and other flood compatible infrastructure such as electrical pylons. ■ Clearing of vegetation and associated excavation areas should be kept to a minimum. ■ Construction of new access roads should be kept to what is necessary. Stick to existing roads as far as possible. ■ Vegetation clearance and commencement of construction activities can be scheduled to coincide with low rainfall conditions when the erosive stormwater and wind are anticipated to be low. ■ No vegetation clearance should be undertaken prior to periods of inactivity. ■ A berm/channel combination should be constructed around each of the construction sites using the excavated soil material. ■ Bare soils can be regularly dampened with water to suppress dust during the construction phase, especially when strong wind conditions are predicted according to the local weather forecast. Thus, a water tanker should be available onsite. ■ Soil/topsoil should be placed onto the concrete slab once it has dried up and the turbine fixed, with natural vegetation re-established to mimic the previous undisturbed environment as far as practically possible. ■ All excavation/construction vehicles should be in good condition and inspected regularly to ensure there are no chemical spills (diesel/oil) which will negatively impact the receiving environment. ■ Excavated soils should be stockpiled and separated into separate material types. ■ The disconnection flow paths should be located on gradual slopes (≤5%) to maintain sheet flow. ■ The construction of the proposed roads will create large areas prone to erosion due to soils being exposed as well as sloping terrain. Roads should therefore be constructed in a manner to rapidly stabilise soils, while roadside drainage should be included where necessary. Additional information in this regard can be obtained on the SANRAL (2013) 6th Edition Drainage Manual. ■ All disturbed areas must be rehabilitated (as soon as possible) to represent the previous undisturbed environment (soil, land use, slope) as closely as possible so as to limit the impact on receiving water resources through improve infiltration and limited soil erosion. ■ A water tanker should be available to be used for dust suppression should the need arise	✓✓					

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	■ Regular inspection of the berms/channels and sediment control areas should be undertaken to assess erosion which may result from a loss in vegetation or cavitation from soil slumping; and ■ A practical erosion control handbook should be developed, based on the principles developed in this report and given to the construction contractors to ensure the impact on receiving water resources is limited.						
5.4.4.9	**Solid waste management** The Contractor shall provide sufficient bins with lids on Site to store the produced daily. Solid, non-hazardous waste shall be disposed of in the bins provided and no on-site burying, dumping, or burning of any waste materials, vegetation, litter, or refuse shall occur. Bins shall not be allowed to become overfull and shall be emptied a minimum of once daily. The waste may be temporarily stored on Site in a central waste area that is weatherproof and scavenger-proof, and which the ESCO and Construction Manager has approved. All solid waste shall be disposed of offsite at an approved landfill site. The Contractor shall supply the ESCO and Construction Manager with a certificate of disposal.	✓✓					
5.4.4.10	**Shutter oil and curing compound** Shutter oil and curing compound pose a risk of causing water and soil contamination and accordingly are regarded as potential hazardous substances. The Contractor shall ensure that shutter oil and curing compound containers in use are stored within the fuel bund. The remaining containers shall be inspected regularly to ensure that no leakage occurs. When shutter oil or curing compound is dispensed, the proper dispensing equipment shall be used, and the storage container shall not be tipped to dispense the oil/compound. The dispensing mechanism of the shutter oil/curing compound storage container shall be stored in a waterproof container when not in use. Shutter oil and curing shall be used in moderation and shall be applied under controlled conditions using appropriate equipment. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent accidental and incidental spillage during the application of these compounds. In the event of a shutter oil or curing compound spill, the source of the spillage shall be isolated, and the spillage contained. The Contractor shall clean up the spill, either by removing the contaminated soil or by the application of absorbent material in the event of a larger spill. Treatment and remediation of the spill area shall be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.12	**Bitumen** The ESCO and Construction Manager shall be advised of the area that the Contractor intends using for the storage of bitumen drums/ products. The storage area shall have a smooth impermeable (concrete or 250µm plastic covered in sand) floor. The floor shall be bunded and sloped towards a sump to contain any spillages of substances. The bund shall be inspected and emptied daily and serviced when necessary. The bund shall be closely monitored during rain events to ensure that it does not overflow.	✓✓					
5.4.4.13	**Hazardous substances** Procedures detailed in the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) shall be followed in the event of an emergency. Petroleum, chemicals, harmful and hazardous waste shall be stored in an enclosed and bunded area. This area shall be subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The waste shall be disposed of at a hazardous waste disposal site as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.14	**Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage** The Contractor shall ensure that all items of plant and equipment are inspected daily by the operators prior to commencement. Any maintenance requirements shall be seen to before start-up, which includes fuel and oil leaks. Inspection checklists shall be retained and submitted to the Construction Manager on request. Leaking equipment shall be repaired immediately or removed from the Site. Where practical, all maintenance of equipment and vehicles on Site shall be performed off Site or in the workshop. If it is necessary to do in field maintenance, the Contractor shall ensure that measures are implemented to prevent the accidental spillage of oil and fuel into the environment and that the area is effectively cleaned after such maintenance. The Contractor shall ensure that in his workshop and other plant maintenance facilities, including those areas where, after obtaining the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval, the Contractor carries out emergency plant maintenance, there is no contamination of the soil or vegetation. The workshop shall have a smooth impermeable (concrete or 250µm plastic covered with sand) floor. The floor shall be bunded and sloped towards an oil trap or sump to contain any spillages of substances (e.g., oil). When servicing equipment on site, drip trays shall be used to collect the waste oil and other lubricants. Drip trays shall also be provided in construction areas for stationary plant (such as generators, pumps, and compressors) and for Transport and Earthmoving Equipment (such as scrapers, diggers, loaders, trucks, cranes, etc.). Drip trays shall be inspected and emptied daily. Drip trays shall be closely	✓✓					

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	monitored during rain events to ensure that they do not overflow. Where practical, the Contractor shall ensure that equipment is covered so that rainwater is excluded from the drip trays. The washing of equipment shall be restricted to urgent or preventative maintenance requirements only. All washing shall be undertaken off Site or in the workshop with adequate facilities for dealing with wastewater, including an oil separator. The use of detergents for washing of equipment on site is prohibited						
5.4.4.15	**Materials handling, use and storage** The Contractor shall ensure that any delivery drivers are informed of all procedures and restrictions (including "no go" areas) required to comply with the Specifications. The Contractor shall ensure that these delivery drivers are supervised during off loading, by someone with an adequate understanding of the requirements of the Specifications. Materials shall be appropriately secured to ensure safe passage between destinations. Loads including, but not limited to sand, stone chips, fine vegetation, refuse, paper, and cement, shall have appropriate cover to prevent them spilling from the vehicle during transit. The Contractor shall be responsible for any clean up resulting from the failure by his employees or suppliers to properly secure transported materials.	✓✓					
5.4.4.16	**Dust** The Contractor shall take reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust because of construction activities to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor's dust management planning shall, as a minimum, take cognisance of the following: ► Schedule of spraying water on unpaved roads paying due attention to control of runoff. ► Speed limits for vehicles on unpaved roads and minimisation of haul distances. ► Measures to ensure that material loads are properly covered during transportation. ► Schedule for wheel cleaning and measures to clean up public roads that may be soiled by construction vehicles. ► Minimisation of the areas disturbed at any one time and protection of exposed soil against wind erosion, e.g. by dampening with water or covering with straw ► Location and treatment of material stockpiles taking into consideration prevailing wind directions and location of sensitive receptors. ► Controlled blasting techniques to minimise dust and fly rock during blasting. ► Adherence to the dust loads and protective gear stipulated in the Occupational Health and Safety Act. ► Reporting mechanism and action plan in case of excessive wind and dust conditions. During dry and, or windy periods, a water tanker shall be available for the control of dust, and the Contractor shall ensure that the sprays do not generate excess run off. During high wind conditions, the Contractor shall comply with the ESCO and Construction Manager's instructions regarding dust-damping measures. The Construction Manager may request the temporary cessation of all construction activities where wind speeds are high and excessive dust is produced, and until such time as dust levels return to acceptable levels. "As required by the National Dust Control Regulations, promulgated in terms of section 53(o) of National Environmental Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004) the Contractor shall establish of a network of dust monitoring points using method ASTM D1739: 1970 (or equivalent), sufficient in number to establish the contribution of the project to dust fall in the vicinity of the premises, to monitor identified or likely sensitive receptor locations, and to establish the baseline dust fall for the district. The following standards will apply: ► For residential areas the dust fallout may not exceed 600mg/m2/day (on a 30 day average) more than two times a year and not on sequential months. ► For non-residential areas the dust fallout may not exceed 1200mg/m2/day (on a 30 day average) more than two times a year and not on sequential months. All items of plant capable of generating significant volumes of dust (i.e., crusher plants, concrete batching plants) shall be equipped with necessary equipment (Bag filters in cement silos, sprayers and conveyor transfer and fall points and hoppers) to ensure that fugitive dust is minimised.	✓✓					
5.4.4.17	**Aesthetics** According to CAA regulations wind turbines must be painted in bright colours to increase its visibility to aircraft. For the same reason red warning lights must indicate their presence during night-time. Note, due to the proximity Verreaux's Eagle Nest that all turbines have a single blade painted with a red stripe to increased visibility for the birds.	✓✓					The assembled turbines have a single blade painted with a red stripe.

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	All site establishment components (as well as equipment) shall be positioned to limit visual intrusion on neighbours and the size of area disturbed. The type and colour of roofing and cladding materials to the Contractor's temporary structures shall be selected to reduce reflection. The Contractor shall take reasonable measures to ensure that construction activities do not have an unreasonable impact on the aesthetics of the area. Measures will be taken to obscure construction yards and associated plant and equipment from onlookers as far as is reasonable. Refer also to 2.4.5 regarding requirements for lighting.						
5.4.4.18	**Disruption to existing and neighbouring land use activities** The Contractor shall take measures to limit the disruption of any existing land use activities occurring on the site or neighbouring sites as far as reasonable. Where construction may impact on access routes, safe alternative access shall be provided to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where construction will result in disruptions to activities, the Construction Manager shall notify the affected landowner and inform him of the construction activity, the program and what mitigations measures will be implemented to minimise the disruptions. The Owner, Contractor and Construction Manager shall make compensations and or accommodate landowner's requests and to maintain the status quo, as far as is reasonable.	✓✓					
5.4.4.19	**Temporary site closure** If the site is closed for a period exceeding one week, the Contractor, in consultation with the Construction Manager shall carry out the following checklist procedure. Hazardous materials stores: ► Outlet secure / locked. ► Bund empty (where applicable). ► Fire extinguishers serviced and accessible. ► Secure area from accidental damage e.g. vehicle collision. ► Emergency and contact details displayed. ► Adequate ventilation. Safety: ► All trenches secured or barricades in place. ► Fencing and barriers in place as per the Occupational Health and Safety Act (No 85 of 1193). ► Emergency and management contact details for at least two standby staff displayed. ► Pipe stockpile wedged/ secured. ► Emergency equipment, including firefighting and spill response materials and equipment remain readily accessible to standby staff. ► Site security measures in place. ► All plant and equipment have their keys removed or are disabled to prevent unauthorised start-up / theft. Erosion: ► Wind and dust mitigation in place. ► Slopes and stockpiles at stable angle. ► Revegetated areas watering schedules and supply secured. Water contamination and pollution: ► Cement and materials stores secured. ► Toilets empty and secured. ► Refuse bins empty and secured. ► Drip trays empty and secure (where possible). ► Structures vulnerable to high winds secure. ► All plant and equipment not in use are withdrawn from areas prone to flooding.	✓✓					

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5.4.4.20	**Public roads** The Contractor shall control the movement of all vehicles and plant including that of his suppliers so that they remain on designated routes, are distributed so as not to cause an undue concentration of traffic and that all relevant laws are complied with. In addition, such vehicles and plant shall be so routed and operated as to minimise disruption to regular users of the routes not on the Site (Due to the site, this will be achieved more through the timing of deliveries, since the route options are limited). Where road safety may be impacted on the Contractor shall notify the relevant roads authority and arrange for the necessary road warning signage and appoint trained points men to control traffic around any hazards. Any damage caused to the public road system because of construction or as a direct result of construction vehicles and equipment shall be repaired to the satisfaction of the Construction Manager. On gravel or earth roads on Site and within 500 m of the Site, the vehicles of the Contractor and his suppliers shall not exceed a speed of 40 km/h. Mud and sand deposited onto public roads by construction activities shall be cleared daily or as required.	✓✓					
5.4.4.21	**Security and access control** The Contractor shall ensure that access to the Site and associated infrastructure and equipment is always off-limits to the public during construction. If so required, as directed by the Construction Manager, the Contractor shall fence the site to ensure effective control of access to the site. This fence shall be a diamond mesh fence or similar with a minimum height of 1.8 m, and it shall be erected around the site and shall be maintained for the duration of construction. All authorised personal and visitors shall be issued with an identification card (or similar) to ensure that the security personnel may identify authorised persons. The Project's overarching security objective is to protect the people and assets in a way that minimises conflict and respects the human rights of its diverse stakeholders, avoids creating or worsening conflict and address security threats in as peaceful a way as possible. The Project has adopted the IFC Performance Standards and supporting World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines as the overarching standards associated with human rights, labour force management, vulnerable groups, and stakeholder engagement to guide it towards achievement of appropriately high levels of environmental and social performance throughout the Project's life cycle. A security company must be appointed to guard the site and monitor access and must be registered with the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA). The company should be utilised for the project life cycle, alternatively different companies can be used for the construction, operations, and decommissioning phases. The choice is at the discretion of the Holder of the EA. The following guiding principles have been developed for site security: – All access roads shall be gated to restrict access to the general public. Gates will be required to be kept locked when construction is occurring or when turbine maintenance is not occurring." – The Contractor, prior to arriving on site, will assess any risks posed by its security arrangements to people within and outside the Project site. – No firearms allowed on site or in vehicles transporting staff to / from site (unless used by security personnel). – The Operations and Maintenance Building ("O&M building") shall be locked at all times when Project personnel are not inside. – The security arrangements must take account of the principles of proportionality and good international practice in relation to hiring, rules of conduct, training, equipping, and monitoring of security. – The contractor and Holder of the EA: – is required to make reasonable inquiries to ensure that those providing security are not implicated in past abuses; and – Ensure that the security company is adequately trained in the use of force and appropriate conduct, and they act within the applicable law. – A grievance mechanism for affected communities shall be provided to express any concerns about security arrangements. The Project has adopted the United Nations Basic Principles on the use of Force and Firearms and Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.	✓✓					
5.4.4.22	**Access routes / haul roads** Access to the Construction camp and working areas shall utilise existing roads or tracks as far as possible. Entry/exit points onto public roads shall take cognisance of traffic safety. Traffic safety measures shall include appropriate signage and signalmen where relevant. Where temporary roads are required for construction the route, design and layout shall be subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Roads shall be routed to limit environmental impact by avoiding sensitive environmental features including rivers, wetlands, areas of botanical significance or any other areas as identified through environmental planning processes. Roads shall follow routes that minimise stormwater related risks (i.e., steep gradients, cuts and fills, drainage lines, marshy areas). Where temporary roads	✓✓					

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	cross drainage lines (which must be an approved, see Activity 18 of R 544 of NEMA) the reasonable provision shall be made to accommodate flooding without structural damages to the road crossing, approaches or to the riverbanks, the design of crossings shall be subject to approval by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Subject to the preceding requirements, roads shall be designed to have the least possible footprint needed to meet project objectives. All temporary roads shall undergo full rehabilitation at project completion and the expense of such shall be to the Contractor's account. Unless inside the urban edge or part of an environmental authorisation in terms of NEMA R544 Activity No. 22. (II), no new construction road shall exceed 8m or, where such road already exists, be widened by more than 6m or lengthened by more than 1000m.						
5.4.4.23	**Housekeeping** The Contractor shall make available the time and resources need to undertake routine housekeeping of the works areas and site establishment areas at a minimum of a weekly interval. Housekeeping shall include maintenance of barriers, structures, signage, material stockpiles to ensure that they are safe and aesthetically acceptable and to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Construction materials shall be stacked in a safe, neat, and orderly fashion and shall comply with the requirements of the OHSA. Windblown litter, construction debris and spoil shall be collected and removed for disposal.	✓✓					
5.4.4.24	**Ablution facilities** The Contractor shall deploy an adequate number (As per the requirements of the OHSA) of portable toilets at the various works areas and site establishment area, including provision for security and access control personal. Toilets should not be located further than 100m from the place of work. Toilets should be placed in shaded areas wherever possible. The Contractor shall make provision to have the toilets cleaned and maintained in a hygienic fashion and shall supply toilet paper. Toilets shall be secured to the ground to ensure they are not blown over during high winds or bumped over by some other means. The Contractor shall also make available a hand washing facility. Where portable toilets are located within view of the public or neighbouring residences or places of business, efforts should be taken to screen such facilities from view and provide privacy to users. The Contractor shall ensure that no spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and that the contents are properly stored and removed from Site. Discharge of waste from toilets into the environment and burial of waste is strictly prohibited and must be treated at a registered wastewater treatment works. The Contractor shall keep record, and provided such records upon request, of the location and volumes of waste disposed. The use of pit latrines and soak-a-ways is prohibited unless approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Washing, whether of the person or of personal effects and acts of excretion and urination are strictly prohibited other than at the facilities provided. The Contractor shall take disciplinary action against any staff member found in contravention of this requirement.	✓✓					
5.4.4.25	**Recess areas and canteens** The Contractor shall provide covered recess areas at the site establishment area and at various working areas, which are situated too far from the site establishment area to allow staff to return for recesses. The recess area should provide shade but should not be located within 32m of a drainage lines or wetland, in or adjacent a "no go" area, in dense combustible vegetation or near any neighbour or activity to which they may cause disturbance. The recess areas should also be located away from construction noise, dust, waste storage areas, hazardous materials stores, fuel storage and dispensing areas and any other activity that may contaminate food or impair comfort. The recess areas shall provide adequate seating to accommodate the staff stationed at that area of the works. Recess areas shall be located near, but not next to, ablution and hand washing facilities. Recess areas should also have an adequate supply of cool potable water, as determined by the number of staff working in that area. An adequate number of rubbish bins shall be provided to contain the waste generate by this facility in a day. The recess areas shall make provision for a smoking area, including seating and a fireproof sand filled container for extinguishing cigarettes. Smoking shall otherwise be prohibited across the site and in the works areas. The recess areas shall be equipped with an appropriately sized fire extinguisher to deal with a fire at this location. Subject to implementation of reasonable fire protection measures and the presence of fight fighting equipment, the Contractor may establish a purpose built warming or cooking fire in an area cleared of all combustible material near the recess area. Staff shall not be permitted to eat or rest during recess times in any other areas other than the designated recess or canteen area.	✓✓					
5.4.4.26	**Site clinic or first aid station** Should the scale of construction warrant the need for a first aid station (clinic, sick bay, medical bay) the following requirements shall apply. The design and maintenance of the first aid station shall be such that the hygienic safety of the patients can be assured. The first aid station shall be operated by a certified first aider or paramedic. All waste arising from the first aid station or site ambulance shall be	✓✓					

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	treated as hazardous waste and shall not be disposed of via the domestic waste system. A safe potable water supply shall be provided. Effluents from washing shall be direct to a tank, collected and disposed via the sewage disposal system.						
5.4.5	**Emergency procedures**						
5.4.5.1	**Fire** Any wildfires that occur shall be reported to the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately. Smoking shall not be permitted in those areas where it is a fire hazard. Such areas shall include the workshop and fuel storage areas and any areas where the vegetation or other material is such as to make liable the rapid spread of an initial flame. In terms of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (No. 45 of 1965), burning is not permitted as a disposal method. The Contractor shall ensure that there is basic but adequate fire-fighting equipment available on Site at all times. This shall include at least rubber beaters when working in urban open spaces and fynbos areas, and at least one fire extinguisher of the appropriate type when welding or other "hot" activities are undertaken. The Contractor shall advise the relevant authority and Fire Protection Association (Emergency numbers must be prominently displayed at the site offices) of a fire as soon as one starts and shall not wait until he can no longer control it. The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are aware of the procedure to be followed in the event of a fire. The Contractor shall provide adequate fire protection measures at each work area and the site establishment area to deal with the type and nature of fire that may arise.	✓✓					
5.4.5.2	**Accidental leaks and spillages** The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are aware of the emergency procedure(s) to be followed for dealing with spills and leaks, which shall include notifying the ESCO and Construction Manager and the relevant authorities. The Contractor shall ensure that the necessary materials and equipment for dealing with spills and leaks is available on Site at all times. Treatment and remediation of the spill areas shall be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. In the event of a hydrocarbon spill, the source of the spillage shall be isolated, and the spillage contained. The area shall be cordoned off and secured. The Contractor shall ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible be designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials shall be able to handle a minimum of 200 ℓ of hydrocarbon liquid spill.	✓✓					
5.4.6	**Community relations** The Contractor shall erect and maintain information boards in the position, quantity, design, and dimensions specified. Such boards shall include contact details for complaints by members of the public in accordance with details provided by the Construction Manager. The Contractor shall keep a "Complaints Register" on Site. The Register shall contain all contact details of the person who made the complaint, and information regarding the complaint itself and any measures or agreements made in resolution to such complaint. The Contractor shall develop an employment policy and shall disseminate this to interested communities, informing them of how many opportunities are available and the skills required for such opportunities. Depending on the scale of the project and the proximity and populace of nearby communities, the Contractor shall consider appointing a community liaison officer and an employment desk in the interested communities to manage the recruitment of staff. Local South Africans should be given priority about any employment opportunities and the Contractor's recruitment policy and nature and number of job opportunities should be communicated timeously and clearly to manage expectations and avoid conflict. This can be done by following the following mitigation measures: ► Organise local community meetings to advise the local labour on the project that is planned to be established and the jobs that can potentially be applied for. ► Set up a recruitment office in the nearby towns (i.e. Jansenville and Kirkwood) and adhere to strict labour recruitment practices that would reduce the desire of potential job seekers to loiter around the properties in hope to find temporary employment. ► Establish a local skills desk (in Jansenville and Kirkwood) to determine the potential skills that could be sourced in the area. ► Recruit local labour as far as feasible. ► Control the movement of workers between the site and areas of residence to minimise loitering around the proposed facility by providing scheduled transportation services between the urban areas and the construction site. ► Engage communities with respect to their possible involvement during construction in providing supporting services such as catering, temporary housing of workers, transportation, etc. ► Employ labour-intensive methods in construction where feasible. ► Formalise trading and service provision on the site, by providing a dedicate area for such services and signing contracts with service providers.	✓✓					

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	► Establish a proper fencing around the property to reduce the desire of workers to trespass between the construction site and adjacent properties. ► Set up a gate and controlled access system to monitor the movement of people to and from the property, as well as to reduce the influx of job seekers to the site itself. ► Ensure that any damages or losses to the nearby farms that can be linked to the conduct of the construction workers are adequately reimbursed. ► Assign a person to deal with complaints and concerns of the affected parties ► Sub-contract to local construction companies where possible. ► Use local suppliers where feasible and arrange with the local Small and Medium Enterprises to provide transport, catering, and other services to the construction crew. ► Facilitate knowledge and skills transfer between foreign experts and South African professionals during the pre-establishment and construction phases. ► Set up apprenticeship programmes to build onto existing or develop new skills of construction workers, especially those coming from the local communities.						
5.4.7	**Construction Methods and procedures**						
5.4.7.1	**Site clearance** The Contractor shall ensure that the clearance of vegetation is restricted to that required to facilitate the execution of the Works. Site clearance shall occur in a planned manner and cleared areas shall be stabilised as soon as possible. The detail of vegetation clearing shall be to the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval. All cleared vegetation shall either be mulched and mixed into the topsoil stockpiles or disposed of at an approved disposal site. The disposal of vegetation by burying or burning is prohibited without the requisite permit from the local authority. The Contractor shall strip the topsoil and mulch layer within the working areas. The topsoil and mulch layer shall be stockpiled separately from subsoil and used for subsequent rehabilitation and revegetation. topsoil and mulch layer stockpiles shall not be compacted. Should fauna be encountered during site clearance, earthworks shall cease until fauna have been safely relocated form the affected area.	✓✓					
5.4.7.2	**Demolition** Hazardous and non-hazardous materials shall be separated at site and disposed of in a manner approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. All buildings older than 60 years require a permit from South African Heritage Resources Agency in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (no. 25 of 1999). A demolition permit is also required from the local authority in terms of the National Building Regulations.	✓✓					
5.4.7.3	**Cement and concrete batching** Where applicable, the location of the batching plant (including the location of cement stores, sand, and aggregate stockpiles) shall be as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The concrete/cement batching plant shall be kept neat and clean at all times. No batching activities shall occur directly on unprotected ground. The batching plant shall be located on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250µm plastic covered with 5 cm of sand). The area shall be bunded and sloped towards a sump to contain spillages of substances. All wastewater resulting from batching of concrete shall be disposed of via the contaminated water management system and shall not be discharged into the environment. Contaminated water storage areas shall not be allowed to overflow and appropriate protection from rain and flooding shall be implemented Empty cement bags shall be stored in weatherproof containers to prevent windblown cement dust and water contamination. Empty cement bags shall be disposed of on a regular basis via the solid waste management system and shall not be used for any other purpose. Unused cement bags shall be stored so as not to be affected by rain or runoff events. In this regard, closed steel containers shall be used for the storage of cement powder and any additives. The Contractor shall ensure that sand, aggregate, cement, or additives used during the mixing process are contained and covered to prevent contamination of the surrounding environment. The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to prevent the spillage of cement/ concrete during batching and construction operations. During pouring, the soil surface shall be protected using plastic and all visible remains of concrete shall be physically removed on completion of the cement/ concrete pour and appropriately disposed of. All spoiled and excess aggregate/ cement/ concrete shall be removed and disposed of via the solid waste management system. Where "readymix" concrete is used, the Contractor shall ensure that the delivery vehicles do not wash their chutes directly onto the ground. Any spillage resulting from the "readymix" delivery shall be immediately cleared and disposed of via the solid waste management	✓✓					

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	system. Ready-mix trucks shall not be permitted to dump drum wash on site unless into contaminated water pond which must be fully rehabilitated at completion and the sediment collected for disposal.						
5.4.7.4	**Earthworks** All earthworks shall be undertaken in such a manner to minimise the extent of any impacts caused by such activities, particularly with regards to erosion and dust generation. No equipment associated with earthworks shall be allowed outside of the Site and defined access routes unless expressly permitted by the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.5	**Dewatering** Pumps shall be placed over a drip tray to contain fuel spills and leaks. Pumps shall be located sufficiently above the water line to ensure that that it does not become inundated if pumping is discontinued. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent spillage during the refuelling of these pumps. The Contractor shall ensure that, unless like the upstream water quality, none of the water pumped during any dewatering activities, including good points, is released into the environment without the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval. The ESCO's and Construction Manager's approval is required before the discharge of this water into the Municipal sewer system.	✓✓					
5.4.7.6	**Bitumen** Over spray of bitumen products outside of the road surface and onto roadside vegetation or the surrounding environment shall be prevented using a method approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. When heating bitumen products, the Contractor shall take cognisance of appropriate fire risk controls. Heating of bitumen products shall only be undertaken using LPG or similar zero emission fuels and appropriate firefighting equipment shall be readily available. Stone chip/gravel excess shall not be left on road / paved area verges. This shall be swept / raked into piles and removed to an area approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Water quality from runoff from new/ fresh bitumen surfaces will be monitored visually by the ESCO and Construction Manager and remedial actions taken where necessary by the Contractor.	✓✓					
5.4.7.7	**Erosion and sedimentation control** The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to minimise the footprint of disturbance and limit erosion and sedimentation due to the construction activities. Implement an effective system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. ► Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them. ► Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces or hard standing areas). ► During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. ► Erosion must be controlled where necessary on top soiled areas. Where erosion and/or sedimentation, whether on or off the Site, occurs despite the Contractor complying with the foregoing, rectification shall be carried out in accordance with details specified by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where erosion and/or sedimentation occur due to the fault of the Contractor, rectification shall be carried out to the reasonable requirements of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Any runnels or erosion channels developed during construction or during the defect's liability period shall be backfilled and compacted. Stabilisation of cleared areas to prevent and control erosion shall be actively managed. Consideration and provision shall be made for various methods, namely, brush cut packing, mulch or chip cover, straw stabilising (at a rate of one bale/ 20 m2 and rotovated into the top 100 mm of the completed earthworks), watering, soil binders and anti-erosion compounds, mechanical cover or packing structures (e.g., Hessian cover). Traffic and movement over stabilised areas shall be restricted and controlled, and damage to stabilised area shall be repaired and maintained to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.8	**Crane operations** Drive plants shall be well maintained, and drip trays shall be positioned at potential leak areas. Over-greasing of crane cables shall be avoided. Movement and lifting of hazardous materials shall be undertaken such that they do not cause a pollution, spillage, or safety risk (were concrete buckets are in use).	✓✓					

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5.4.7.9	**Trenching** Trenching for services shall be undertaken in accordance with the engineering specifications with the following environmental amplifications, where applicable: ► Topsoil shall be removed and stockpiled separately from and not mixed with the subsoil. Preferably topsoil should be placed on the upslope side of the trench which subsoil is placed on the downslope side of the trench, levelled and used for construction access. The areas used for topsoil and subsoil stockpiling should not be cleared of shorter herbaceous vegetation and must not be grubbed. Only once the trench is backfilled and shaped will the topsoil be spread across the trench area," ► Soil shall be excavated and used for refilling trenches i.e. soil from the first trench shall be excavated and stockpiled, thereafter soil from the second excavated trench length shall be used to backfill the trench behind it once the services have been laid. The last trench shall be filled using the soil stockpiled from the first trench. ► Trench lengths shall be kept as short as practically possible before backfilling and compacting. ► Trenches shall be re-filled to the same level as (or slightly higher to allow for settlement) the surrounding land surface to minimise erosion. ► Stormwater control measures shall be used to reduce the ingress of stormwater into the trench. Where needed the Contractor shall provide temporary stormwater pipes to allow stormwater to cross the open trench.	✓✓					
5.4.7.10	**Drilling and jack hammering** The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to limit dust generation and noise because of drilling operations. The Contractor shall ensure that no pollution results from drilling operations, either because of oil and fuel drips, or from drilling fluid. Any areas or structures damaged by the drilling and associated activities shall be rehabilitated by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.11	**Stockpiling** The ESCO and Construction Manager will identify suitable sites for stockpiling. Stockpiles shall be convex in shape and shall be limited in height so that it does not result in undue visual impacts or significant dust, as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Stockpiles shall be so placed to occupy minimum width compatible with the natural angle of repose of material, and measures shall be taken to prevent the material from being spread over too wide a surface. Unless otherwise stipulated, areas for temporary stockpiling will not be cleared of shorter herbaceous vegetation as this compacted vegetation layer will serve protect the topsoil and serve as a marker during stockpile reclamation. Where required, appropriate precautions shall be taken to prevent the erosion and limit the compaction of the stockpiles. The Contractor shall ensure that all stockpiles do not result in the damming of water or run off or is itself washed away. Top material stockpiles shall not be covered with any material (e.g., plastic) that may kill seeds or cause it to compost. If the stockpiles start to erode significantly or cause dust problems, they shall be covered with hessian or similar. Where practical, top material shall not be left for longer than six to eight months before being used for rehabilitation. If stored for longer than six months, the top material shall be analysed and, if necessary, ameliorated before use in rehabilitation works.	✓✓					
5.4.7.12	**Site closure and rehabilitation** Any areas that the ESCO or Construction Manager believes may have been impacted upon or disturbed, shall be rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the Construction Manager, which includes all areas where top material has been stripped or compacted. Once construction is complete the Contractor shall clear all construction debris and materials from the Site not forming part of the Permanent Works. The area to be rehabilitated shall first be landscaped to match the topography of the surrounding area as it was prior to construction. The composition of vegetation to be used for any rehabilitation shall be specified. The Contractor may not use herbicides, pesticides, fertilisers, or other poisonous substances for the rehabilitation process unless otherwise agreed with the ESCO and Construction Manager. All rehabilitated areas shall be considered "no go" areas and the Contractor shall ensure that none of his staff or equipment enters these areas. The Contractor shall undertake irrigation of rehabilitated areas for a minimum period of six to eight weeks to encourage germination. They may elect to extend the irrigation programme, or the ESCO and Construction Manager may specify ongoing irrigation programme if required. However, any irrigation programme must taper off over a period of four to eight weeks before complete cessation as an abrupt cessation is likely to result in high seeding mortality rates (depending on local soil and climatological factors). The Contractor shall undertake to remove all alien vegetation re-establishing on the area and shall implement the necessary temporary or permanent measures to combat soil erosion.				-		-Site closure is NA at this stage -Earthworks rehabilitation commenced in July 2024 and has continued during 2025 in terms of re-shaping subsoil and topsoil material along the WEF access road verges and the sloped edges of several turbine hardstands -Rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed -Rehabilitation monitoring should continue until completion of construction to check aspects such as erosion and ensure alien plants do not become problems in rehabilitated areas -Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates

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5.4.7.13	**Temporary revegetation of the areas disturbed by construction** Where there is likely to be a delay of greater than two months in the landscaping and revegetation of a disturbed area or where that site is likely to be the subject of further construction activities at a later stage, the Contractor shall ensure that the area is temporarily revegetated to combat dust generation and prevent erosion. This revegetation shall occur incrementally immediately upon completion of the construction activities at the subject location. "Prior to revegetation, structures and material not forming part of the Permanent Works, including remnants of building materials, concrete foundations, timber, and foreign debris, shall be removed, and disposed of via the solid waste management system. The area shall be revegetated as follows: ► Compacted areas, such as roads, stockpile areas and construction platforms shall be ripped or scarified to depth of 300mm." ► The surface shall be shaped to conform to the adjacent landforms. ► Alien vegetation shall be cleared; ► For areas with a slope of greater than 1:3, straw shall be utilised as a binding material to stabilise the soil during revegetation and rehabilitation of the site. Straw shall consist of natural, dried fibres of hay or chaff of various lengths between 50mm and 400mm, delivered to Site in bales and shall be applied evenly by hand or machine at a rate of 1 bale per 20m2 over the area to be revegetated. It shall then immediately be rotated into the upper 100 mm layer of soil. ► The prepared area shall be hydro- or hand-seeded at a rate of 40 kg/ha using a suitable indigenous grass species or Rye grass (Lolium multiflorum). In the event of hand-seeding, the seed mixture as specified shall be mixed with two parts per volume of clean dry plaster sand, then divided in half and applied evenly in two successive applications, one after the other, by means of an approved hand seeding machine (known colloquially as a "tefsaaier"). On completion of the seeding the surface shall be lightly raked to cover the seed with no more than 5 mm of soil. ► Water used for the irrigation of vegetated areas shall be free of pollutants that will have a detrimental effect on the plants. The vegetated area shall only be watered once, immediately following seeding. Watering should be carried out from a tanker, using a fine nozzle spray to avoid erosion and disturbance of the vegetation. Water for irrigation purposes may be from an approved source. No construction equipment, vehicles or unauthorised personnel shall be allowed onto areas that have been vegetated. Only persons or equipment required for the preparation of areas, application of fertiliser and maintenance of revegetated area shall be allowed to operate on these areas.	✓✓					-Earthworks rehabilitation commenced in July 2024 and has continued during 2025 in terms of re-shaping subsoil and topsoil material along the WEF access road verges and the sloped edges of several turbine hardstands -Rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed -Rehabilitation monitoring should continue until completion of construction to check aspects such as erosion and ensure alien plants do not become problems in rehabilitated areas -Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates
5.4.8	**Compliance**						
5.4.8.1	**Penalties** Penalties will be issued for certain transgressions. Penalties may be issued per incident at the discretion of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Such penalties will be issued in addition to any remedial costs incurred because of non-compliance with this Specification. The Construction Manager will inform the Contractor of the contravention and the amount of the penalty and shall be entitled to deduct the amount from monies due under the Contract.	✓✓					Noted, no penalties for environmental non-compliance have been issued at this stage
5.4.8.2	**Removal from site and suspension of Works** The Construction Manager may instruct the Contractor to remove from Site any person(s) who in their opinion is guilty of misconduct, or is incompetent, negligent or constitutes an undesirable presence on Site. Where the Construction Manager deems the Contractor to be in breach of any of the requirements of this Specification, he may order the Contractor to suspend the progress of the Works or any part thereof.					-	Noted
5.4.9	**Measurement and payment**						
5.4.9.1	Except as specified or in the Specification Data or as billed, no separate measurement and payment will be made to cover the costs of complying with the provisions of this Specification and such costs shall be deemed to be covered by the rates tendered for the items in the Bill of Quantities completed by the Contractor when submitting his tender.					-	Noted
5.4.9.2	**All requirements of the environmental management specification** All work not measured elsewhere, associated with complying with any requirement of this Environmental Management specification will be measured and paid as a sum. The tendered sum shall cover the cost of with complying with the environmental management specification and shall include for all materials, labour and plant required to execute and complete the Works as specified, described in the Bill of Quantities, or shown on the Drawing(s).					-	Noted

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5.4.9.3	**Work required by the Construction Manager** Where a clause in this Specification includes a requirement as "required by the Construction Manager", measurement and payment for compliance with that requirement shall be in accordance with the relevant measurement and payment clause of the Project Environmental Specifications.					-	Noted
5.4.10	**Amendments to EMPr & Registers** Amendments to the EMPr must be submitted to and approved by the DFFE before the changes are commenced with. Furthermore, copies of the attendance registers for all environmental awareness training, employee induction programme, complaints registers, penalty registers and method statements must be kept and made available to the DFFE on request.	✓✓				-	-EMPr amendments are NA at this stage -Attendance registers for environmental awareness training, the employee induction programme, a complaints registers, penalty registers and method statements are available on site

Summary calculation					
72	0	0	3	6	**81** (total no. of conditions)
72	0	0	3	6	**72** (audited) **9** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(72x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (72x2) x100
EMPr Compliance					**100%**

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
2	The following key conditions would be required to be included within the environmental authorisation issued for the access road: » The project footprint must be minimised and must remain within the demarcated development area to avoid impacts on episodic drainage lines and SCCs in the surrounding areas.	✓✓					
	» The access road layout and EMPr should be approved along with the environmental authorisation (should authorisation be issued for the project).	✓✓					
	» All mitigation measures detailed within the BA Report, as well as the specialist reports contained within Appendices D to H, are to be implemented.	✓✓					
	» The EMPr as contained within Appendix I of the BA Report should form part of the contract with the Contractor appointed to construct and maintain access road in order to ensure compliance with environmental specifications and management measures. The implementation of the EMPr for all life cycle phases of the access road is considered key in achieving the appropriate environmental management standards as detailed for this project.	✓✓					
	» A pre-construction walk-through of the access road route for species of conservation concern (SCC) that would be affected and that can be translocated must be undertaken by an ecologist prior to the commencement of the construction phase. Permits from the relevant national and provincial authorities, i.e., CapeNature and the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE), must be obtained before the individual species of concern are disturbed.	✓✓					
	» Prior to construction, a walkdown of the final road layout must be completed by an archaeologist to ensure that no significant archaeological heritage is impacted by the proposed road development.	✓✓					
	» Obtain all other environmental permits for the project, as required.	✓✓					
	The Developer must ensure that the implementation of the project complies with the requirements of all environmental authorisations, permits, and obligations emanating from relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	This EMPr shall be binding on all the parties involved in the planning, construction and operational phases of the project, and shall be enforceable at all levels of contract and operational management within the project. The document must be adhered to and updated as relevant throughout the project life cycle.	✓✓					
Planning and design							
5	Plan and conduct pre-construction activities in an environmentally acceptable manner.	✓✓					
	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses.	✓✓					
	The throughflow structures must be designed to ensure that the structures are geotechnically sound and that they are hydraulically stable, even if a 1:100 year flood event was to occur. The designs should include culverts installed intermittently to ensure a free draining landscape that does not lead to erosion, incision and sedimentation.	✓✓					
	It is recommended that a suitably qualified hydrologist be consulted to provide guidance on the relevant sizes and width requirements to ensure that hydraulic functioning of the system is maintained.	✓✓					
	In addition, the crossings must be designed such that should they be overtopped, they remain stable and do not lead to excessive downstream erosion and incision. Similarly, a freshwater ecologist must ensure that the final design accounts for appropriate wetting frequencies and patterns are maintained in the pre-development condition.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no clearing or stockpiling occurs within the episodic drainage line and possible buffer zones as defined by the freshwater specialists.	✓✓					
	The delineated extent of the episodic drainage line must be clearly demarcated with danger tape as a 'no-go area' by an Environmental Control Officer (ECO). No construction personnel and equipment/vehicles may enter the episodic drainage line.	✓✓					
	Obtain any additional environmental permits required prior to the commencement of construction. Copies of permits/licenses must be submitted to the Director: Environmental Impact Evaluation at the DFFE.	✓✓					
	Before the commencement of any construction and clearing for the proposed realigned access road, a walkthrough must be conducted during the winter season to ensure all occurring species of concern are marked for relocation or destruction, for which the relevant permits must be applied for.	✓✓					
	Affected individuals of selected protected species (i.e. those that are of high conservation value or which have a high probability of surviving translocation) which cannot be avoided should be translocated to a safe area on the site prior to construction. This does not include woody species which cannot be translocated and where these are protected by DFFF and permit for their destruction would be required.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the final road layout must be completed by an archaeologist to ensure that no significant archaeological heritage is impacted by the proposed road development.	✓✓					
	A chance find procedure must be developed and implemented in the event that archaeological or palaeontological resources are found.	✓✓					

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	An Ecological walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched for and marked. Wherever possible micro-siting must take place to avoid SCC, and especially SCC which cannot be rescued and relocated.	✓✓					
	Wherever possible micro-siting must take place to avoid SCC, and especially SCC which cannot be rescued and relocated. An assessment must be undertaken to determine those that are eligible for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	The terms of this EMPr and the Environmental Authorisation must be included in all tender documentation and Contractors contracts.	✓✓					
	Pre-construction environmental induction for all construction staff on site must be provided to ensure that basic environmental principles are adhered to. This includes awareness of no littering, appropriate handling of pollution and chemical spills, avoiding fire hazards, minimising wildlife interactions, remaining within demarcated construction areas etc.	✓✓					
Construction							
	Construction Manager will: » Ensure all specifications and legal constraints specifically with regards to the environment are highlighted to the Contractor(s) so that they are aware of these.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the Developer and its Contractor(s) are made aware of all stipulations within the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the EMPr is correctly implemented throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. This will be documented as part of the site meeting minutes through input from the independent ECO.	✓✓					
	» Be fully conversant with the EIA for the project, the EMPr, the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation, and all relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits.	✓✓					
	Site Manager (The Contractor's on-site Representative) will: » Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of the BA.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents and conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of the EMPr.	✓✓					
6	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant environmental legislation, and ensure compliance with these.	✓✓					
	» Have overall responsibility of the EMPr and its implementation.	✓✓					
	» Conduct audits to ensure compliance to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Ensure there is communication with the Technical Director, the ECO, the Internal Environmental Officer and relevant discipline engineers on matters concerning the environment.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that no actions are taken which will harm or may indirectly cause harm to the environment, and take steps to prevent pollution on the site.	✓✓					
	» Confine activities to the demarcated construction site.	✓✓					
	An independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must be appointed by the project proponent prior to the commencement of any authorised activities and will be responsible for monitoring, reviewing and verifying compliance by the Contractor with the environmental specifications of the EMPr and the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation. Accordingly, the ECO will: » Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the EIA.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the conditions of the EA (once issued).	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of all relevant environmental legislation, and ensure compliance therewith.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits issued for the project.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the contents of the EMPr are communicated to the Contractors site staff and that the Site Manager and Contractors are constantly made aware of the contents through ongoing discussion.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
6	» Ensure that compliance with the EMPr is monitored through regular and comprehensive inspection of the site and surrounding areas.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that the Site Manager has input into the review and acceptance of construction methods and method statements.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that activities on site comply with all relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that a removal is ordered of any person(s) and/or equipment responsible for any contravention of the specifications of the EMPr.				-		No removal orders applicable at this stage
	» Ensure that any non-compliance or remedial measures that need to be applied are reported	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

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	» Keep records of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Independently report to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) in terms of compliance with the specifications of the EMPr and conditions of the EA (once issued).	✓✓					
	» Keep records of all reports submitted to DFFE.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	As a general mitigation strategy, the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) should be present for the site preparation and initial clearing activities to ensure the correct demarcation of no-go areas, facilitate environmental induction with construction staff and supervise any flora relocation and faunal rescue activities that may need to take place during the site clearing (i.e. during site establishment, and excavation of foundations).	✓✓					
	The ECO will be supplemented with the EPC Contractor's/Project Company's Environmental Office (EO) who will be located on site on a daily basis and will guide the EPC Contractor's/Project Company's to ensure compliance with the environmental considerations.	✓✓					
	Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment Representative and/or Environmental Officer: The Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Representative, employed by the Contractor, is responsible for managing the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr, and for the compilation of regular (usually weekly) Monitoring Reports. In addition, the SHE must act as liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues and ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager and Contractor. In some instances, a separate Environmental Officer (EO) may be appointed to support this function.	✓✓					
	The Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment Representative and/or Environmental Officer should: » Be well versed in environmental matters.	✓✓					
	» Understand the relevant environmental legislation and processes and the implementation thereof.	✓✓					
	» Understand the hierarchy of Environmental Compliance Reporting, and the implications of Non-Compliance.	✓✓					
	» Know the background of the project and understand the implementation programme.	✓✓					
	» Be able to resolve conflicts and make recommendations on site in terms of the requirements of this specification.	✓✓					
	» Keep accurate and detailed records of all EMPr-related activities on site. The EO shall keep a daily diary for monitoring the site specific activities as per project schedule.	✓✓					
	» Supervise any flora relocation and faunal rescue activities that may need to take place during the site clearing (i.e. during site establishment, and excavation of foundations) and therefore needs the relevant training/ experience. The EO will have overall responsibility for day-to day environmental management and implementation of mitigations.	✓✓					
	» The EO is responsible for reporting to the ECO on the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr and other Project Permits / Authorisations.	✓✓					
	» Ensure or otherwise train and induct all contractor's employees prior to commencement of any works.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that there is daily communication with the Site Manager regarding the monitoring of the site.	✓✓					
	» Compilation of Weekly and Monthly Monitoring Reports to be submitted to the ECO and Site Manager.	✓✓					
	» In addition, the EO/ Environmental Representative must act as project liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues and ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager, ECO and Contractor(s).	✓✓					
	Contractors and Service Providers: It is important that Contractors are aware of the responsibilities in terms of the relevant environmental legislation and the contents of this EMPr. The Contractor must appoint an Internal Environmental Officer (EO) who will be responsible for informing contractor employees and sub-contractors of their environmental obligations in terms of the environmental specifications, and for ensuring that employees are adequately experienced and properly trained in order to execute the works in a manner that will minimise environmental impacts.	✓✓					
6	The Internal Environmental Officer and Contractor's obligations in this regard include the following: » Must be fully knowledgeable on all environmental features of the construction site and the surrounding environment.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents and the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of all the licences and permits issued for the site.	✓✓					
	» Ensure a copy of the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr is easily accessible to all on-site staff members	✓✓					
	» Ensure contractor employees are familiar with the requirements of this EMPr and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the proposed access road.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that prior to commencing any site works, all contractor employees and sub-contractors must have attended environmental awareness training included in the induction training which must provide staff with an appreciation of the project's environmental requirements, and how they are to be implemented.	✓✓					

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	» Ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager and Contractor.	✓✓					
	» Manage the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr, and the compilation of regular (usually weekly) Monitoring Reports.	✓✓					
	» Keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken, including those of the Independent ECO.	✓✓					
	» Inform staff of the environmental issues as deemed necessary by the Independent ECO.	✓✓					
	All contractors (including sub-contractors and staff) and service providers are ultimately responsible for: » Ensuring adherence to the environmental management specifications.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that Method Statements are submitted to the Site Manager (and ECO) for approval before any work is undertaken.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that any instructions issued by the Site Manager on the advice of the ECO are adhered to.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a report is tabled at each site meeting, which will document all incidents that have occurred during the period before the site meeting.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a register is kept in the site office, which lists all transgressions issued by the ECO.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a register of all public complaints is maintained.	✓✓					
	Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will represent the community and assist the Owner, Contractor and the Engineer with communication between them and the community. Inform community regarding the project details, safety precautions and programme.	✓✓					
	Duties and responsibilities of the community liaison officer include: » Be available at the site offices generally between the hours of 07:00 and 09:00 and again from 15:00 until end of working day. Normal working hours will be from 07:00 am till 17:00.	✓✓					
	» Maintain an up-to-date record of potential employees within the community and provide the contractor with copies of this information.	✓✓					
	» To identify, screen and nominate labour from the community in accordance with the Contractor's requirements and determine, in consultation with the Contractor, the needs of local labour for employment and relevant technical training, where applicable.	✓✓					
	» Liaise between Contractor and labour regarding wages and conditions of employment.	✓✓					
	» Communicate daily with the Contractor on labour related issues such as numbers and skills.	✓✓					
	» Identify possible labour disputes, unrest, strikes, etc., in advance and assist in their resolution.	✓✓					
	» Have a good working knowledge of the contents of the contract document regarding labour and training matters.	✓✓					
	» Attend all meetings at which the community and/or labour is represented or discussed.	✓✓					
	» Attend contract site meetings and report on community and labour issues at these meetings.	✓✓					
	» Co-ordinate and assist with the obtaining of information regarding the community's needs (questionnaires, etc.).	✓✓					
	» Inform local labour of their conditions of temporary employment, to ensure their timeous availability and to inform them timeously of when they will be relieved.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that all labour involved in activities when tasks have been set, are fully informed of the principle of task-based work.	✓✓					
	» Attend disciplinary proceedings to ensure that hearings are fair and reasonable.	✓✓					
	» Keep a daily written record of interviews and community liaison.	✓✓					
6	» Arrange venues for training if required.	✓✓					
	» Assist with the training and education of the community regarding the correct usage of the services, where applicable.	✓✓					
	Secure site, working areas and excavations in an appropriate manner.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no activities infringe on identified no-go areas.	✓✓					
	The siting of the construction equipment camp/s must take cognisance of any sensitive areas identified in the BA Report.	✓✓					
	Ensure that vegetation is not unnecessarily cleared or removed during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Restrict the activities and movement of construction workers and vehicles to the immediate construction site and existing access roads.	✓✓					
	Access to adjacent areas to be strictly controlled.	✓✓					
	Any individuals of protected species affected by and observed within the development footprint during construction should be translocated under the supervision of the Contractor's SHE or EO.	✓✓					
	Ensure that rubble, litter, and disused construction materials are appropriately stored (if not removed daily) and then disposed regularly at licensed waste facilities.	✓✓					

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	Appropriate shaping of disturbed areas is essential. To promote successful establishment of vegetation, the slopes must not be steeper than 1(V):5(H) or 1(V):3(H) (depending on engineering input and recommendations). New slopes should resemble/mimic the natural topography of the surrounding area. Where slopes are left steeper than what is recommended for whatever reason, additional measures will be required to prevent soil erosion and to appropriately manage stormwater.	✓✓					
	Stabilizing slope regions and avoiding rocky outcrop areas could potentially limit the impact on the natural environment. Furthermore, rehabilitation of such sensitive microsites can be challenging.	✓✓					
	Reduce and control construction dust through the use of approved dust suppression techniques as and when required (i.e. whenever dust becomes apparent).	✓✓					
	Restrict construction activities to daylight hours in order to negate or reduce the visual impacts associated with lighting.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
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	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
6	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	Ablution or sanitation facilities must not be located within 100m from a watercourse or within the 1:100 year flood.	✓✓					
	Supply adequate weather and vermin proof waste collection bins and skips (covered at minimum with secured netting or shade cloth) at the site where construction is being undertaken. Separate bins should be provided for general and hazardous waste. Provision should be made for separation of waste for recycling.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » An incident reporting system is used to record non-conformances to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» EO and ECO to monitor all construction areas on a continuous basis until all construction is completed. Non-conformances will be immediately reported to the site manager.	✓✓					
	» Monitoring of vegetation clearing during construction (by contractor as part of construction contract).	✓✓					
	» Monitoring of rehabilitated areas quarterly for at least a year following the end of construction (by contractor as part of construction contract).	✓✓					
	In order to minimise impacts on flora, fauna, and ecological processes, the development footprint should be limited to the minimum necessary to accommodate the required infrastructure.	✓✓					

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	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, which must be clearly marked, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation;	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats;	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora; and	✓✓					
	Land clearance must only be undertaken immediately prior to construction activities.	✓✓					
	Retain and augment natural vegetation on all sides of the proposed project.	✓✓					
	During vegetation clearance, methods should be employed to minimise potential harm to fauna species.	✓✓					
	No dumping of litter or vegetation refuse must be allowed on-site. As such it is advised that vegetation cuttings from landscaped areas be carefully collected and disposed of at a separate waste facility	✓✓					
	Prior and during vegetation clearance any larger fauna species noted should be given the opportunity to move away from the construction machinery.	✓✓					
	Floral SCC plants must be monitored to determine integrity of in situ specimens and the health of those that have been relocated.	✓✓					
	Edge effect control needs to be implemented to prevent further degradation and potential loss of floral SCC outside of the proposed disturbance footprint area.	✓✓					
	All RDL plant species that will be lost due to clearing of vegetation must be replaced either during rehabilitation initiatives or through translocation (for those which relocation is a viable option) to suitable habitat surrounding the disturbance footprint. The relocation site will need to be fenced-off (or somehow barricaded) and monitoring of relocated / transplanted species will be essential until it is evident that the species have successfully established.	✓✓					
	The removed vegetation and any soil/sediment or silt removed from the watercourse may be temporarily stockpiled outside of the delineated boundary of the watercourse. The footprint areas of these stockpiles should be kept to a minimum, and may not exceed a height of 2 m. Should the vegetation not be suitable for reinstatement after the construction phase or be alien/invasive vegetation species, all material must be disposed of at a registered garden refuse site and may not be burned or mulched on site.	✓✓					
	Areas to be cleared must be clearly marked on-site to eliminate the potential for unnecessary clearing. No vegetation removal must be allowed outside the designated project development footprint. Restrict construction activity to demarcated areas.	✓✓					
6	Practical phased development and vegetation clearing must be practiced so that cleared areas are not left un-vegetated and vulnerable to erosion for extended periods of time. Where possible work should be restricted to one area at a time.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC.	✓✓					
	Access to adjacent areas to be strictly controlled.	✓✓					
	No harvesting of plants for firewood, medicinal or any other purposes are to be permitted	✓✓					
	No killing and poaching of any wild animal to be allowed. This should be clearly communicated to all employees, including subcontractors.	✓✓					
	Enforce ban on hunting, collecting etc. of all plants and animals or their products.	✓✓					
	No construction activity should occur near to active raptor nests should these be discovered prior to or during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Areas beyond the development footprint should be expressly off limits to construction personnel and construction vehicles and this should be communicated to them.	✓✓					
	If trenches need to be dug for electrical cabling or other purpose, these should not be left open for extended periods of time as fauna may fall in and become trapped in them. Trenches which are standing open should have places where there are soil ramps allowing fauna to escape the trench.	✓✓					
	Any fauna threatened or injured during construction should be removed to safety by a suitably qualified person, or allowed to passively vacate the area.	✓✓					
	Education of employees on the conservation importance of natural areas and fauna must be provided.	✓✓					
	All construction vehicles should adhere to clearly defined and demarcated roads	✓✓					
	No collecting of flora species to be permitted.	✓✓					
	Prior arrangements must be made with the landowners to ensure that livestock and game animals are moved to areas where they cannot be injured by vehicles traversing the area.	✓✓					
	No open fires made by the construction teams are allowable during the construction phase.	✓✓					

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	Level any remaining soil removed from the road area that remained on the surface instead of allowing small stockpiles of soil to remain on the surface.	✓✓					
	Where possible, conduct the construction activities outside of the rainy season and not on days with strong winds blowing.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Contractor's Environmental Officer (EO) to provide supervision and oversight of vegetation clearing activities within sensitive areas such as near the pan.	✓✓					
	» Supervision of all clearing and earthworks.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement an IAP Control and Eradication Programme.	✓✓					
	Avoid creating conditions in which alien plants may become established: » Keep disturbance of indigenous vegetation to a minimum.	✓✓					
	» Rehabilitate disturbed areas as quickly as possible.	✓✓					
	» Do not import soil from areas with alien plants.	✓✓					
	When alien plants are detected, these must be controlled and cleared using the recommended control measures for each species to ensure that the problem is not exacerbated or does not re-occur.	✓✓					
	Eradicate all weeds and alien invasive plants as far as practically possible and ensure that material from invasive plants are adequately destroyed and not further distributed. Continually monitor the re-emergence of these species and manage according to the invasive species management plan.	✓✓					
	Any alien and invasive vegetation removed should be taken to a registered landfill site to prevent the proliferation of alien and invasive species	✓✓					
	The use of herbicides and pesticides and other related horticultural chemicals should be carefully controlled and only applied by personnel adequately certified to apply pesticides and herbicides. It must be ensured that WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard Class 1a (extremely hazardous) or 1b (highly hazardous) are not purchased, stored or used on site along with any other nationally or internationally similarly restricted/banned products.				-		No herbicides use at this stage. If used, a registered PCO must be appointed to apply herbicides.
	To prevent the dispersal of alien seeds, construction vehicles and machinery must be washed regularly and away from any watercourse.	✓✓					
	» On-going monitoring of area by EO during construction.	✓✓					
	» Annual audit of development footprint and immediate surroundings by qualified botanist.				-		NA at this stage, ESCO monitoring on a daily basis.
	» If any alien invasive species are detected then the distribution of these should be mapped (GPS co-ordinates of plants or concentrations of plants), number of individuals (whole site or per unit area), age and/or size classes of plants and aerial cover of plants.	✓✓					
	» The results should be interpreted in terms of the risk posed to sensitive habitats within and surrounding the site.	✓✓					
	» The environmental manager/site agent should be responsible for driving this process.	✓✓					
	Ensure that routine inspections and monitoring of the access road and any instream infrastructure are undertaken to monitor any build-up of debris that will impact on structure integrity or lead to erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, monitoring to determine the establishment of indigenous vegetation and the presence of any alien or invasive plant species.	✓✓					
	It is imperative that all preparatory and foundational construction works be undertaken during the driest period of the year when there is no flow within the watercourses, and thus no diversion of flow would be necessary.	✓✓					
6	The removed vegetation and any soil/sediment or silt removed from the watercourse may be temporarily stockpiled outside of the delineated boundary of the watercourse. The footprint areas of these stockpiles should be kept to a minimum, and may not exceed a height of 2 m. Should the vegetation not be suitable for reinstatement after the construction phase or be alien/invasive vegetation species, all material must be disposed of at a registered garden refuse site and may not be burned or mulched on site.	✓✓					
	The reaches of the EDLs where no activities are planned to occur must be considered no-go areas. These no-go areas can be marked at a maximum distance of 5m upstream and downstream of the proposed access road crossing. This5m buffer area would allow for construction personal, vehicles (if applicable) to enter the watercourse crossing where the road is proposed to be constructed.	✓✓					
	Care must be taken to ensure that no scouring or erosion occurs as a result of the proposed culvert crossing. Installation of riprap or gabion mattresses and/or concrete aprons associated with any culverts.	✓✓					Implementation of stormwater control measures along the access road continued this month
	All construction material (with specific mention of prefabricated culvert structures) must be stockpiled in the laydown area and must only be imported to the construction site when required.	✓✓					
	Machinery/vehicles used to install culvert structures remain on the existing road surface and may not enter the watercourses.	✓✓					

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	No mixed concrete may be deposited outside of the designated construction footprint. As far as possible, concrete mixing should be restricted to the contractor laydown area. Additionally, batter / dagga board mixing trays and impermeable sumps should be provided, onto which any mixed concrete can be deposited while it awaits placing.	✓✓					
	Any concrete potentially spilled outside of the demarcated area must be promptly removed and taken to a suitably licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Ensure that routine inspections and monitoring of any instream infrastructure are undertaken to monitor any build-up of debris that will impact on structure integrity or lead to erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, monitoring to determine the establishment of indigenous vegetation and the presence of any alien or invasive plant species.	✓✓					
	Contractors must be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow if they find sites. All staff should also be familiarised with procedures for dealing with heritage objects/sites.	✓✓					
	Any substantial fossil remains (e.g. vertebrate bones and teeth, shells) encountered during excavation should be reported to ECPHRA for possible mitigation by a professional palaeontologist.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If concentrations of historical and pre-colonial archaeological heritage material and/or human remains (including graves and burials) are uncovered during construction, all work must cease immediately and be reported to ECPHRA so that systematic and professional investigation/excavation can be undertaken. Phase 2 mitigation in the form of test-pitting/sampling or systematic excavations and collections of the pre-colonial shell middens and associated artefacts will then be conducted to establish the contextual status of the sites and possibly remove the archaeological deposit before development activities continue.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses, fossil wood or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible ECO/EO/Environmental Representative should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA, i.e. The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority, as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, at the Proponent's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy) by a suitably qualified palaeontologist.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
6	A chance find procedure must be developed and implemented in the event that archaeological or palaeontological resources are found. In the case where the proposed development activities bring these materials to the surface, work must cease and HWC must be contacted immediately.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Observation of excavation activities by the EO throughout construction phase.	✓✓					
	» Supervision of all clearing and earthworks.	✓✓					
	» Due care taken during earthworks and disturbance of land by all staff and any heritage objects found reported.	✓✓					
	» Appropriate permits obtained from HWC prior to the disturbance or destruction of heritage sites (if required).				-		Noted, no permit requirements at this stage
	» An incident reporting system will be used to record non-conformances to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Implement appropriate dust suppression measures on a regular basis along the gravel access road and on the proposed site.	✓✓					
	Use of dust suppressants on roads and limit development of new roads.	✓✓					
	Appropriate dust suppressant must be applied on all gravel roads associated, exposed areas and stockpiles associated to the project as required to minimise/control airborne dust.	✓✓					
	Speed of construction vehicles must be restricted to 40km/hr on all roads within the site.	✓✓					
	Dust-generating activities or earthworks may need to be rescheduled or the frequency of application of dust control/suppressant increased during periods of high winds if visible dust is blowing toward nearby residences outside the site.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas must be re-vegetated as soon as practicable in line with the progression of construction activities.				-		Noted, rehabilitation (i.e. re-vegetation) has not been undertaken at this stage. Soil levelling and landscaping has been undertaken along sections of the road verges with some re-seeding by hand
	Vehicles and equipment must be maintained in a road-worthy condition at all times.	✓✓					
	All vehicles and containers used for moving waste must encapsulate the waste, which prevents the waste from causing odours and from escaping or blowing around the site. This will also prevent leachate material from spilling out of the containers, which is hazardous.	✓✓					

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	Monitoring must be undertaken to ensure emissions are not exceeding the prescribed levels via the following methods: » Immediate reporting by personnel of any potential or actual issues with nuisance dust or emissions to the Site Manager.	✓✓					
	» A complaints register must be maintained, in which any complaints from residents/the community will be logged, and thereafter complaints will be investigated and, where appropriate, acted upon.	✓✓					
	» Dustfall monitoring at the homesteads along the access road. Measured daily dustfall rates should not exceed the acceptable dustfall standards for residential areas.				-		NA, no homesteads along the access road
	» Annual emissions monitoring campaign (as per conditions of the AEL), by independent contractor, on all engine stacks.				-		NA, no AEL is required or in place
	» Annual emissions reporting (as per conditions of the AEL)				-		NA, see above
	» Once per year a 7-day ambient monitoring campaign at (minimum) 4 fence-line locations using passive sampling techniques. Monitoring of SO2, NO2, CO, and VOCs				-		NA, see above
	Construction method and materials should be carefully considered in view of waste reduction, re-use, and recycling opportunities.	✓✓					
	Construction contractors must provide specific detailed waste management plans to deal with all waste streams.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no litter, refuse, wastes, rubbish, rubble, debris and builders wastes generated on the premises be placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties, and that the waste is disposed of at dumping site as approved by the Council.	✓✓					
	Waste disposal at the construction site must be avoided by separating and trucking out of waste.	✓✓					
	Specific areas must be designated on-site for the temporary management of various waste streams, i.e. general refuse, construction waste (wood and metal scrap), and contaminated waste as required. Location of such areas must seek to minimise the potential for impact on the surrounding environment, including prevention of contaminated runoff, seepage, and vermin control.	✓✓					
	Where practically possible, construction and general wastes on-site must be reused or recycled. Bins and skips must be available on-site for collection, separation, and storage of waste streams (such as wood, metals, general refuse etc.).	✓✓					
	Disposal of waste must be in accordance with relevant legislative requirements, including the use of licensed contractors.	✓✓					
	Uncontaminated waste must be removed at least weekly for disposal, if feasible; other wastes must be removed for recycling/ disposal at an appropriate frequency.	✓✓					
	Hydrocarbon waste must be contained and stored in sealed containers within an appropriately bunded area and clearly labelled.	✓✓					
	Waste must be kept to a minimum and must be transported by approved waste transporters to sites designated for their disposal.	✓✓					
6	No liquid waste, including grey water, may be discharged into any water body or drainage line. All sewage disposal to take place at a registered and operational wastewater treatment works. Slips of disposal to be retained as proof of responsible disposal.	✓✓					
	All liquid wastes should be contained in appropriately sealed vessels/ponds within the footprint of the development, and be disposed of at a designated waste management facility after use.	✓✓					
	Ensure compliance with all national, regional and local legislation with regard to the storage, handling and disposal of hydrocarbons, chemicals, solvents and any other harmful and hazardous substances and materials. The onus is on the Contractor to identify and interpret the applicable legislation. Hazardous waste to be disposed of at a registered landfill site.	✓✓					
	Documentation (waste manifest) must be maintained detailing the quantity, nature, and fate of any regulated waste. Waste disposal records must be available for review at any time.	✓✓					
	SABS approved spill kits to be available and easily accessible.	✓✓					
	Regularly serviced chemical toilet facilities and/or septic tank must be used to ensure appropriate control of sewage.	✓✓					
	Daily inspection of all chemical toilets and septic tanks must be performed by environmental representatives on site.	✓✓					
	In the event where sewage is discharged into the environment, all contaminated vegetation/ rock and soil must be removed immediately and treated as hazardous waste.	✓✓					
	Ensure that the below ground storage of the septic tank can withstand the external forces of the surrounding pressure. The area above the tank must be demarcated to prevent any vehicles or heavy machinery from driving around the tank.	✓✓					A conservancy tank is utilised at the site office/camp, not septic tanks
	Under no circumstances may waste be burnt on site.	✓✓					
	Where a registered waste site is not available close to the construction site, provide a method statement with regard to waste management.	✓✓					
	Waste manifests must be provided for all waste streams generated on site, and must be kept on site.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Implement an integrated waste management approach that is based on waste minimisation and incorporates reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal where appropriate. Where solid waste is disposed of, such disposal shall only occur at a landfill licensed in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
	Upon the completion of construction, the area must be cleared of potentially polluting materials. Spoil stockpiles must also be removed and appropriately disposed of or the materials re-used for an appropriate purpose.				-		Noted, construction is not yet completed
	Upon the completion of construction, all sanitation facilities (including chemical toilets) must be removed, as well as the associated waste to be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site.				-		Noted, construction is not yet completed
	Litter generated by the construction crew must be collected in rubbish bins and disposed of weekly, or at an appropriate frequency, at registered waste disposal sites.	✓✓					
	All building rubble, solid and liquid waste etc. generated during the construction activities must be disposed of as necessary at an appropriately licensed refuse facility.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no refuse wastes are burnt on the premises or on surrounding premises. No fires will be allowed on site.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no litter, refuse, wastes, rubbish, rubble, debris and builders wastes generated on the premises be placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties during or after the construction period of the project and that the waste is disposed of at dumping site as approved by the Council.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Observation and supervision of waste management practices throughout construction phase.	✓✓					
	» Waste collection will be monitored on a regular basis.	✓✓					
	» Waste documentation completed.	✓✓					
	» Proof of disposal of sewage at an appropriate wastewater treatment works.	✓✓					
	Method Statements must be compiled for all activities which affect any aspect of the environment and should be applied consistently to all activities. Specific areas to be addressed in the method statement: pre, during and post construction include: » Site establishment (which explains all activities from induction training to offloading, construction sequence for site establishment and the different amenities and to be established etc. Including a site camp plan indicating all of these).	✓✓					
	» Preparation of the site (i.e. clearing vegetation, compacting soils and removing existing infrastructure and waste).	✓✓					
	» Soil management/stockpiling and erosion control.	✓✓					
	» Excavations and backfilling procedure.	✓✓					
	» Stipulate norms and standards for water supply and usage (i.e.: comply strictly to licence and legislation requirements and restrictions).	✓✓					
	» Storm water method statement.	✓✓					
	» Ablution facilities (placement, maintenance, management and servicing).	✓✓					
	Solid Waste Management: - Description of the waste storage facilities (on site and accumulative). - Placement of waste stored (on site and accumulative). - Management and collection of waste process. - Recycle, re-use and removal process and procedure.	✓✓					
6	Liquid waste management: » Design, establish, maintain and operate suitable pollution control facilities necessary to prevent discharge of water containing polluting matter or visible suspended materials into the surrounding environment. Should grey water (i.e. water from basins, showers, baths, kitchen sinks etc.) need to be disposed of, link into an existing facility where possible. Where no facilities are available, grey water runoff must be controlled to ensure no seepage into the surrounding environment occurs.	✓✓					
	Dust and noise pollution: - Describe the necessary measures to ensure that noise from construction activities is maintained within lawfully acceptable levels. - Procedure to control dust at all times on the site, access roads and spoil sites (dust control shall be sufficient so as not to have significant impacts in terms of the biophysical and social environments). These impacts include visual pollution, decreased safety due to reduced visibility, negative effects on human health and the ecology due to dust particle accumulation.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Hazardous substance storage (ensure compliance with all national, regional and local legislation with regard to the storage of oils, fuels, lubricants, solvents, wood treatments, bitumen, cement, pesticides and any other harmful and hazardous substances and materials. South African National Standards apply). - Lists of all potentially hazardous substances to be used. - Appropriate handling, storage and disposal procedures. - Prevention protocol of accidental contamination of soil at storage and handling areas. - All storage areas, (i.e. for harmful substances appropriately bunded with a suitable collection point for accidental spills must be implemented and drip trays underneath dispensing mechanisms including leaking engines/machinery). - Fire prevention and management measures on site.	✓✓					
	» Fauna and flora protection process on and off site (i.e. removal to reintroduction or replanting, if necessary). - Rehabilitation, re-vegetation process and bush clearing.	✓✓					
	» Incident and accident reporting protocol.	✓✓					
	» General administration.	✓✓					
	» Designate access road and the protocols while roads are in use.	✓✓					
	» Requirements on gate control protocols.	✓✓					
	The Contractor may not commence the activity covered by the Method Statement until it has been approved by the Site Manager (with input from the ECO), except in the case of emergency activities and then only with the consent of the Site Manager. Approval of the Method Statement will not absolve the Contractor from their obligations or responsibilities in terms of their contract. Failure to submit a method statement may result in suspension of the activity concerned until such time as a method statement has been submitted and approved.	✓✓					
	The Contractors obligations in this regard include the following: » All Employees must have a basic understanding of the key environmental features of the construction site and the surrounding environment. This includes the discussion/explanation of site environmental matters during toolbox talks.	✓✓					
	» The content and requirements of Method Statements are to be clearly explained to all plant operators and general workers. All staff acting in a supervisory capacity are to have copies of the relevant Method Statements and be aware of the contents thereof.	✓✓					
6	» Ensuring that a copy of the EMPr is readily available on-site, and that all senior site staff are aware of the location and have access to the document. Senior site staff will be familiar with the requirements of the EMPr and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the access road.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that, prior to commencing any site works, all employees and sub-contractors have attended an Environmental Awareness Training session. The training session must provide the site staff with an appreciation of the project's environmental requirements, and how they are to be implemented. - Records must be kept of those that have completed the relevant training. - Training should be done either in a written or verbal format but must be appropriate for the receiving audience. - Refresher sessions must be held to ensure the contractor staff are aware of their environmental obligations as practically possible.	✓✓					
	» All sub-contractors must have a copy of the EMPr and sign a declaration/ acknowledgement that they are aware and familiar with the contents and requirements of the EMPr and that they will conduct work in such a manner as to ensure compliance with the requirements of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Contractors and main sub-contractors should have a basic training in the identification of archaeological sites/objects, and protected flora and fauna that may be encountered on the site.	✓✓					
	» Awareness of any other environmental matters, which are deemed to be necessary by the ECO.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that employee information posters, outlining the environmental "do's" and "don'ts" (as per the environmental awareness training course) are erected at prominent locations throughout the site.	✓✓					
	The EO, in consultation with the contractor, shall ensure that all construction workers receive an induction presentation, as well as on-going environmental education and awareness, on the importance and implications of the EMPr and the environmental requirements it prescribes. The presentation shall be conducted, as far as is possible, in the employees' language of choice. The contractor should provide a translator from their staff for the purpose of translating should this be necessary.	✓✓					
	As a minimum, induction training should include: » Explanation of the importance of complying with the EMPr;	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	» Explanation of the importance of complying with the Environmental Authorisation; » Discussion of the potential environmental impacts of construction activities; » Awareness regarding sensitivities on the site, including sensitive plant species (including the use of visual aids and on-site identification); » The benefits of improved personal performance; » Employees' roles and responsibilities, including emergency preparedness (this should be combined with this induction, but presented by the contractor's Health and Safety Representative); » Explanation of the mitigation measures that must be implemented when carrying out their activities; and » Explanation of the specifics of this EMPr and its specification (no-go areas, etc.).						
	Environmental Awareness Training must take the form of an on-site talk and demonstration by the EO/ECO before the commencement of site establishment and construction on site. The education/awareness programme should be aimed at all levels of management and construction workers within the contractor team.	✓✓					
	A record of attendance of this training must be maintained by the EO/ECO on site. Proof of awareness training should be kept on record. Environmental induction training must be presented to all persons who are to work on the site – be it for short or long durations; Contractor's or Engineer's staff; administrative or site staff; sub-contractors or visitors to site.	✓✓					
	This induction training should be undertaken by the Contractor's Environmental Officer and should include discussing Wolf Wind Power (RF) (Pty) Ltd's environmental policy and values, the function of the EMPr and Contract Specifications and the importance and reasons for compliance to these. The induction training must highlight overall do's and don'ts on site and clarify the repercussions of not complying with these.	✓✓					
	The non-conformance reporting system must be explained during the induction as well. Opportunity for questions and clarifications must form part of this training.	✓✓					
	Toolbox talks should be held on a scheduled and regular basis (at least twice a month) where foremen, environmental and safety representatives of different components of the works and sub-consultants hold talks relating to environmental practices and safety awareness on site. These talks should also include discussions on possible common incidents occurring on site and ones recommended by the on-site EO and the prevention of reoccurrence thereof. Records of attendance and the awareness talk subject must be kept on file.	✓✓					
6	A monitoring programme must be in place not only to ensure conformance with the EMPr, but also to monitor any environmental issues and impacts which have not been accounted for in the EMPr that are, or could result in significant environmental impacts for which corrective action is required.	✓✓					
	The period and frequency of monitoring will be stipulated by the Environmental Authorisation (once issued). Where this is not clearly dictated, the Developer will determine and stipulate the period and frequency of monitoring required in consultation with relevant stakeholders and authorities. The Technical Director/ Project Manager will ensure that the monitoring is conducted and reported.	✓✓					
	The aim of the monitoring and auditing process would be to monitor the implementation of the specified environmental specifications, in order to: » Monitor and audit compliance with the prescriptive and procedural terms of the environmental specifications;	✓✓					
	» Ensure adequate and appropriate interventions to address non-compliance;	✓✓					
	» Ensure adequate and appropriate interventions to address environmental degradation;	✓✓					
	» Provide a mechanism for the lodging and resolution of public complaints;	✓✓					
	» Ensure appropriate and adequate record keeping related to environmental compliance;	✓✓					
	» Determine the effectiveness of the environmental specifications and recommend the requisite changes and updates based on audit outcomes, in order to enhance the efficacy of environmental management on site; and	✓✓					
	» Aid in communication and feedback to authorities and stakeholders.	✓✓					
	All supervisory staff including Foremen, Engineers, and the ECO must be provided the means to be able to submit non-conformance reports to the Site Manager. Non-conformance reports will describe, in detail, the cause, nature and effects of any environmental non-conformance by the Contractor.	✓✓					
	The non-conformance report will be updated on completion of the corrective measures indicated on the finding sheet. The report must indicate that the remediation measures have been implemented timeously and that the non-conformance can be closed-out to the satisfaction of the Site Manager and ECO.	✓✓					
	A monitoring report will be compiled by the ECO on a monthly basis and must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring at DFFE for their records. This report should include details of the activities undertaken in the reporting period, any non-conformances or incidents recorded, corrective action required, and details of those non-conformances or incidents which have been closed out. The contractor must ensure that all waste manifests are provided to the ECO on a monthly basis in order to inform and update the DFFE regarding waste related activities.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The holder of the Environmental Authorisation must, for the period during which the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the DFFE.	✓✓					
	An environmental internal audit must be conducted and submitted every 3 months and an external audit must be conducted once a year. An annual audit report must be compiled and submitted to DFFE until the completion of the construction and rehabilitation. This report must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions and the requirements of the EMPr.	✓✓					ESCO and ECO undertaking monthly audits
	A final environmental audit report must be compiled by an independent auditor and be submitted to DFFE upon completion of the construction and rehabilitation activities. The report must be submitted within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities. This report must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions and the requirements of the EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
Operational and Decommissioning Phases							
7	N/A				-		Not yet applicable at this stage of the project

Summary calculation					
283	0	0	16	0	**299** (total no. of conditions)
283	0	0	16	0	**283** (audited), **16** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(283x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (283x2) x100
EMPr Compliance					**100%**

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July 2025

ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf 132kV 13.4km Overhead Powerline and Switching Station near Wolwefontein, Eastern Cape Province

July 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

July 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisation and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

30 July 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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Observations and recommendations are the result of practices and conditions observed and information made available to us in various forms at the time of our site visits. They do not purport to refer to or guarantee compliance with local or government regulations which may be applicable to such practices and conditions. This report should not be considered a definitive listing of all existing risks nor an absolute solution to all indicated risks, or hazards present from time to time in the Client Organisation. The report should always be considered in its entirety; individual sentences, paragraphs or sections of the report should not be used in isolation.

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf 132kV 13.4km Overhead Powerline and Switching Station near Wolwefontein
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	00
DATE	01/08/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	01/08/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	TBC/08/2025	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	01 August 2025	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	01 August 2025	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	01 August 2025	Electronic
Queen Mothiba	DFFE (Environment Impact & Pollution Directorate)	TBC August 2025	Electronic

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
CR	Critically Endangered
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EN	Endangered
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the new Wolf 13.4km 132kV Overhead Powerline Line ("**OHPL**") and Switching Station near Wolwefontein in the Eastern Cape Province. The purpose of this project is to connect the OHPL with another authorised infrastructure development project, namely the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**), to the national electricity grid. The route of the OHPL traverses for 13.4km from the Wolf WEF to Wolf Substation ("**SS**") situated approximately 3km to the south of the small village station of Kleinpoort which is approximately 7km south-east of Wolwefontein along the R75 main tar road.

The independent ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EAs"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

This report provides insight into the overall compliance performance and a summary of any environmental challenges or opportunities, along with potential environmental risks through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) EA with ref no. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2
b) Generic EMPrs for the OHPL and Substation
a) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework
b) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the 13.4km OHPL project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the project

Project name	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPrs	Date
Wolf 132kV 13.4km Overhead Powerline and Switching Station near Wolwefontein, Eastern Cape Province	14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2	02 Feb 2020	Generic OHPL EMPr (Zutari, 2022) & Generic Substation Infrastructure EMPr (Zutari, 2022)	Mar 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake daily inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) *Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and*
b) *Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.*

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in June 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken on 16th July 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~17.5 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
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Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional body registration	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("**SACNASP**") Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa ("**EAPASA**")
Affiliations	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa ("**IAIAsa**") Southern African Society of Aquatic Scientists ("**SASAqS**") Zoological Society of Southern Africa ("**ZSSA**")
Qualifications	MSc, BSc (Hons), BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

From project inception Optipower had originally been contracted by Murray and Roberts to construct the 13.4km OHPL however a full transition and handover of the responsibility to Concor was undertaken between April and May 2025 due to Murray and Roberts ceasing to operate and function as a business. The ESCO provides weekly updates of the progress of activities on site construction work activities underway during July 2025 included the following:

- Installation of final remaining bird diverters to the OHPL
- Rehabilitation works on the OHPL
- Relocation of remaining materials from the Wolwefontein laydown area to the Mayogi laydown area

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in July 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas are provided at the contractor's main site offices/laydown areas for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to licensed waste facilities. There are dedicated waste storage areas including wheelie bins and general waste skips available at the Wolwefontein and Mayogi site offices. A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes.

([1]Xm³) general waste was disposed of in the month of July 2025 with no waste materials taken for recycling. Where applicable, any cleared alien vegetation remaining stockpiled on parts of the servitude or around the site must be treated as waste and disposed of at a registered licensed landfill.

4.2 Hazardous waste

The hazardous waste skip originally located at the Wolwefontein laydown area has been relocated to the Mayogi laydown area and which is serviced by Oricol. ([2]Xm³) hazardous waste was disposed of in July 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

Mobile chemical ablution facilities are available on site. The service provider, East Cape Toilet Hire, services the mobile ablution facilities for the OHPL construction areas once per week and disposes the waste at the Fishwater Flats disposal site.

The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in July 2025 amounted to [3]XL. In addition XL of greywater from the greywater flow bin located at the Vestas office block was disposed of in July 2025 (serviced by EC Toilet Hire disposed of at Fishwater flats disposal facility). Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the laydown areas and working areas to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits are available at each site where work activities are underway. The various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring such as access control, locked gates, oil spill kits, drip trays and barricading were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspection.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Bird flight diverters were delivered to site at the end of April 2025 and fitment to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the WK OHPL commenced promptly at the end of April. Bird diverters on the OHPL section between WK60 and WK64 up the ridge have been fitted (**Photo 1** & **3**). The ECO commends the response and actions taken to address this matter and recommends that the fitment of the devices continues as a priority to minimise potential

[1,2,3] Total monthly amount volume for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates. At this stage bird diverters have been fitted to the full length of the 13.4km OHPL.

Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR. As per the EMPr, alien invasive plant ("**AIP**") species must be manually removed and destroyed by being discarded as waste at a recognised licensed landfill. The contractor is not permitted to mulch or compost AIPs or to bury or dump such anywhere on site. Burning of cleared AIPs on site is also not permitted, any burning is required to be undertaken at a landfill site. There are currently no major AIP problems on most of the WK line apart from what existed prior to project commencement, primarily *Opuntia* (prickly pear) species.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no. 27/2/2/N240/3/3 is available for the construction and operation of the 132kV OHPL within the regulated area of a watercourse as per section 21(i) of the NWA i.e. "*altering the bed, banks, course, or characteristics of a watercourse*". This GA has relevance and applies primarily to stringing activity along the OHPL where pilot cables have been and will continue to be either pulled manually on foot across drainage lines / watercourses and also to allow for vehicles to traverse across existing roads through ephemeral/episodic watercourses.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is comprised of large rocks and boulders in some locations, is separately stockpiled and as and where required, is being shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas. Due to strength test failures for several of the OHPL tower foundations due to the nature of the *in-situ* original soil material, suitable G5 material was imported and used for backfilling purposes leaving behind a soil excess. Any excess of the original subsoil material can be appropriately spread over and around the tower stay anchors and/or used for the repair/rehabilitation of damaged access roads traversing the farm properties. Any excess (unwanted) imported G5 material should be removed as part of rehabilitation.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Access Roads

Existing farm access roads are all traversable and remain in a general good condition with little to no erosion observed during the audit. The cleared access route along the servitude centre line is also accessible with 4x4 vehicles with the exception of the tower positions situated on the steep ridge leading up to the Wolf WEF. Any

erosion and damage to roads should be addressed as part of ongoing repairs and rehabilitation until project completion.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates during stringing activities are being implemented. Gates are opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit and communicated via a project-specific WhatsApp Group to keep track of persons opening and closing gates correctly. Barricading should continue to be maintained around any and all open excavations to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and subsequent landowner conflict and damage claims. Daily inspections and weekly reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

The OHPL contractor which is now Concor (previously Optipower) is utilising existing buildings and previously disturbed areas for a site office based in Kleinpoort and has been utilising two laydown areas. The Wolwefontein laydown area is situated approximately 7km from Kleinpoort whilst the Mayogi laydown area is based near the Daniell Cheetah Project adjacent to the main R75 tar road. This month the Contractor was in the final stages of relocating all materials and containers from the Wolwefontein laydown area to the Mayogi laydown area.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the OPHL contractor during July 2025 included topics focusing on HIV and AIDS, safety around animals and waste and litter management.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting

upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during July 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. An NCR was issued by the ECO as part of the March 2025 compliance audit (**Table 3**) relating to what was a significant delay in the fitment of bird diverters to the strung sections of the WK OHPL. Delivery of bird diverters to site was undertaken in April 2025 and fitment commenced at the end of that month. The ECO commends the response and actions taken to address this matter for which the NCR was issued to which end the NCR was closed out at the end of April 2025.

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date

NCR No.	Issue Date	NCR Description	Recommended Corrective Action for NCR Closure	Corrective Action(s) Taken	Status	NCR Closure Date
1	02 April 2025	Delayed fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Prioritise the fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Bird diverters were ordered, delivered to site with installation commencing at the end of April 2025	Closed	30 April 2025

12 REHABILITATION

Natural rehabilitation and vegetation re-growth along the SW OHPL servitude is evident in many areas where stringing has been completed aided by the summer rainfall months (**Photo 1** & **2**). Excavated topsoil and subsoil has generally been backfilled, shaped and levelled over the tower foundation and guy anchor excavations to match the surrounding topography as construction activities have been completed in sequence. Less re-growth can be observed in several areas where construction disturbances have been more recent and there is some damage to farm roads as a result of heavier vehicles getting stuck during wet conditions. At the top of the ridge near the WEF substation the foundations around the stay anchors of WK61 have been backfilled however some rehabilitation is still required to level the ground levels to match the natural topography more closely (**Photo 3** & **4**). Ongoing monitoring is recommended until project completion.

As part of the rehabilitation phase and prior to handover of the OHPL to Eskom, it is recommended that written agreements between the parties (landowner, EA holder and contractor) be obtained and signed detailing, *inter alia*, that rehabilitation has been carried out satisfactorily. The agreements should include, if and where applicable, what is to be done with any excess soil or rock material at tower positions on the servitude. Spreading and levelling subsoil, topsoil and small rocks around the stay anchors is the likely best option. Any soil/fill material used to construct temporary watercourse crossings should also be removed as part of rehabilitation.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit on 16th July 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EAs and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management
    viii. Environmental awareness
    ix. Rehabilitation
    x. Record-keeping and document control

- Documentation review. This included:
    i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements
    ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings
    iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented
    iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification

- Audit Report compilation. This included:
    i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
    ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;
ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and
iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-

coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not Auditable/Audited** (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable. No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;
ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;
iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;
iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;
v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of four hundred and eighty one (**481**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, four hundred and seven (**407**) are **compliant,** zero (**0**) are **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) are **partially-compliant**, seventy (**70**) were **not audited/applicable** and four (**4**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

In terms of the NC findings and NCR issued by the ECO in the previous audit cycle relating to a delay in the fitment of bird diverters to the strung sections of the CR and WK OHPLs, the ECO commends the response and actions taken during April to address the issue i.e. deliver the devices to site and commence with installation. The basis for changing the audit findings from **NC** to **C** and closing out the NCR is based on the assumption that fitment of the devices will continue as a priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the OHPL infrastructure resulting in higher mortality rates.

18.1 Major improvements required

None.

18.2 Minor improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **100%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EA and EMPrs (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the July 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EA and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf 132kV 13.4km OHPL, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**13.4km OHPL EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	57	0	0	15	4	(100%)
2	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation** (dated March 2022)	350	0	0	55	0	(100%)
	Overall total no. conditions	407	0	0	70	4	**481**
	Audited conditions	**407**	-	-	-	-	**814** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	814	0	0	-	-	**814** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[814+0+0)] / 814} x100					**100%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	84.62%	0%	0%	14.55%	0.83%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue with the implementation of appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required.
- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue to monitor, remove and dispose of invasive vegetation from the construction footprints.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase (construction) of the WEF development, it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EA, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Proposed Corrective Action	Action Status	Closure status

**The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site*

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
002	02 Apr 2025	Delayed fitment of bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Within ~1 month (start May 2025)	Prioritise the fitment of the bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Fitment of bird diverters commenced at the end of April 2025	30 Apr 2025

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo 1 & **2**: View from WK61 down the ridge where stringing and installation of bird diverters has been completed

Photo 3 & **Photo 4**: WK61 at the top of the ridge, the foundations around the stay anchors have been backfilled however rehabilitation is still required to level the ground levels to match the natural topography more closely

Photo 5: View of WK62 towards Lupo SS, bird diverters fitted

Photo 6: No major erosion on the access road leading to WK61, indigenous African thistle (*Berkheya rigida*) growing along the verges

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Feb 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The preferred Alternative 1 (transmission line) for the Wolf 132kV Overhead Powerline and switching station to be located within the Dr Beyers Naude and Sundays River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved as per the geographic coordinates cited in the table in the EA.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
6	The holder of the authorisation must notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.				-		Noted
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of the first issue of this Environmental Authorisation issued on 14 September 2015 (i.e. the authorisation lapses on 14 September 2025). If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken. The Environmental Authorisation will not be extended further.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (twelve) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	A copy of the final site layout plan must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout plan.	✓✓					
13	The site layout plan must include the following:						
13.1	Connection routes (including pylon positions) to the distribution /transmission network;	✓✓					
13.2	Service track and existing and upgraded roads and tracks indicating width (construction period width and operation period width);	✓✓					
13.3	Permanent lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.4	Construction period lay down footprint;	✓✓					
13.5	Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;	✓✓					
13.6	The location of heritage sites;	✓✓					
13.7	Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation including its entire footprint;	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
13.8	Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads);	✓✓					
13.9	Cut and fill areas at Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site sub-station indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill;	✓✓					
13.10	Borrow pits;	✓✓					
13.11	Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material);	✓✓					
13.12	All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;	✓✓					
13.13	Buildings;	✓✓					
13.14	All "no-go" areas;	✓✓					
13.15	A map combining the final layout plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map.	✓✓					
14	The applicant must appoint a qualified botanical and fauna specialist to ground-truth every footprint and their recommendation must inform the final layout of the wind energy facility and EMPr to be submitted to be submitted to the department for approval.	✓✓					
15	The Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) for the 132kV powerline infrastructure and the Generic EMPr for the Substation infrastructure (Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation), submitted as part of the Application for Amendment of the Environmental Authorisation dated November 2021, must be amended to include measures as dictated by the final site lay-out map and micro-siting; and the provisions of this environmental authorisation. Once amended, the final EMPr must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. Once approved the EMPrs must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
16	The generic EMPr for the powerline infrastructure and the generic EMPr for Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site Substation Infrastructure must be properly completed and must include the following amendments;	✓✓					
16.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr for the powerline and substation;	✓✓					
16.2	All mitigation measures as listed in the specialist reports for the powerline and substation must be included in the EMPrs and implemented;	✓✓					
16.3	The requirements and conditions of this environmental authorisation.	✓✓					
16.4	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
16.5	A final site layout map for the powerline and Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation, superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the location of the powerline and Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation as stated in the EIAr and this Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
17	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
18	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		NA at this stage
19	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the EIAr be discovered.				-		NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
20	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 27 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		NA at this stage
21	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		NA at this stage
22	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		NA at this stage
23	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		NA at this stage
24	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		NA at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	Findings & Recommendations
MONITORING							
25	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
25.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
25.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
25.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
25.4	A detailed incident (including spillage of bitumen, fuels, chemicals, or any other material) and complaint register must be kept on site indicating how these issues were addressed, what rehabilitation measures were taken and what preventative measures were implemented to avoid re-occurrence of incidents/complaints.	✓✓					Managed daily on site between ESCO and Contractor
25.5	In addition the ECO must maintain the following on site: a weekly site diary, copies of all reports submitted to the Department; and a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities.	✓✓					Updates provided in this monthly report assisted and facilitated by the full-time ESCO
25.6	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		NA at this stage
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
26	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
27	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
28	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
29	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
30	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
31	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
32	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
32	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
34	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
35	Should any historical, cultural, palaeontological resources and graves being found during the construction of the project, all construction activities must be suspended and Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority together with the heritage specialists who surveyed and compiled HIA reports must be alerted so that the find can be investigated and mitigation measures proposed.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological resources or graves discovered at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors. The input of an avifaunal specialist must be obtained for the fitting of the anti-collision devices onto specific sections of the line once the exact positions of the towers have been surveyed and pegged. Flappers must be fitted in place so that they do not drift along the line and be readily and cost effectively installed on or removed from the existing lines.	✓✓					The ECO commends the response and actions taken during April 2025 to deliver bird flight diverters to site and commence with fitment in order to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates. At this stage the devices have been fitted to the full length of the 13.4km OHPL.
37	The applicant must ensure that all the "No-go" areas are clearly demarcated (using fencing and appropriate signage) before construction commences.	✓✓					
38	The applicant must ensure that the National Noise Control Regulations and SANS10103:2008 are adhered to and reasonable measures to limit noise from the work site are implemented.						
39	Areas around fuel tanks must be bunded or contained in an appropriate manner as per the requirements of SABS 089:1999 Part 1.	✓✓					
40	Leakage of fuel must be avoided at all times and if spillage occurs, it must be remedied immediately.	✓✓					
41	Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses.	✓✓					
42	The applicant must ensure that poaching, hunting and killing of animals on site during the construction phase of the project is strictly not allowed under any circumstances. In addition, firearms or any other hunting weapons must not be permitted on site.	✓✓					
43	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
44	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
45	Liaison with land owners/farm managers must be done prior to construction in order to provide sufficient time for them to plan their activities.	✓✓					
GENERAL							
46	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
46.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
46.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
46.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
47	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.					-	Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
57	0	0	15	4	**76** (total no. of conditions)
57	0	0	-	-	**57** (audited) **19** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(57x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (57x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated March 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	Roles and responsibilities						
	Developer's Project Manager (DPM) The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMPr and any conditions of approval from the competent authority (CA). Where required, an environmental control officer (ECO) must be contracted by the Project Developer to objectively monitor the implementation of the EMPr according to relevant environmental legislation, and the conditions of the environmental authorisation (EA). The Project Developer is further responsible for providing and giving mandate to enable the ECO to perform responsibilities, and he must ensure that the ECO is integrated as part of the project team while remaining independent.	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA; Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Developer and its Contractor(s); Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Monitor the implementation of the EMPr throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMPr implementation; and Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation	✓✓					
	Developer Site Supervisor (DSS) The DSS reports directly to the DPM, oversees site works, liaises with the contractor(s) and the ECO. The DSS is responsible for the day to day implementation of the EMPr and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Ensure that all contractors identify a contractor's Environmental Officer (cEO); Must be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA. Oversees site works, liaison with Contractor, DPM and ECO; Must ensure that all landowners have the relevant contact details of the site staff, ECO and cEO; Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Will issue all non-compliances to contractors; and Ratify the Monthly Environmental Report.	✓✓					
4	*Environmental Control Officer (ECO)* The ECO is to conduct periodic site inspections, attend regular site meetings, pre-empt problems and suggest mitigation and be available to advise on incidental issues that arise. The ECO is also required to conduct compliance audits, verifying the monitoring reports submitted by the cEO. The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager regarding all environmental matters.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager, who in turn reports back to the Contractor and potential and Registered Interested & Affected Parties' (RI&AP's), as required. Issues of non-compliance raised by the ECO must be taken up by the Project Manager and resolved with the Contractor as per the conditions of his contract.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Decisions regarding environmental procedures, specifications and requirements which have a cost implication (i.e. those that are deemed to be a variation, not allowed for in the Performance Specification) must be endorsed by the Project Manager. The ECO must also, as specified by the EA, report to the relevant CA as and when required.	✓✓					
	The responsibilities of the ECO will include the following: - Be aware of the findings and conclusions of all EA related to the development;	✓✓					
	- Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr;	✓✓					
	- Be conversant with relevant environmental legislation, policies and procedures, and ensure compliance with them;	✓✓					
	Undertake regular and comprehensive site inspections / audits of the construction site according to the generic EMPr and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMPr and environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Compilation and administration of an environmental monitoring plan to ensure that the environmental management measures are implemented and are effective;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Monitoring the performance of the Contractors and ensuring compliance with the EMPr and associated Method Statements;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In consultation with the Developer Site Supervisor order the removal of person(s) and/or equipment which are in contravention of the specifications of the EMPr and/or environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Liaison between the DPM, Contractors, authorities and other lead stakeholders on all environmental concerns;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Compile a regular environmental audit report highlighting any non-compliance issues as well as satisfactory or exceptional compliance with the EMPr;	✓✓					This report
	Validating the regular site inspection reports, which are to be prepared by the contractor Environmental Officer (cEO);	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's record of environmental incidents (spills, impacts, legal transgressions etc.) as well as corrective and preventive actions taken;	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's public complaints register in which all complaints are recorded, as well as action taken;	✓✓					
	Assisting in the resolution of conflicts;	✓✓					
	Facilitate training for all personnel on the site – this may range from carrying out the training, to reviewing the training programmes of the Contractor;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In case of non-compliances, the ECO must first communicate this to the Senior Site Supervisor, who has the power to ensure this matter is addressed. Should no action or insufficient action be taken, the ECO may report this matter to the authorities as non-compliance;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maintenance, update and review of the EMPr;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMPr to the relevant stakeholders.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Developer Environmental Officer (dEO) The dEOs will report to the Project Manager and are responsible for implementation of the EMPr, environmental monitoring and reporting, providing environmental input to the Project Manager and Contractor's Manager, liaising with contractors and the landowners as well as a range of environmental coordination responsibilities	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Employees, Contractor(s) ;	✓✓					
	- Confine the development site to the demarcated area;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental internal audits with regards to EMPr and authorisation compliance (on cEO);	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractors in addressing environmental challenges on site;	✓✓					
	- Assist in incident management:	✓✓					
	- Reporting environmental incidents to developer and ensuring that corrective action is taken, and lessons learnt shared;	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractor in investigating environmental incidents and compile investigation reports;	✓✓					
	- Follow-up on pre-warnings, defects, non-conformance reports;	✓✓					
	- Measure and communicate environmental performance to the Contractor;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental awareness training on site together with ECO and cEO;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that the necessary legal permits and / or licenses are in place and up to date;	✓✓					
	- Acting as Developer's Environmental Representative on site and work together with the ECO and contractor;	✓✓					
4	*Contractor* The Contractor appoints the cEO and has overall responsibility for ensuring that all work, activities, and actions linked to the delivery of the contract are in line with the EMPr and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMPr while performing the onsite activities as per their contract with the Project Developer. The contractors are required, where specified, to provide Method Statements setting out in detail how the impact management actions contained in the EMPr will be implemented during the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity activities.	✓✓					
	project delivery and quality control for the development services as per appointment;	✓✓					
	employ a suitably qualified person to monitor and report to the Project Developer's appointed person on the daily activities on-site during the construction period;	✓✓					
	ensure that safe, environmentally acceptable working methods and practices are implemented and that equipment is properly operated and maintained, to facilitate proper access and enable any operation to be carried out safely;	✓✓					
	attend on site meeting(s) prior to the commencement of activities to confirm the procedure and designated activity zones;	✓✓					
	ensure that contractors' staff repair, at their own cost, any environmental damage as a result of a contravention of the specifications contained in EMPr, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMPr should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMPr (or relevant sections of the EMPr). The Contractor's representative can be the site agent; site engineer; a dedicated environmental officer; or an independent consultant. The Contractor must ensure that the Contractor's Representative is suitably qualified to perform the necessary tasks and is appointed at a level such that	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	she/he can interact effectively with other site Contractors, labourers, the Environmental Control Officer and the public. As a minimum the cEO shall meet the following criteria:						
4	-Be on site throughout the duration of the project and be dedicated to the project;	✓✓					
	-Ensure all their staff are aware of the environmental requirements, conditions and constraints with respect to all of their activities on site;	✓✓					
	-Implementing the environmental conditions, guidelines and requirements as stipulated within the EA, EMPr and Method Statements;	✓✓					
	-Attend the Environmental Site Meeting;	✓✓					
	- Undertaking corrective actions where non-compliances are registered within the stipulated timeframes;	✓✓					
	- Report back formally on the completion of corrective actions;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO in maintaining all the site documentation;	✓✓					
	- Prepare the site inspection reports and corrective action reports for submission to the ECO;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO with the preparing of the monthly report; and	✓✓					
	- Where more than one Contractor is undertaking work on site, each company appointed as a Contractor will appoint a cEO representing that company.	✓✓					
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE							
5	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMPr file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMPr file. A hard copy of all documentation shall be filed, while an electronic copy may be kept where relevant. A duplicate file will be maintained in the office of the DSS (where applicable). This duplicate file must remain current and up-to-date. The filing system must be updated and relevant documents added as required. The EMPr file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMPr file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	At the outset of the project the following preliminary list of documents shall be placed in the filing system and be accessible at all times: • Full copy of the signed EA from the CA in terms of NEMA, granting approval for the development or expansion; • Copy of the generic and site specific EMPr as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMPr and subsequent approval of site specific EMPr and amendments thereof; • All method statements; • Completed environmental checklists; • Minutes and attendance register of environmental site meetings; • An up-to-date environmental incident log; • A copy of all instructions or directives issued; • A copy of all corrective actions signed off. The corrective actions must be filed in such a way that a clear reference is made to the non-compliance record; • Complaints register.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to complete a Weekly Environmental Checklist, the format of which is to be agreed prior to commencement of the activity. The ECOs are required to sign and date the checklist, retain a copy in the EMPr file and submit a copy of the completed checklist to the DSS on a weekly basis.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The checklists will form the basis for the Monthly Environmental Reports. Copies of all completed checklists will be attached as Annexures to the Environmental Audit Report as required in terms of the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	Minutes of the environmental site meetings shall be kept. The minutes must include an attendance register and will be attached to the Monthly Report that is distributed to attendees. Each set of minutes must clearly record "Matters for Attention" that will be reviewed at the next meeting.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The method statement will be done in such detail that the ECOs are enabled to assess whether the contractor's proposal is in accordance with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Unless indicated otherwise by the Project Manager, the Contractor shall provide the following method statements to the Project Manager no less than 14 days prior to the commencement date of the activity: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall monitor and ensure that the contractors perform in accordance with these method statements.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to maintain an up-to-date and current Environmental Incident Log (environmental diary). The Environmental Incident Log is a means to record all environmental incidents and/or all non-compliance notice would not be issued.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECOs are to record all environmental incidents in the Environmental Incident Log. All incidents regardless of severity must be reported to the Developer. The Log is to be kept in the EMPr file and at a minimum the following will be recorded for each environmental incident.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Environmental Incident Log will be captured in the EAR.	✓✓					
	A non-compliance notice will be issued to the responsible contractor by the ECOs via the DSS or Project Manager. The non-compliance notice will be issued in writing; a copy filed in the EMPr file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMPr	✓✓					An NCR was issued by the ECO at the end of March 2025 and closed out at the end of April 2025
5	The contractors shall act immediately when a notice of non-compliance is received and correct whatever is the cause for the issuing of the notice. Complaints received regarding activities on the development site pertaining to the environment shall be recorded in a dedicated register and the response noted with the date and action taken. The ECO should be made aware of any complaints. Refer to EMPr				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	For each non-compliance notice issued, a documented corrective action must be recorded. On receiving a non-compliance notice from the DSS, the contractor's cEO will ensure that the corrective actions required take place within the stipulated timeframe. On completion of the corrective action the cEO is to issue a Corrective Action Report in writing to the ECOs. If satisfied that the corrective action has been completed, the ECOs are to sign-off on the Corrective Action Report, and attach the report to the non-compliance notice in the EMPr file. A corrective action is considered complete once the report has signed off by the ECOs.				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	A digital photographic record will be kept. The photographic record will be used to show before, during and post rehabilitation evidence of the project as well used in cases of damages claims if they arise. Each image must be dated and a brief description note attached.	✓✓					Photographic records taken during construction are available and same will be captured after rehabilitation
	The Contractor shall: Allow the ECOs access to take photographs of all areas, activities and actions. The ECOs shall keep an electronic database of photographic records which will include: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall keep a current and up-to-date complaints register. The complaints register is to be a record of all complaints received from communities, stakeholders and individuals.	✓✓					No complaints received this month
	In the event that a Claim for Damages is submitted by a community, landowner or individual, the ECOs shall record the full detail of the complaint, facilitate with resolving / settling the complaint,				-		No complaints/claims this month, to be facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Open, transparent and good relations with affected landowners, communities and regional staff are an essential aspect to the successful management and mitigation of environmental impacts. The ECOs shall: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMPr must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMPr file and submitted to the CA at intervals as indicated in the EA.	✓✓					
	The ECOs must prepare a monthly EAR. The report will be tabled as the key point on the agenda of the Environmental Site Meeting. The Report is submitted for acceptance at the meeting and the final report will be circulated to the Project Manager and filed in the EMPr file. At a frequency determined by the EA, the ECOs shall submit the monthly reports to the CA.	✓✓					
	On final completion of the rehabilitation and/or requirements of the EA a final EAR is to be prepared and submitted to the CA. The EAR must comply with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS							
6	All staff must receive environmental awareness training prior to commencement of the activities;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must allow for sufficient sessions to train all personnel with no more than 20 personnel attending each course;	✓✓					
	Refresher environmental awareness training is available as and when required;	✓✓					
	All staff are aware of the conditions and controls linked to the EA and within the EMPr and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMPr;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must erect and maintain information posters at key locations on site, and the posters must include the following information as a minimum: a) Safety notifications; and b) No littering.	✓✓					
	Environmental awareness training must include as a minimum the following: a) Description of significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, related to their work activities; b) Mitigation measures to be implemented when carrying out specific activities; c) Emergency preparedness and response procedures; d) Emergency procedures; e) Procedures to be followed when working near or within sensitive areas; f) Wastewater management procedures; g) Water usage and conservation; h) Solid waste management procedures; i) Sanitation procedures; j) Fire prevention; and k) Disease prevention.	✓✓					
	A record of all environmental awareness training courses undertaken as part of the EMPr must be available;	✓✓					
	Educate workers on the dangers of open and/or unattended fires;	✓✓					
	A staff attendance register of all staff to have received environmental awareness training must be available.	✓✓					
	Course material must be available and presented in appropriate languages that all staff can understand.	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	A method statement must be provided by the contractor prior to any onsite activity that includes the layout of the construction camp in the form of a plan showing the location of key infrastructure and services (where applicable), including but not limited to offices, overnight vehicle parking areas, stores, the workshop, stockpile and lay down areas, hazardous materials storage areas (including fuels), the batching plant (if one is located at the construction camp), designated access routes, equipment cleaning areas and the placement of staff accommodation, cooking and ablution facilities, waste and wastewater management;	✓✓					
	Location of camps must be within approved area to ensure that the site does not impact on sensitive areas identified in the environmental assessment or site walk through;	✓✓					
	Sites must be located where possible on previously disturbed areas;	✓✓					
	The camp must be fenced in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation; and	✓✓					
	The use of existing accommodation for contractor staff, where possible, is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Identification of access restricted areas is to be informed by the environmental assessment, site walk through and any additional areas identified during development;	✓✓					
	Erect, demarcate and maintain a temporary barrier with clear signage around the perimeter of any access restricted area, colour coding could be used if appropriate; and	✓✓					
	Unauthorised access and development related activity inside access restricted areas is prohibited.	✓✓					
	An access agreement must be formalised and signed by the DPM, Contractor and landowner before commencing with the activities;	✓✓					
	All private roads used for access to the servitude must be maintained and upon completion of the works, be left in at least the original condition	✓✓					
	All contractors must be made aware of all these access routes.	✓✓					
	Any access route deviation from that in the written agreement must be closed and re-vegetated immediately, at the contractor's expense;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maximum use of both existing servitudes and existing roads must be made to minimize further disturbance through the development of new roads;	✓✓					
	In circumstances where private roads must be used, the condition of the said roads must be recorded in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record; prior to use and the condition thereof agreed by the landowner, the DPM, and the contractor;	✓✓					
	Access roads in flattish areas must follow fence lines and tree belts to avoid fragmentation of vegetated areas or croplands	✓✓					
	Access roads must only be developed on a pre-planned and approved roads;	✓✓					
	Use existing gates provided to gain access to all parts of the area authorised for development, where possible;	✓✓					
	Existing and new gates to be recorded and documented in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record;	✓✓					
	All gates must be fitted with locks and be kept locked at all times during the development phase, unless otherwise agreed with the landowner;	✓✓					
	At points where the line crosses a fence in which there is no suitable gate within the extent of the line servitude, on the instruction of the DPM, a gate must be installed at the approval of the landowner;	✓✓					
	Care must be taken that the gates must be so erected that there is a gap of no more than 100 mm between the bottom of the gate and the ground;	✓✓					
	Where gates are installed in jackal proof fencing, a suitable reinforced concrete sill must be provided beneath the gate;	✓✓					
	Original tension must be maintained in the fence wires;	✓✓					
	All gates installed in electrified fencing must be re-electrified;	✓✓					
	All demarcation fencing and barriers must be maintained in good working order for the duration of the development activities;	✓✓					
	Fencing must be erected around the camp, batching plants, hazardous storage areas, and all designated access restricted areas, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Any temporary fencing to restrict the movement of life-stock must only be erected with the permission of the land owner.	✓✓					
	All fencing must be developed of high quality material bearing the SABS mark;	✓✓					
	The use of razor wire as fencing must be avoided;	✓✓					
	Fenced areas with gate access must remain locked after hours, during weekends and on holidays if staff is away from site. Site security will be required at all times;	✓✓					
	On completion of the development phase all temporary fences are to be removed;	✓✓					
	The contractor must ensure that all fence uprights are appropriately removed, ensuring that no uprights are cut at ground level but rather removed completely.	✓✓					
	All abstraction points or bore holes must be registered with the DWS and suitable water meters installed to ensure that the abstracted volumes are measured on a daily basis;	✓✓					GA issued for boreholes which have meters

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	The Contractor must ensure the following: a. The vehicle abstracting water from a river does not enter or cross it and does not operate from within the river; b. No damage occurs to the river bed or banks and that the abstraction of water does not entail stream diversion activities; and c. All reasonable measures to limit pollution or sedimentation of the downstream watercourse are implemented.	✓✓					
	Ensure water conservation is being practiced by: a. Minimising water use during cleaning of equipment; b. Undertaking regular audits of water systems; and c. Including a discussion on water usage and conservation during environmental awareness training. d. The use of grey water is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Runoff from the cement/ concrete batching areas must be strictly controlled, and contaminated water must be collected, stored and either treated or disposed of off-site, at a location approved by the project manager;	✓✓					
	All spillage of oil onto concrete surfaces must be controlled by the use of an approved absorbent material and the used absorbent material disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Natural storm water runoff not contaminated during the development and clean water can be discharged directly to watercourses and water bodies, subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO;	✓✓					
	Water that has been contaminated with suspended solids, such as soils and silt, may be released into watercourses or water bodies only once all suspended solids have been removed from the water by settling out these solids in settlement ponds. The release of settled water back into the environment must be subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO.	✓✓					
	All measures regarding waste management must be undertaken using an integrated waste management approach;	✓✓					
	Sufficient, covered waste collection bins (scavenger and weatherproof) must be provided;	✓✓					
	A suitably positioned and clearly demarcated waste collection site must be identified and provided;	✓✓					
	The waste collection site must be maintained in a clean and orderly manner;	✓✓					
6	Waste must be segregated into separate bins and clearly marked for each waste type for recycling and safe disposal;	✓✓					
	Staff must be trained in waste segregation;	✓✓					
	Bins must be emptied regularly;	✓✓					
	General waste produced onsite must be disposed of at registered waste disposal sites/ recycling company;	✓✓					
	Hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site;	✓✓					
	Certificates of safe disposal for general, hazardous and recycled waste must be maintained.	✓✓					
	All watercourses must be protected from direct or indirect spills of pollutants such as solid waste, sewage, cement, oils, fuels, chemicals, aggregate tailings, wash and contaminated water or organic material resulting from the Contractor's activities;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, prompt action must be taken to clear the polluted or affected areas;	✓✓					
	Where possible, no development equipment must traverse any seasonal or permanent wetland	✓✓					
	No return flow into the estuaries must be allowed and no disturbance of the Estuarine functional Zone should occur;				-		NA, no estuaries
	Development of permanent watercourse or estuary crossing must only be undertaken where no alternative access to tower position is available;	✓✓					
	There must not be any impact on the long term morphological dynamics of watercourses or estuaries;	✓✓					
	Existing crossing points must be favoured over the creation of new crossings (including temporary access)	✓✓					
	When working in or near any watercourse or estuary, the following environmental controls and consideration must be taken: a) Water levels during the period of construction; No altering of the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse	✓✓					
	b) During the execution of the works, appropriate measures to prevent pollution and contamination of the riparian environment must be implemented e.g. including ensuring that construction equipment is well maintained;	✓✓					
	c) Where earthwork is being undertaken in close proximity to any watercourse, slopes must be stabilised using suitable materials, i.e. sandbags or geotextile fabric, to prevent sand and rock from entering the channel; and	✓✓					Drainage pipes and gabions have been installed to allow natural drainage and free passage for water flow
	d) Appropriate rehabilitation and re-vegetation measures for the watercourse banks must be implemented timeously. In this regard, the banks should be appropriately and incrementally stabilised as soon as development allows.	✓✓					
	Indigenous vegetation which does not interfere with the development must be left undisturbed;	✓✓					
	Protected or endangered species may occur on or near the development site. Special care should be taken not to damage such species;	✓✓					

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	Search, rescue and replanting of all protected and endangered species likely to be damaged during project development must be identified by the relevant specialist and completed prior to any development or clearing;	✓✓					
	Permits for removal must be obtained from the relevant CA prior to the cutting or clearing of the affected species, and they must be filed;	✓✓					
	The Environmental Audit Report must confirm that all identified species have been rescued and replanted and that the location of replanting is compliant with conditions of approvals;	✓✓					
	Trees felled due to construction must be documented and form part of the Environmental Audit Report;	✓✓					
	Rivers and watercourses must be kept clear of felled trees, vegetation cuttings and debris;	✓✓					
	Only a registered pest control operator may apply herbicides on a commercial basis and commercial application must be carried out under the supervision of a registered pest control operator, supervision of a registered pest control operator or is appropriately trained;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A daily register must be kept of all relevant details of herbicide usage;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	No herbicides must be used in estuaries;				-		NA, no estuaries
	All protected species and sensitive vegetation not removed must be clearly marked and such areas fenced off in accordance to Section 5.3: Access restricted areas. Alien invasive vegetation must be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste management facility.	✓✓					
	No interference with livestock must occur without the landowner's written consent and with the landowner or a person representing the landowner being present;	✓✓					
	The breeding sites of raptors and other wild birds species must be taken into consideration during the planning of the development programme;	✓✓					
	Breeding sites must be kept intact and disturbance to breeding birds must be avoided. Special care must be taken where nestlings or fledglings are present;	✓✓					
	Special recommendations of the avian specialist must be adhered to at all times to prevent unnecessary disturbance of birds;	✓✓					
	No poaching must be tolerated under any circumstances. All animal dens in close proximity to the works areas must be marked as Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	No deliberate or intentional killing of fauna is allowed;	✓✓					
6	In areas where snakes are abundant, snake deterrents to be deployed on the pylons to prevent snakes climbing up, being electrocuted and causing power outages; and				-		NA at this stage
	No Threatened or Protected species (ToPs) and/or protected fauna as listed according NEMBA (Act No. 10 of 2004) and relevant provincial ordinances may be removed and/or relocated without appropriate authorisations/permits.	✓✓					
	Identify, demarcate and prevent impact to all known sensitive heritage features on site in accordance with the No-Go procedure in Section 5.3: Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	Carry out general monitoring of excavations for potential fossils, artefacts and material of heritage importance;	✓✓					
	All work must cease immediately, if any human remains and/or other archaeological, palaeontological and historical material are uncovered. Such material, if exposed, must be reported to the nearest museum, archaeologist/ palaeontologist (or the South African Police Services), so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time must be allowed to remove/collect such material before development recommences.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological or archaeological resources discovered at this stage
	Safety of the public Identify fire hazards, demarcate and restrict public access to these areas as well as notify the local authority of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately fenced or demarcated; Adequate protective measures must be implemented to prevent unauthorised access to and climbing of partly constructed towers and protective scaffolding; Ensure structures vulnerable to high winds are secured; Maintain an incidents and complaints register in which all incidents or complaints involving the public are logged.	✓✓					
	Mobile chemical toilets are installed onsite if no other ablution facilities are available;	✓✓					
	The use of ablution facilities and or mobile toilets must be used at all times and no indiscriminate use of the veld for the purposes of ablutions must be permitted under any circumstances;	✓✓					
	Where mobile chemical toilets are required, the following must be ensured: a) Toilets are located no closer than 100 m to any watercourse or water body;	✓✓					
	b) Toilets are secured to the ground to prevent them from toppling due to wind or any other cause;	✓✓					

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	c) No spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and the contents are managed in accordance with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	d) Toilets have an external closing mechanism and are closed and secured from the outside when not in use to prevent toilet paper from being blown out;	✓✓					
	e) Toilets are emptied before long weekends and workers holidays, and must be locked after working hours;	✓✓					
	f) Toilets are serviced regularly and the ECO must inspect toilets to ensure compliance to health standards;	✓✓					
	A copy of the waste disposal certificates must be maintained.	✓✓					
	Undertake environmentally-friendly pest control in the camp area;	✓✓					
	Ensure that the workforce is sensitised to the effects of sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV AIDS;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that information posters on AIDS are displayed in the Contractor Camp area;	✓✓					
	Information and education relating to sexually transmitted diseases to be made available to both construction workers and local community, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Free condoms must be made available to all staff on site at central points;	✓✓					
	Medical support must be made available;	✓✓					
	Provide access to Voluntary HIV Testing and Counselling Services.	✓✓					
	Compile an Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) prior to the commencement of the proposed project;	✓✓					
	The Emergency Plan must deal with accidents, potential spillages and fires in line with relevant legislation;	✓✓					
	All staff must be made aware of emergency procedures as part of environmental awareness training;	✓✓					
	The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	In the event of emergency necessary mitigation measures to contain the spill or leak must be implemented (see Hazardous Substances section 5.17).	✓✓					
6	The use and storage of hazardous substances to be minimised and non-hazardous and non-toxic alternatives substituted where possible;	✓✓					
	All hazardous substances must be stored in suitable containers as defined in the Method Statement;	✓✓					
	Containers must be clearly marked to indicate contents, quantities and safety requirements;	✓✓					
	All storage areas must be bunded. The bunded area must be of sufficient capacity to contain a spill / leak from the stored containers;	✓✓					
	Bunded areas to be suitably lined with a SABS approved liner;	✓✓					
	An Alphabetical Hazardous Chemical Substance (HCS) control sheet must be drawn up and kept up to date on a continuous basis;	✓✓					
	All hazardous chemicals that will be used on site must have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);	✓✓					
	All employees working with HCS must be trained in the safe use of the substance and according to the safety data sheet;	✓✓					
	Employees handling hazardous substances / materials must be aware of the potential impacts and follow appropriate safety measures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be made available;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that diesel and other liquid fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid is stored in appropriate storage tanks or in bowsers;	✓✓					
	The tanks/ bowsers must be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete) with a permanent bund. The impermeable lining must extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund must be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers (110% statutory requirement plus an allowance for rainfall);	✓✓					
	The floor of the bund must be sloped, draining to an oil separator;	✓✓					
	Provision must be made for refuelling at the storage area by protecting the soil with an impermeable groundcover. Where dispensing equipment is used, a drip tray must be used to ensure small spills are contained;	✓✓					
	All empty externally dirty drums must be stored on a drip tray or within a bunded area;	✓✓					
	No unauthorised access into the hazardous substances storage areas must be permitted;	✓✓					
	No smoking must be allowed within the vicinity of the hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Adequate fire-fighting equipment must be made available at all hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Where refuelling away from the dedicated refuelling station is required, a mobile refuelling unit must be used. Appropriate ground protection such as drip trays must be used;	✓✓					
	An appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity/s involving the use of hazardous substance must be available at all times;	✓✓					
	The responsible operator must have the required training to make use of the spill kit in emergency situations;	✓✓					

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	An appropriate number of spill kits must be available and must be located in all areas where activities are being undertaken;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, contaminated soil must be collected in containers and stored in a central location and disposed of according to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008. Refer to Section 5.7 for procedures concerning storm and waste water management and 5.8 for solid and hazardous waste management.	✓✓					
	Where possible and practical all maintenance of vehicles and equipment must take place in the workshop area;	✓✓					
	During servicing of vehicles or equipment, especially where emergency repairs are effected outside the workshop area, a suitable drip tray must be used to prevent spills onto the soil. The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or be removed from site to facilitate repair;	✓✓					
	Workshop areas must be monitored for oil and fuel spills;	✓✓					
	Appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity taking place must be available;	✓✓					
	The workshop area must have a bunded concrete slab that is sloped to facilitate runoff into a collection sump or suitable oil / water separator where maintenance work on vehicles and equipment can be performed;	✓✓					
	Water drainage from the workshop must be contained and managed in accordance Section 5.7: Storm and waste water management.	✓✓					
	Concrete mixing must be carried out on an impermeable surface;	✓✓					
	Batching plants areas must be fitted with a containment facility for the collection of cement laden water.	✓✓					
	Dirty water from the batching plant must be contained to prevent soil and groundwater contamination	✓✓					
	Bagged cement must be stored in an appropriate facility and at least 10 m away from any water courses, gullies and drains;	✓✓					
	A washout facility must be provided for washing of concrete associated equipment. Water used for washing must be restricted;	✓✓					
	Hardened concrete from the washout facility or concrete mixer can either be reused or disposed of at an appropriate licenced disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Empty cement bags must be secured with adequate binding material if these will be temporarily stored on site;	✓✓					
	Sand and aggregates containing cement must be kept damp to prevent the generation of dust (Refer to Section 5.20: Dust emissions)	✓✓					
6	Any excess sand, stone and cement must be removed or reused from site on completion of construction period and disposed at a registered disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Temporary fencing must be erected around batching plants in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation;	✓✓					
	Take all reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust as a result of project development activities to the satisfaction of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be avoided until such time as soil stripping is required and similarly exposed surfaces must be re- vegetated or stabilised as soon as is practically possible;	✓✓					
	Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials must be avoided under high wind conditions or when a visible dust plume is present;	✓✓					
	During high wind conditions, the ECO must evaluate the situation and make recommendations as to whether dust-damping measures are adequate, or whether working will cease altogether until the wind speed drops to an acceptable level;	✓✓					
	Where possible, soil stockpiles must be located in sheltered areas where they are not exposed to the erosive effects of the wind;	✓✓					
	Where erosion of stockpiles becomes a problem, erosion control measures must be implemented at the discretion of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Vehicle speeds must not exceed 40 km/h along dust roads or 20 km/h when traversing unconsolidated and non-vegetated areas;	✓✓					
	Straw stabilisation must be applied at a rate of one bale/10m^2 and harrowed into the top 100 mm of top material, for all completed earthworks;				-		This condition to be confirmed with technical specifications for earthworks and may be NA
	For significant areas of excavation or exposed ground, dust suppression measures must be used to minimise the spread of dust.	✓✓					
	Any blasting activity must be conducted by a suitably licensed blasting contractor; and	✓✓					
	Notification of surrounding landowners, emergency services site personnel of blasting activity 24 hours prior to such activity taking place on Site.	✓✓					
	The Contractor must keep noise level within acceptable limits, Restrict the use of sound amplification equipment for communication and emergency only.	✓✓					
6.22	**Noise** All vehicles and machinery must be fitted with appropriate silencing technology and must be properly maintained; Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise must be recorded and communicated. Where possible or applicable, provide transport to and from the site on a daily basis for construction workers; Develop a Code of Conduct for the construction phase.	✓✓					

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6.23	**Fire Prevention** Designate smoking areas where the fire hazard could be regarded as insignificant;	✓✓					
	Firefighting equipment must be available on all vehicles located on site;	✓✓					
	The local Fire Protection Agency (FPA) must be informed of construction activities;	✓✓					
	Contact numbers for the FPA and emergency services must be communicated in environmental awareness training and displayed at a central location on site;	✓✓					
	Two way swop of contact details between ECO and FPA.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time site based ESCO
6.24	**Stockpiling and stockpile areas** All material that is excavated during the project development phase (either during piling (if required) or earthworks) must be stored appropriately on site in order to minimise impacts to watercourses, watercourses and water bodies;	✓✓					
	All stockpiled material must be maintained and kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by undertaking regular weeding and control methods;	✓✓					
	Topsoil stockpiles must not exceed 2 m in height;	✓✓					
	During periods of strong winds and heavy rain, the stockpiles must be covered with appropriate material (e.g. cloth, tarpaulin etc.);	✓✓					
	Where possible, sandbags (or similar) must be placed at the bases of the stockpiled material in order to prevent erosion of the material.	✓✓					
6.25	**Civil Works** Where terracing is required, topsoil must be collected and retained for the purpose of re-use later to rehabilitate disturbed areas not covered by yard stone;	✓✓					
	Areas to be rehabilitated include terrace embankments and areas outside the high voltage yards;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where required, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	These areas can be stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas must be managed in accordance with Section 5.35: Landscaping and rehabilitation;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	All excess spoil generated during terracing activities must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a recognised landfill site; and	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
6.26	**Excavation of foundation, cable trenching and drainage systems** All excess spoil generated during foundation excavation must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a licensed landfill site, if not used for backfilling purposes;	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Management of equipment for excavation purposes must be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; and	✓✓					
	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
6.27	**Installation of foundations, cable trenching and drainage systems** Batching of cement to be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.19: Batching plants; and Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.28	**Installation of equipment** Management of dust must be conducted in accordance with Section 5. 20: Dust emissions; Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
5.2	**Steelwork Assembly and Erection** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
6.29	**Cabling and Stringing** Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					

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	Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and	✓✓					
6.30	**Testing and Commissioning** Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.31	**Socio-economic** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts	✓✓					
	Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste (off cuts etc.) shall be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 6.8: Solid waste and hazardous Management;	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement communication strategies to facilitate public participation;	✓✓					
	Develop and implement a collaborative and constructive approach to conflict resolution as part of the external stakeholder engagement process;	✓✓					
	Sustain continuous communication and liaison with neighbouring owners and residents	✓✓					
	Create work and training opportunities for local stakeholders; and	✓✓					
	Where feasible, no workers, with the exception of security personnel, must be permitted to stay over-night on the site. This would reduce the risk to local farmers.				-		NA, no workers stay overnight on site
6.32	**Temporary closure of site** Bunds must be emptied (where applicable) and need to be undertaken in accordance with the impact management actions included in sections 5.17: Hazardous substances and 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Hazardous storage areas must be well ventilated;	✓✓					
	Fire extinguishers must be serviced and accessible. Service records to be filed and audited at last service;	✓✓					
	Emergency and contact details displayed must be displayed;	✓✓					
	Security personnel must be briefed and have the facilities to contact or be contacted by relevant management and emergency personnel;	✓✓					
	Night hazards such as reflectors, lighting, traffic signage etc. must have been checked;	✓✓					
	Fire hazards identified and the local authority must have been notified of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	Structures vulnerable to high winds must be secured;	✓✓					
	Wind and dust mitigation must be implemented;	✓✓					
	Cement and materials stores must have been secured;	✓✓					
	Toilets must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Refuse bins must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Drip trays must have been emptied and secured.	✓✓					
6.33	**Dismantling of old equipment** All old equipment removed during the project must be stored in such a way as to prevent pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	Oil containing equipment must be stored to prevent leaking or be stored on drip trays;	✓✓					
	All scrap steel must be stacked neatly and any disused and broken insulators must be stored in containers;	✓✓					
	Once material has been scrapped and the contract has been placed for removal, the disposal Contractor must ensure that any equipment containing pollution causing substances is dismantled and transported in such a way as to prevent spillage and pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must also be equipped to contain and clean up any pollution causing spills; and Disposal of unusable material must be at a licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
6.34	**Landscaping and rehabilitation** All areas disturbed by construction activities must be subject to landscaping and rehabilitation; All spoil and waste must be disposed of to a registered waste site;				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a

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							comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL.
	All slopes must be assessed for contouring, and to contour only when the need is identified in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL.
	Berms that have been created must have a slope of 1:4 and be replanted with indigenous species and grasses that approximates the original condition;				-		
	Where new access roads have crossed cultivated farmlands, that lands must be rehabilitated by ripping which must be agreed to by the holder of the EA and the landowners;				-		
	Rehabilitation of access roads outside of farmland;				-		
	Indigenous species must be used for with species and/grasses to where it compliments or approximates the original condition;				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be used for rehabilitation (refer to Section 5.24: Stockpiling and stockpiled areas);				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread so as to facilitate seeding and minimise loss of soil due to erosion;				-		
	Before placing topsoil, all visible weeds from the placement area and from the topsoil must be removed;				-		
	Subsoil must be ripped before topsoil is placed;				-		
	The rehabilitation must be timed so that rehabilitation can take place at the optimal time for vegetation establishment;				-		
	Where impacted through construction related activity, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		
	Sloped areas stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		
	Spoil can be used for backfilling or landscaping as long as it is covered by a minimum of 150 mm of topsoil.				-		
	Where required, re-vegetation including hydro-seeding can be enhanced using a vegetation seed mixture as described below. A mixture of seed can be used provided the mixture is carefully selected to ensure the following: a) Annual and perennial plants are chosen;				-		
	b) Pioneer species are included;				-		
	c) Species chosen must be indigenous to the area with the seeds used coming from the area;				-		
	d) Root systems must have a binding effect on the soil;				-		
	e) The final product must not cause an ecological imbalance in the area.				-		
Part C - Impact Management Actions based on site specific environmental attributes							
	General The Owner shall ensure an Independent Auditor undertakes a compliance audit of the project every five years and submit the findings to DFFE. The Report must comply with the provision of Appendix 7 of the NEMA.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Botanical There should be no indiscriminate driving of vehicles 'in the veld' i.e. off designated roads and access routes.	✓✓					
	Construction areas must be clearly marked and no activity should occur outside these areas apart from access.	✓✓					
	Toilet facilities must be provided during the construction phase. The veld should not be used for ablutions.	✓✓					
9	Introduction of spread of alien invasive plant species must be avoided. Strict monitoring for possible invasion by alien plans species must be implemented and should remain in place for three years post-construction. Of particular note is the avoidance of spread of *Opuntia ficus-indica* (Prickly-pear – 'spiny form'). During the operational phase there must be ongoing monitoring to ensure that no alien invasive plant species are introduced to the sub-station site and that weedy species are eradicated.	✓✓					
	An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must oversee post-construction site cleaning and all construction sites must be inspected for cleanliness post-construction.	✓✓					
	Bats Artificial lighting - Consciously switch off all lights at a construction area when not required anymore, do not let it burn throughout the night. If suitable for the purpose utilize lighting temperatures (colours/wavelengths) that attract less insects.	✓✓					

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated March 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Foraging habitat loss - Adhere to the sensitivity map. Keep to designated areas and designated roads with all construction vehicles. Damaged areas not required after construction should be rehabilitated by an experienced vegetation succession specialist.	✓✓					
	Fauna Before vegetation clearance commences, areas must be walked and slow-moving animals removed out of the impact area.	✓✓					
	Construction workers should be made aware of slow-moving and cryptic species such as tortoises.	✓✓					
	Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm by persons with the necessary training in identification and handling of snakes.	✓✓					
	All construction staff shall undergo environmental awareness training and must be informed that disruption, trapping or snaring of wildlife is not permitted.	✓✓					
	Extra care should be taken on high fire danger index or rating days (orange or red days, see http://www.forestry.co.za/fire-danger-index/), where wildfire could start easily and spread rapidly, causing a high mortality in fauna species. High risk hot work should be carefully controlled and firefighting provisions must be on hand to quickly attend to and extinguish fires on these days.	✓✓					
	The presence of the switching station should not result in a disruption of the natural fire frequency, which could otherwise result in an accumulation of senescent vegetation and fuel so that when a fire does eventually occur it is faster moving and more intense than an natural fire, and can result in an increased mortality of fauna and retard vegetation recovery, cause the soil to turn hydrophobic and result in an increased risk of significant soil erosion. Thus the WEF owner must have agreements in place with local fire protection association, land owners and fire services to manage a wildfire, i.e. the setting of back burns from the ridgeline to counter wildfire conflagration of ridge top. Thus managing habitat vitality and biodiversity.	✓✓					
9	**Agriculture/soils** Minimise the footprint of disturbance.	✓✓					
	Implement an effective stormwater control system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. Include periodical site inspection in environmental performance reporting that inspects the effectiveness of the run-off control system and specifically records occurrence or not of any erosion on site or downstream.	✓✓					
	Prohibit vehicular passage off designated roads and construction areas and use dust control measures during construction. Include periodic site inspections in environmental performance reporting that specifically records occurrence, or not, of off-road vehicle tracks in specific areas.	✓✓					
	If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them.	✓✓					
	Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces). During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. Erosion must be controlled where necessary on rehabilitated areas.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL.
	Establish an effective record-keeping system for each area where soil is disturbed for constructional purposes. These records should be included in environmental performance reports, and should include all of the below: Record the GPS coordinates of each area.	✓✓					
	Record the date of topsoil stripping.	✓✓					
	Record the GPS coordinates of where the topsoil is stockpiled.	✓✓					
	Record the date of cessation of construction (or operation) activities at the particular site.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on cessation of constructional activities.	✓✓					
	Record date and depth of re-spreading of topsoil.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on completion of rehabilitation and on an annual basis thereafter to show vegetation establishment and evaluate progress of restoration over time.						

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated March 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Palaeontology Remove any fossils found and send to a museum for curation – implement the chance find procedure. During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil material by the responsible ECO. Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible Environmental Control Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e. the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy).				-		Noted, no new palaeontological sites or fossils have been discovered at this stage
	Freshwater Contaminated runoff from the construction activities on site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction should preferably be undertaken in the low rainfall months when stormwater runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features or minimised during high rainfall events.	✓✓					
	After the construction phase, impacted areas within the freshwater features that have been disturbed should be rehabilitated, and re-vegetated with suitable vegetation.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels, these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. Should the site be decommissioned, these structures should be removed from the channels and the disturbed areas rehabilitated.	✓✓					
	Any increase in stormwater runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed within the drainage lines.	✓✓					
	Stormwater management for the site should be such that there are no direct discharges of stormwater arising from constructed areas into any of the freshwater features.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas should be monitored and managed in terms of the growth of invasive alien plants in/on river beds/banks.	✓✓					
Conditions common to the Generic EMPrs							
	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation.	✓✓					
	Only use existing access routes to reached infrastructure, proper identification of new AIPs introductions	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas	✓✓					
	Restrict vegetation clearing to the minimum footprint area to decrease the impact on habitat integrity and diversity	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15 m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora	✓✓					
	Access roads should be kept to existing roads, as far as possible, so as to reduce fragmentation of natural habitat outside of the authorised footprint.	✓✓					
	Upon completion of construction activities, it must be ensured that no bare areas remain, and that indigenous species be used to revegetate the disturbed area.	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas.	✓✓					
	Removal of AIP species should preferably commence during the planning phase and continue throughout the construction and operational phases thereby ensuring that no AIP propagules are spread with construction rubble, or soils contaminated with AIP seeds during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Construction and/or alterations within this habitat unit is highly advised against, not only is wetlands protected under certain legislative documents they are of ecologically important ESA.	✓✓					
	Implement erosion control measures where necessary to ensure that further habitat loss does not occur.	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	All soils compacted because of maintenance activities should be ripped and reprofiled to natural levels and revegetated with indigenous vegetation. Establishment of reintroduced vegetation within such disturbed areas must be monitored as part of maintenance activities to ensure no cumulative loss of floral habitat.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched and marked for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	A rescue and relocation plan must be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all floral SCC that will potentially be impacted by the proposed development. A Floral SCC Management Plan must also be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all SCC that will not be impacted directly but that could be impacted by edge effect impacts from operational and maintenance phase activities. The SCC Management Plan can be incorporated into the Rehabilitation Plan and must focus on the protection of specific RDL, and NT species that form part of the Study Area.	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be restricted to what is absolutely necessary and should remain within the approved development footprint.	✓✓					
	Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the construction activities. Additional road construction should be limited to what is absolutely necessary, and the footprint thereof kept to a minimal.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC species.	✓✓					
	Regular monitoring of SCC present and observation regarding their extent and abundance.	✓✓					
	Proper management plans to (if possible) relocated or avoid disturbing SCC species, especially those which are sensitive to disturbance.	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities.	✓✓					
Terrestrial Ecology - Fauna	Footprint areas (Pylons and servitude road) are to remain as small as possible with only those are necessary being cleared. Only tall trees located under the powerline are to be cut back, but not totally removed. As much herbaceous and shrubland vegetation as possible must remain under the powerlines. Small reptile and arachnid species should they not self-relocate must be carefully moved to habitat outside of the disturbance footprint.	✓✓					
	Existing roads must be used and as far as possible no new roads constructed.	✓✓					
	Avoid placement of pylons and service roads within this habitat unit and the associated zones of regulation. Do not clear any riparian vegetation within the powerline servitude. Where absolutely necessary only trim tall trees, do not cut them down.	✓✓					
	Manage edge effects and Alien Plant proliferation. Manage erosion and footprint creep.	✓✓					
	Vehicles to use designated roads as far as possible. Minimise vegetation clearance to only what is needed. No collection or destruction of faunal species and SCC is to occur. SCC to be relocated outside of disturbance footprint if they do not relocate themselves (Professional help may be required for such).	✓✓					
	Manage alien plant proliferation in disturbed areas and footprints. No catching / hunting of faunal species during operational activities. Manage erosion to ensure further habitat degradation does not occur. Do not clear vegetation unnecessarily under the powerline servitude.	✓✓					
	No collection or trapping of faunal SCC. Manage edge effects, habitat degradation and alien plant proliferation.	✓✓					
Aquatic ecology	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses;	✓✓					
	Due to the accessibility of the sites, no unnecessary crossing of the watercourses may be permitted and it is strongly recommended that the existing farm and access roads be utilised	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	It is strongly recommended that all support structures associated with the proposed powerline infrastructure be located outside the delineated extent of the identified watercourses and their 32m NEMA ZoR.	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	Maintenance vehicles must make use of dedicated access roads and no indiscriminate movement in the watercourses may be permitted	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate movement of construction equipment in the watercourses and buffer zones surrounding the watercourses may be permitted. Use must be made of the existing roads during the decommissioning phase	✓✓					
	All surface infrastructure (including throughflow structures) must be decommissioned. All materials must be removed from the watercourses (where applicable) and may temporarily be stored/ stockpiled outside of the delineated extent of the watercourses, where after it must be removed from site and disposed of at a registered disposal facility	✓✓					
Avifauna	All construction activities should be strictly managed according to generally accepted environmental best practice standards, so as to avoid any unnecessary impact on the receiving environment.	✓✓					
	All temporary disturbed areas should be rehabilitated according to the site's rehabilitation plan, following construction.				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated March 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
							aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPLs.
	The overhead cables (specifically the earth wires) should be fitted with an approved anti bird collision line marking device to make cables more visible to birds in flight and reduce the likelihood of collisions. This should be done according to the Eskom Distribution standards in terms of device spacing and other factors. Literature around the world points towards a 50-60% reduction in bird collision risk if the line is marked (Jenkins, Smallie & Diamond, 2010; Shaw et al, 2021). The line marking device should be a dynamic (moving – bird flapper type) device.	✓✓					The ECO commends the response and actions taken during April 2025 to deliver bird flight diverters to site and commence with fitment in order to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates. At this stage the devices have been fitted to the full length of the 13.4km OHPL.
	The new power line should be patrolled during operation by Eskom annually to measure any impacts on birds (through detecting collision fatalities) and to monitor the durability of the line marking devices.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Where multiple devices on a span have failed (broken off or become stuck and non-dynamic due to wind) they should be replaced immediately.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Any recorded bird fatality data should be submitted to the Eskom –EWT Strategic Partnership where it will be curated and publicly accessible.				-		No bird fatalities recorded or reported to ECO at this stage
	The pylon structure to be used provides sufficient clearance between phase and phase and phase and earth to mitigate against the risk of bird electrocution.	✓✓					
	It is recommended as a precautionary measure that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to further provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware.				-		The ECO has previously communicated the requirement of fitment of bird perches to pylon tops. Although bird diverters have been fitted, no bird perches have been fitted yet. Bird perches will likely be required for these tower designs before handover of the infrastructure to Eskom
	It is also essential that if any of the pylon structures are changed, we are given opportunity to assess the electrocution risk of the new structure and design mitigation.				-		There have been no new structure and design pylon structures at this stage
Heritage	An archaeologist/ heritage practitioner should conduct a walkthrough of a section of the proposed new servitude for the transmission line after vegetation clearing from: the Remaining Extent of the Farm Brakhill No. 139 (GPS reading: 33.31.328 ; S 25.23.426 E) to the Grassridge substation.	✓✓					
	All construction activities must be monitored or alternatively a person must be specially trained, for example the ECO, to conduct the monitoring. This must include the clearing of vegetation, levelling, excavations for other underground/ buried infrastructure and all above ground construction activities.	✓✓					
	Construction managers/foremen should also be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.	✓✓					
	If any human remains (or any other concentrations of archaeological heritage material) are exposed during construction, all work must cease in the immediate area of the finds and must be reported immediately to the archaeologist at the Albany Museum in Makhanda (Tel.: 046 622 2312) or to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (Tel.: 043 7450 888). Sufficient time should be allowed to investigate and to remove/collect such material. Recommendations will follow from the investigation and may include: - Consultation with the local communities regarding the conditions for the possible removal, storage and reburial (in the case of human remains) of heritage material.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If the local communities agree to the removal of human remains and heritage, an archaeologist must apply for permits from the Eastern Cape Province Heritage Resources Authority to collect and/or excavate sites/materials from archaeological sites impacted by the development.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Consultation with the Albany Museum (repository for archaeological material in the Eastern Cape) regarding permit(s) to remove the heritage material, the storing, curating and costs involved.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A Phase 2 Mitigation process to systematically excavate and to remove the archaeological deposits before construction of the development continues.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Monitor construction activities and implement chance fossil find procedure.	✓✓					Noted, Chance fossil find procedure available on site
		Summary calculation					
		350	0	0	55	0	**405** (total no. of conditions)
		350	0	0	55	0	**350** (audited) **55** (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(350x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (350x2) x100
		EMPr Compliance					**100%**

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ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV 90km Overhead Powerline, Eastern Cape Province

July 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

July 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisation and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

30 July 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV 90km Overhead Powerline
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	00
DATE	01/08/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	01/08/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	TBC/08/2025	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	01 August 2025	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	01 August 2025	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	01 August 2025	Electronic
Queen Mothiba	DFFE (Environment Impact & Pollution Directorate)	TBC August 2025	Electronic

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
CR	Critically Endangered
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EN	Endangered
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the new Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV Overhead Powerline Line ("**OHPL**") in the Eastern Cape Province which includes the extension of the three existing substations, namely Wolf Substation ("**SS**"), Skilpad SS and Grassridge SS. The purpose of this project is to connect the OHPL with another authorised infrastructure development project, namely the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**), to the national electricity grid. The route of the OHPL traverses for 90km from Grassridge SS located on the Uitenhage farms approximately 35km north of the Gqeberha Central Business District ("**CBD**") to Wolf SS situated approximately 3km to the south of the small village station of Kleinpoort which is approximately 7km south-east of Wolwefontein along the R75 main tar road.

The independent ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EA"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

This report provides insight into the overall compliance performance and a summary of any environmental challenges or opportunities, along with potential environmental risks through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) EA with ref no. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515
b) Generic EMPrs for the OHPL and Substations
c) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework
d) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the OHPL project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the project

Project name	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPrs	Date
Construction of a New Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132KV Overhead Transmission Line near Kariega and Kirkwood, Eastern Cape Province	14/12/16/3/3/1/2515	02 Sep 2022	Generic OHPL EMPr (Zutari, 2022) & Generic Substation Infrastructure EMPr (Zutari, 2022)	Jun 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) *Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and*
b) *Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.*

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in June 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken on 17th July 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~17.5 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
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Email	craigb@ncc-group.co.za
Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional body registration	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("**SACNASP**") Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa ("**EAPASA**")
Affiliations	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa ("**IAIAsa**") Southern African Society of Aquatic Scientists ("**SASAqS**") Zoological Society of Southern Africa ("**ZSSA**")
Qualifications	MSc, BSc (Hons), BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

From project inception Optipower had originally been contracted by Murray and Roberts to construct the 90km OHPL however a full transition and handover of the responsibility to Concor was undertaken between April and May 2025 due to Murray and Roberts ceasing to operate and function as a business. The ESCO provides weekly updates of the progress of activities on site. Construction work activities underway during July 2025 included the following:

- Dismantling of conductors, earth wires and poles from the Wolf-Kleinpoort 132kV timber pylon OHPL
- Installation of bird diverters and jumpers on the Grassridge-Skilpad ("**CR**") OHPL
- Installation of down V dampers, insulators and corona rings on the CR OHPL
- Testing of stays and temporary back staying on the CR OHPL
- Stringing and regulating of cables and conductors on CR OHPL
- Crimping of ferrules on CR OHPL
- Update snag list rectification for the Skilpad-Wolf ("**SW**") OHPL
- Rehabilitation works

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in July 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas are provided at the contractor's main site offices/laydown area for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to licensed waste facilities. There are dedicated

waste storage areas including wheelie bins and general waste skips available at the Mayogi laydown area (**Photo 5b**). A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. ([1]Xm³) general waste was disposed of in the month of July 2025 with no waste materials taken for recycling. Where applicable, any cleared alien vegetation remaining stockpiled on parts of the servitude or around the site must be treated as waste and disposed of at a registered licensed landfill.

4.2 Hazardous waste

The hazardous waste skip originally located at the Wolwefontein laydown area has been relocated to the Mayogi laydown area and which is serviced by Oricol. ([2]Xm³) hazardous waste was disposed of in July 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

Mobile chemical ablution facilities are available at working areas the site. The service provider, East Cape Toilet Hire, services the mobile ablution facilities for the OHPL construction areas once per week and disposes the waste at the Fishwater Flats disposal site. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in July 2025 amounted to [3]XL. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the laydown areas and working areas to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits are available at each site where work activities are underway. The various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring such as access control, locked gates, oil spill kits, drip trays and barricading were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspection.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Bird flight diverters were delivered to site at the end of April 2025 and fitment to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the SW OHPL commenced promptly at the end of April (See **Photos' 1a** and **2a**) The ECO commends the response and actions taken to address this matter and recommends that the fitment of the devices continues as a priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates.

[1, 2, 3] Total monthly amount combined for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR. As per the EMPr, alien invasive plant ("**AIP**") species, mostly *Opuntia* (prickly pear) species, must be manually removed and destroyed by being discarded as waste at a recognised licensed landfill. The contractor is not permitted to mulch or compost AIPs or to bury or dump such anywhere on site. Burning of cleared AIPs on site is also not permitted, any burning is required to be undertaken at a landfill site. The Contractor commenced transporting cleared, stockpiled alien vegetation to a landfill site in November 2024 and has so far removed an estimated 65 000kg to the Wate Management Division of the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality. Several other AIPs were identified between CR13 and CR19 including *Acacia cyclops, Melia azederach* and *Datura ferox*. Bush-clearing has been done this month between CR13 and CR19 (See **Photos' 11a** and **12a**) and the cut AIP vegetation still needs to be removed and disposed of at a registered landfill site.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no. 27/2/2/N240/3/3 is available for the construction and operation of the 132kV OHPL within the regulated area of a watercourse as per section 21(i) of the NWA i.e. "*altering the bed, banks, course, or characteristics of a watercourse*". This GA has relevance and applies primarily to stringing activity along the OHPL where pilot cables have been and will continue to be either pulled manually on foot across drainage lines / watercourses and also to allow for vehicles to traverse across existing roads through ephemeral/episodic watercourses.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is comprised of large rocks and boulders in some locations, is separately stockpiled and as and where required, is being shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas. Due to strength test failures for several of the OHPL tower foundations due to the nature of the *in-situ* original soil material, suitable G5 material was imported and used for backfilling purposes leaving behind a soil excess. Any excess of the original subsoil material can be appropriately spread over and around the tower stay anchors and/or used for the repair/rehabilitation of damaged access roads traversing the farm properties. Any excess (unwanted) imported G5 material should be removed as part of rehabilitation.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Access Roads

Existing farm access roads are all traversable and remain in a general good condition with little to no erosion observed during the audit. The cleared access route along the servitude centre line is also accessible with 4x4 vehicles with the exception of a few spans between tower positions which are situated between steep ridges.

There is only minor damage to a few sections of farm roads as a result of heavier vehicles getting stuck during wet conditions. Any damage should be addressed as part of ongoing repairs and rehabilitation until project completion.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates during stringing activities are being implemented. Gates are opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit and communicated via a project-specific WhatsApp Group to keep track of persons opening and closing gates correctly. Barricading should continue to be maintained around any and all open excavations to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and subsequent landowner conflict and damage claims. Daily inspections and weekly reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

The OHPL contractor which is now Concor (previously Optipower) is utilising existing buildings and previously disturbed areas for a site office based in Kleinpoort and currently utilises two laydown areas. The Mayogi laydown area is based near the Daniell Cheetah Project adjacent to the main R75 tar road (See **Annexure C**, **Photo's 1b** to **6b**). This month the Contractor was in the final stages of relocating all materials and containers from the Wolwefontein laydown area (**Photo's 1c** to **4c**) to the Mayogi laydown area.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the OHPL contractor during July 2025 focussed on HIV/AIDS, the safety around animals, waste and litter management and training and awareness.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting

upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during July 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. An NCR was issued by the ECO as part of the March 2025 compliance audit (**Table 3**) relating to what was a significant delay in the fitment of bird diverters to the strung sections of the CR OHPL. Delivery of bird diverters to site was undertaken in April 2025 and fitment commenced at the end of that month. The ECO commends the response and actions taken to address this matter for which the NCR was issued to which end the NCR was closed out at the end of April.

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date

NCR No.	Issue Date	NCR Description	Recommended Corrective Action for NCR Closure	Corrective Action(s) Taken	Status	NCR Closure Date
1	02 April 2025	Delayed fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Prioritise the fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Bird diverters were ordered, delivered to site with installation commencing at the end of April 2025	Closed	30 April 2025

12 REHABILITATION

Natural rehabilitation and vegetation re-growth along the OHPL servitude is evident in many areas where stringing has been completed, primarily the SW line but also along the CR line aided by the summer rainfall months. Excavated topsoil and subsoil has generally been backfilled, shaped and levelled over the tower foundation and guy anchor excavations to match the surrounding topography as construction activities have been completed in sequence. Less re-growth can be observed in several areas where construction disturbances have been more recent and there is some damage to farm roads as a result of heavier vehicles getting stuck during wet conditions. Ongoing monitoring is recommended until project completion.

As part of the rehabilitation phase and prior to handover of the OHPL to Eskom, it is recommended that written agreements between the parties (landowner, EA holder and contractor) be obtained and signed detailing, *inter alia*, that rehabilitation has been carried out satisfactorily. The agreements should include, if and where applicable, what is to be done with any excess soil or rock material at tower positions on the servitude. Spreading and levelling subsoil, topsoil and small rocks around the stay anchors is the likely best option. Any soil/fill material used to construct temporary watercourse crossings should also be removed as part of rehabilitation.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit on 17th July 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EA and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management
    viii. Environmental awareness
    ix. Rehabilitation
    x. Record-keeping and document control
- Documentation review. This included:

i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements

ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings

iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented

iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification

- Audit Report compilation. This included:

  i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit

  ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;

ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and

iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not**

Auditable/Audited (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable.

No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;
ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;
iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;
iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;
v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of four hundred and fifty-six (**456**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, three hundred and seventy-nine (**379**) are **compliant,** zero (**0**) are **non-compliant**, two (**2**) are **partially-compliant**, seventy (**70**) were **not audited/applicable** and five (**5**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

18.1 Major improvements required

None.

18.2 Minor improvements required

The **NC** audit finding raised by the ECO in November 2024 in terms of condition 5 of the 90km OHPL EA related to three (3) deviated OHPL sections beyond the 100m corridor has been rated as a **PC** finding this month on the basis that it was observed during the May 2025 site visit that relocation of four of the deviated tower positions (SW164A, SW165, SW154A & SW154B) back to within the 100m corridor was undertaken. The remaining nine towers (CR13, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R) are yet to be dismantled and relocated however bush-clearing along the 100m corridor was undertaken this month (See **Photos' 8a** to **12a**). The process and timeframe in terms of when the finding can be closed out and rated as **C** can be addressed when rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage commences as determined by ongoing monitoring. The ECO commends the actions taken thus far to address the issue. The CA, DFFE, were notified about the tower deviations who indicated they will follow progress regarding rehabilitation by reviewing the successive environmental monitoring reports prepared and submitted to the department and further indicated that the Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may inspect the site in the near future.

One other ECO concern which was raised in the previous month, although not as an audit finding, relates to the remnant/protruding sections of the dismantled timber pylon structures from the 132kV OHPL on the Eskom servitude properties. The current method being used thus far illustrates incomplete and unsatisfactory dismantlement and it is recommended that this is rectified by cutting the protruding timber pole sections flush, neatly, level and as close to the ground as possible.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **99.7%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EA and EMPrs (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the July 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EA and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV 90km OHPL, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**90km OHPL EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	30	**1**	0	15	5	(96.8%)
2	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substations** (dated June 2022)	349	**1**	0	55	0	(99.9%)
	Overall total no. conditions	379	2	0	70	5	**456**
	Audited conditions	**379**	**2**	-	-	-	**762** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	758	2	-	-	-	**760** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[(758+2+0)] / 762} x100					**99.7%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	83.11%	0.44%	0%	15.35%	1.10%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Relocate the remaining OHPL tower deviations back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage.
- Continue to install bird diverters/flappers and perches, as required, on the OPGW/earth wires and towers to the full length of the 90km OHPL (See EA condition 36), as recommended by the avifauna specialist and as per the Eskom Distribution Standards referred to in the EMPr.
- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Cut the protruding/remnant 132kV timber poles sections flush, neatly, level and as close to the ground as possible.
- Continue to monitor, remove and dispose of invasive vegetation from the construction footprints.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Continue with the implementation of appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase of the project (construction), it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EA, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities. Notwithstanding the above, there are specific improvements and actions which are still required in terms of the tower deviations related to the 90km OPHL. The tower deviation finding has been reduced to partially compliant this month. Close out to full compliance will be addressed once rehabilitation has been undertaken.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	*Suggested Due Date by ECO	Proposed Corrective Action	Action Status	Closure status
003	20 Nov 2024	OHPL tower deviations beyond the approved 100m corridor	Within ~3 months (end June 2025)	Relocate the OHPL tower deviations back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage	Relocation of several of the deviated towers (SW154A, SW154B, SW164A & SW165) to within the 100m corridor was done in May 2025. Relocation of CR13 to CR20R is yet to be undertaken although bush-clearing was done in July 2025. Ongoing monitoring will continue until completion, including rehabilitation monitoring.	Open
004	19 Jun 2025	There are remnants / protruding sections of the dismantled timber pylon structures (from the previous 132kV OHPL) on the Eskom servitude properties which represents incomplete and unsatisfactory dismantlement	Within ~3 months (end Sep 2025)	Use appropriate method and tools to fully cut and remove the timber pylon pole structures	Pending – to be confirmed	Open

**The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site*

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
001	25 Apr 2023	Discovery of marked and unmarked graves along the 90km OHPL route	17 May 2023	Contact made with heritage specialist. Portion of OHPL which was traversing the grave site area were relocated withing the assessed corridor to avoid any potential conflict	Discovered graves will not be traversed during construction and any disturbance will potentially be avoided	End Jun 2023
002	02 Apr 2025	Delayed fitment of bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Within ~1 month (start May 2025)	Prioritise the fitment of the bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Fitment of bird diverters commenced at the end of April 2025	30 Apr 2025

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Audit observations along the 90km OHPL

Photo 1a: View towards Skipad SS (midpoint of 90km OHPL) showing bird diverters have been installed. Conductors on the timber pylon powerline have been removed

Photo 2a: Working at heights underway at tower SW06

Photo 3a: View southeast from CR201 where bird diverter fitment to the earth & OPGW cables was in preparation

Photo 4a: Preparation underway at tower CR194 (bend tower) for fitment of bird diverters

Photo 5a: View of tower CR193 where preparations were underway for installation of bird diverters between CR193 and CR203

Photo 6a: View of tower CR192 where bird diverters have recently been installed between CR183 and CR192

Photo 7a: View of tower CR182 where stringing activities were underway. Good access control (locked gates) observed

Photo 8a: View of tower CR13 towards CR18 which are still to be dismantled and relocated to within the 100m corridor

Photo 9a & **Photo 10a**: Bushclearing between CR13 and CR19 within the 100m corridor has been undertaken this month in preparation for relocation of these towers. Most of the vegetation is primarily invasive *Acacia* spp, likely *cyclops* and *longifolia*

Photo 11a & **Photo 12a**: Cleared AIP vegetation between CR13 and CR19 needs to be removed from the servitude and disposed of at a landfill site

Photo Series B: Audit observations at the Mayogi site office / laydown area

Photo 1b & **Photo 2b**: Drip trays observed in use for mobile fuel bowsers and a caged storage facility with a spill kit available has been temporarily established for storage of hazardous chemicals. It is advised to improve the bunding facility with better protection by installing a concrete floor bund wall with an impermeable tarpaulin cover or similar roof structure to prevent rain ingress and potential soil contamination when mixing with the chemicals in the facility

Photo 3b: Portable ablution facilities available at the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 4b: Neat storage and housekeeping at the Mayogi laydown area, dust suppression via water spraying observed

Photo 5b: General and hazardous waste skips and wheelie bins available at the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 6b: Used conductor components from the timber 132kV line which is being dismantled are being stored at the Mayogi laydown area. Eskom commenced this month with collection of the used conductor cables

Photo Series C: Audit observations at the Wolwefontein site office / laydown area

Photo 1c & **Photo 2c**: Materials and containers have been relocated from the former Wolwefontein laydown and office area to the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 3c & **Photo 4c**: Most materials have been relocated from the former Wolwefontein laydown area apart from a few conductor cable drums

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Sep 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV transmission power line and associated infrastructure within Ward 53 of the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality and Ward 7 and 8 of the Sundays River Valley Municipality near Kariega and Kirkwood, Eastern Cape Province, is approved as per the geographic coordinates cited in the table in the EA.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this Environmental Authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further Environmental Authorisation in terms of the regulations.		✓				Three (3) deviated sections of the OHPL beyond the 100m corridor were identified for 11 or 12 towers; namely SW164A, SW165, SW154A, SW154B, CR13, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R. It was observed during the May 2025 monthly audit that relocation of 4 of the deviated tower positions (SW164A, SW165, SW154A & SW154B) back to within the 100m corridor was underway. On that basis, the **NC** finding was and is currently rated as **PC**. Relocation of the 7 or 8 CR tower deviations is yet to be undertaken. Monitoring of rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage will continue and once complete, the finding can be closed out and rated as **C**.
6	The holder of the authorisation must notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place				-		Noted, NA at this stage
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of issue of this Authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
9	Commencement with one activity listed in terms of this authorisation constitutes commencement of all authorised activities.					-	Noted
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
10	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
11.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
11.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
11.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
11.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
13	The layout map attached as Appendix 7 of the final BAR dated 14 June 2022 is hereby approved.					-	Noted
14	The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) submitted as part of the BAR dated 14 June 2022 is approved and must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
15	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
16	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
17	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the basic assessment be discovered.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
18	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 25 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
19	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
20	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
21	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
22	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
MONITORING							
23	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
23.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
23.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
23.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
23.4	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.	✓✓					
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
24	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
25	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
26	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
27	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	Findings & Recommendations
28	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
29	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
30	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
31	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
32	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
33	The footprint of the development must be limited to the areas required for actual construction works and operational activities.	✓✓					
34	Should any archaeological sites, artefacts, palaeontological fossils or grave be exposed during construction work, work in the immediate vicinity of the find must be stopped, the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) must be informed and the services of an accredited heritage professional obtained for an assessment of the heritage resources.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological resources or graves discovered at this stage
35	All declared aliens must be identified and managed in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983).	✓✓					The clearing of alien vegetation is observed to have been undertaken within the construction footprints during bush-clearing. The removal and disposal of cleared vegetation off site to a landfill commenced in November 2024 and is continuing to take place, as and when required.
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors, as recommended by the ecological specialist.	✓✓					The NCR issued by the ECO in April 2025 for delayed fitment bird flight diverters to the strung section of the SW OHPL was closed out at the end of April 2025 given the response and actions taken to deliver the devices to site and commence with fitment. The basis for changing the audit findings from **NC** to **C** and closing out the NCR is based on the fitment of the devices continuing as a priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates.
37	No exotic plants must be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area must be utilised.				-		Noted, no exotic plants are being used for rehabilitation
38	Construction must include design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	✓✓					No signs of major erosion due to stormwater run-off along farm access roads and around tower footprints observed this month
39	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
40	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
GENERAL							
41	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
41.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
41.2	to anyone on request; and				-		
41.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					EA holder website does makes provision

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
42	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
30	1	0	15	5	**51** (total no. of conditions)
30	1	0	-	-	**31** (audited) **20** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(30x2)+(0x1)+(1x0)] / (31x2) x100
EA Compliance					**96.8%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	Roles and responsibilities						
	Developer's Project Manager (DPM) The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMPr and any conditions of approval from the competent authority (CA). Where required, an environmental control officer (ECO) must be contracted by the Project Developer to objectively monitor the implementation of the EMPr according to relevant environmental legislation, and the conditions of the environmental authorisation (EA). The Project Developer is further responsible for providing and giving mandate to enable the ECO to perform responsibilities, and he must ensure that the ECO is integrated as part of the project team while remaining independent.	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA; Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Developer and its Contractor(s); Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Monitor the implementation of the EMPr throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMPr implementation; and Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation	✓✓					
	Developer Site Supervisor (DSS) The DSS reports directly to the DPM, oversees site works, liaises with the contractor(s) and the ECO. The DSS is responsible for the day to day implementation of the EMPr and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Ensure that all contractors identify a contractor's Environmental Officer (cEO); Must be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA. Oversees site works, liaison with Contractor, DPM and ECO; Must ensure that all landowners have the relevant contact details of the site staff, ECO and cEO; Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Will issue all non-compliances to contractors; and Ratify the Monthly Environmental Report.	✓✓					
4	*Environmental Control Officer (ECO)* The ECO is to conduct periodic site inspections, attend regular site meetings, pre-empt problems and suggest mitigation and be available to advise on incidental issues that arise. The ECO is also required to conduct compliance audits, verifying the monitoring reports submitted by the cEO. The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager regarding all environmental matters.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager, who in turn reports back to the Contractor and potential and Registered Interested & Affected Parties' (RI&AP's), as required. Issues of non-compliance raised by the ECO must be taken up by the Project Manager and resolved with the Contractor as per the conditions of his contract.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Decisions regarding environmental procedures, specifications and requirements which have a cost implication (i.e. those that are deemed to be a variation, not allowed for in the Performance Specification) must be endorsed by the Project Manager. The ECO must also, as specified by the EA, report to the relevant CA as and when required.	✓✓					
	The responsibilities of the ECO will include the following: - Be aware of the findings and conclusions of all EA related to the development;	✓✓					
	- Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr;	✓✓					
	- Be conversant with relevant environmental legislation, policies and procedures, and ensure compliance with them;	✓✓					
	Undertake regular and comprehensive site inspections / audits of the construction site according to the generic EMPr and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMPr and environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Compilation and administration of an environmental monitoring plan to ensure that the environmental management measures are implemented and are effective;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Monitoring the performance of the Contractors and ensuring compliance with the EMPr and associated Method Statements;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In consultation with the Developer Site Supervisor order the removal of person(s) and/or equipment which are in contravention of the specifications of the EMPr and/or environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Liaison between the DPM, Contractors, authorities and other lead stakeholders on all environmental concerns;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Compile a regular environmental audit report highlighting any non-compliance issues as well as satisfactory or exceptional compliance with the EMPr;	✓✓					This report
	Validating the regular site inspection reports, which are to be prepared by the contractor Environmental Officer (cEO);	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's record of environmental incidents (spills, impacts, legal transgressions etc.) as well as corrective and preventive actions taken;	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's public complaints register in which all complaints are recorded, as well as action taken;	✓✓					
	Assisting in the resolution of conflicts;	✓✓					
	Facilitate training for all personnel on the site – this may range from carrying out the training, to reviewing the training programmes of the Contractor;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In case of non-compliances, the ECO must first communicate this to the Senior Site Supervisor, who has the power to ensure this matter is addressed. Should no action or insufficient action be taken, the ECO may report this matter to the authorities as non-compliance;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maintenance, update and review of the EMPr;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMPr to the relevant stakeholders.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Developer Environmental Officer (dEO) The dEOs will report to the Project Manager and are responsible for implementation of the EMPr, environmental monitoring and reporting, providing environmental input to the Project Manager and Contractor's Manager, liaising with contractors and the landowners as well as a range of environmental coordination responsibilities	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Employees, Contractor(s) ;	✓✓					
	- Confine the development site to the demarcated area;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental internal audits with regards to EMPr and authorisation compliance (on cEO);	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractors in addressing environmental challenges on site;	✓✓					
	- Assist in incident management:	✓✓					
	- Reporting environmental incidents to developer and ensuring that corrective action is taken, and lessons learnt shared;	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractor in investigating environmental incidents and compile investigation reports;	✓✓					
	- Follow-up on pre-warnings, defects, non-conformance reports;	✓✓					
	- Measure and communicate environmental performance to the Contractor;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental awareness training on site together with ECO and cEO;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that the necessary legal permits and / or licenses are in place and up to date;	✓✓					
	- Acting as Developer's Environmental Representative on site and work together with the ECO and contractor;	✓✓					
4	*Contractor* The Contractor appoints the cEO and has overall responsibility for ensuring that all work, activities, and actions linked to the delivery of the contract are in line with the EMPr and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMPr while performing the onsite activities as per their contract with the Project Developer. The contractors are required, where specified, to provide Method Statements setting out in detail how the impact management actions contained in the EMPr will be implemented during the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity activities.	✓✓					
	project delivery and quality control for the development services as per appointment;	✓✓					
	employ a suitably qualified person to monitor and report to the Project Developer's appointed person on the daily activities on-site during the construction period;	✓✓					
	ensure that safe, environmentally acceptable working methods and practices are implemented and that equipment is properly operated and maintained, to facilitate proper access and enable any operation to be carried out safely;	✓✓					
	attend on site meeting(s) prior to the commencement of activities to confirm the procedure and designated activity zones;	✓✓					
	ensure that contractors' staff repair, at their own cost, any environmental damage as a result of a contravention of the specifications contained in EMPr, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMPr should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMPr (or relevant sections of the EMPr). The Contractor's representative can be the site agent; site engineer; a dedicated environmental officer; or an independent consultant. The Contractor must ensure that the Contractor's Representative is suitably qualified to perform the necessary tasks and is appointed at a level such that	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	she/he can interact effectively with other site Contractors, labourers, the Environmental Control Officer and the public. As a minimum the cEO shall meet the following criteria:						
4	-Be on site throughout the duration of the project and be dedicated to the project;	✓✓					
	-Ensure all their staff are aware of the environmental requirements, conditions and constraints with respect to all of their activities on site;	✓✓					
	-Implementing the environmental conditions, guidelines and requirements as stipulated within the EA, EMPr and Method Statements;	✓✓					
	-Attend the Environmental Site Meeting;	✓✓					
	- Undertaking corrective actions where non-compliances are registered within the stipulated timeframes;	✓✓					
	- Report back formally on the completion of corrective actions;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO in maintaining all the site documentation;	✓✓					
	- Prepare the site inspection reports and corrective action reports for submission to the ECO;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO with the preparing of the monthly report; and	✓✓					
	- Where more than one Contractor is undertaking work on site, each company appointed as a Contractor will appoint a cEO representing that company.	✓✓					
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE							
5	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMPr file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMPr file. A hard copy of all documentation shall be filed, while an electronic copy may be kept where relevant. A duplicate file will be maintained in the office of the DSS (where applicable). This duplicate file must remain current and up-to-date. The filing system must be updated and relevant documents added as required. The EMPr file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMPr file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	At the outset of the project the following preliminary list of documents shall be placed in the filing system and be accessible at all times: • Full copy of the signed EA from the CA in terms of NEMA, granting approval for the development or expansion; • Copy of the generic and site specific EMPr as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMPr and subsequent approval of site specific EMPr and amendments thereof; • All method statements; • Completed environmental checklists; • Minutes and attendance register of environmental site meetings; • An up-to-date environmental incident log; • A copy of all instructions or directives issued; • A copy of all corrective actions signed off. The corrective actions must be filed in such a way that a clear reference is made to the non-compliance record; • Complaints register.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to complete a Weekly Environmental Checklist, the format of which is to be agreed prior to commencement of the activity. The ECOs are required to sign and date the checklist, retain a copy in the EMPr file and submit a copy of the completed checklist to the DSS on a weekly basis.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The checklists will form the basis for the Monthly Environmental Reports. Copies of all completed checklists will be attached as Annexures to the Environmental Audit Report as required in terms of the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	Minutes of the environmental site meetings shall be kept. The minutes must include an attendance register and will be attached to the Monthly Report that is distributed to attendees. Each set of minutes must clearly record "Matters for Attention" that will be reviewed at the next meeting.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The method statement will be done in such detail that the ECOs are enabled to assess whether the contractor's proposal is in accordance with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Unless indicated otherwise by the Project Manager, the Contractor shall provide the following method statements to the Project Manager no less than 14 days prior to the commencement date of the activity: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall monitor and ensure that the contractors perform in accordance with these method statements.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to maintain an up-to-date and current Environmental Incident Log (environmental diary). The Environmental Incident Log is a means to record all environmental incidents and/or all non-compliance notice would not be issued.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECOs are to record all environmental incidents in the Environmental Incident Log. All incidents regardless of severity must be reported to the Developer. The Log is to be kept in the EMPr file and at a minimum the following will be recorded for each environmental incident.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Environmental Incident Log will be captured in the EAR.	✓✓					
	A non-compliance notice will be issued to the responsible contractor by the ECOs via the DSS or Project Manager. The non-compliance notice will be issued in writing; a copy filed in the EMPr file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMPr	✓✓					An NCR was issued by the ECO at the end of March 2025 and closed out at the end of April 2025
5	The contractors shall act immediately when a notice of non-compliance is received and correct whatever is the cause for the issuing of the notice. Complaints received regarding activities on the development site pertaining to the environment shall be recorded in a dedicated register and the response noted with the date and action taken. The ECO should be made aware of any complaints. Refer to EMPr				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	For each non-compliance notice issued, a documented corrective action must be recorded. On receiving a non-compliance notice from the DSS, the contractor's cEO will ensure that the corrective actions required take place within the stipulated timeframe. On completion of the corrective action the cEO is to issue a Corrective Action Report in writing to the ECOs. If satisfied that the corrective action has been completed, the ECOs are to sign-off on the Corrective Action Report, and attach the report to the non-compliance notice in the EMPr file. A corrective action is considered complete once the report has signed off by the ECOs.				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	A digital photographic record will be kept. The photographic record will be used to show before, during and post rehabilitation evidence of the project as well used in cases of damages claims if they arise. Each image must be dated and a brief description note attached.	✓✓					Photographic records taken during construction are available and same will be captured after rehabilitation
	The Contractor shall: Allow the ECOs access to take photographs of all areas, activities and actions. The ECOs shall keep an electronic database of photographic records which will include: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall keep a current and up-to-date complaints register. The complaints register is to be a record of all complaints received from communities, stakeholders and individuals.	✓✓					No complaints received this month
	In the event that a Claim for Damages is submitted by a community, landowner or individual, the ECOs shall record the full detail of the complaint, facilitate with resolving / settling the complaint,				-		No complaints/claims this month, to be facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Open, transparent and good relations with affected landowners, communities and regional staff are an essential aspect to the successful management and mitigation of environmental impacts. The ECOs shall: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMPr must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMPr file and submitted to the CA at intervals as indicated in the EA.	✓✓					
	The ECOs must prepare a monthly EAR. The report will be tabled as the key point on the agenda of the Environmental Site Meeting. The Report is submitted for acceptance at the meeting and the final report will be circulated to the Project Manager and filed in the EMPr file. At a frequency determined by the EA, the ECOs shall submit the monthly reports to the CA.	✓✓					
	On final completion of the rehabilitation and/or requirements of the EA a final EAR is to be prepared and submitted to the CA. The EAR must comply with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS							
6	All staff must receive environmental awareness training prior to commencement of the activities;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must allow for sufficient sessions to train all personnel with no more than 20 personnel attending each course;	✓✓					
	Refresher environmental awareness training is available as and when required;	✓✓					
	All staff are aware of the conditions and controls linked to the EA and within the EMPr and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMPr;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must erect and maintain information posters at key locations on site, and the posters must include the following information as a minimum: a) Safety notifications; and b) No littering.	✓✓					
	Environmental awareness training must include as a minimum the following: a) Description of significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, related to their work activities; b) Mitigation measures to be implemented when carrying out specific activities; c) Emergency preparedness and response procedures; d) Emergency procedures; e) Procedures to be followed when working near or within sensitive areas; f) Wastewater management procedures; g) Water usage and conservation; h) Solid waste management procedures; i) Sanitation procedures; j) Fire prevention; and k) Disease prevention.	✓✓					
	A record of all environmental awareness training courses undertaken as part of the EMPr must be available;	✓✓					
	Educate workers on the dangers of open and/or unattended fires;	✓✓					
	A staff attendance register of all staff to have received environmental awareness training must be available.	✓✓					
	Course material must be available and presented in appropriate languages that all staff can understand.	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	A method statement must be provided by the contractor prior to any onsite activity that includes the layout of the construction camp in the form of a plan showing the location of key infrastructure and services (where applicable), including but not limited to offices, overnight vehicle parking areas, stores, the workshop, stockpile and lay down areas, hazardous materials storage areas (including fuels), the batching plant (if one is located at the construction camp), designated access routes, equipment cleaning areas and the placement of staff accommodation, cooking and ablution facilities, waste and wastewater management;	✓✓					
	Location of camps must be within approved area to ensure that the site does not impact on sensitive areas identified in the environmental assessment or site walk through;	✓✓					
	Sites must be located where possible on previously disturbed areas;	✓✓					
	The camp must be fenced in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation; and	✓✓					
	The use of existing accommodation for contractor staff, where possible, is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Identification of access restricted areas is to be informed by the environmental assessment, site walk through and any additional areas identified during development;	✓✓					
	Erect, demarcate and maintain a temporary barrier with clear signage around the perimeter of any access restricted area, colour coding could be used if appropriate; and	✓✓					
	Unauthorised access and development related activity inside access restricted areas is prohibited.	✓✓					
	An access agreement must be formalised and signed by the DPM, Contractor and landowner before commencing with the activities;	✓✓					
	All private roads used for access to the servitude must be maintained and upon completion of the works, be left in at least the original condition	✓✓					
	All contractors must be made aware of all these access routes.	✓✓					
	Any access route deviation from that in the written agreement must be closed and re-vegetated immediately, at the contractor's expense;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maximum use of both existing servitudes and existing roads must be made to minimize further disturbance through the development of new roads;	✓✓					
	In circumstances where private roads must be used, the condition of the said roads must be recorded in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record; prior to use and the condition thereof agreed by the landowner, the DPM, and the contractor;	✓✓					
	Access roads in flattish areas must follow fence lines and tree belts to avoid fragmentation of vegetated areas or croplands	✓✓					
	Access roads must only be developed on a pre-planned and approved roads;	✓✓					
	Use existing gates provided to gain access to all parts of the area authorised for development, where possible;	✓✓					
	Existing and new gates to be recorded and documented in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record;	✓✓					
	All gates must be fitted with locks and be kept locked at all times during the development phase, unless otherwise agreed with the landowner;	✓✓					
	At points where the line crosses a fence in which there is no suitable gate within the extent of the line servitude, on the instruction of the DPM, a gate must be installed at the approval of the landowner;	✓✓					
	Care must be taken that the gates must be so erected that there is a gap of no more than 100 mm between the bottom of the gate and the ground;	✓✓					
	Where gates are installed in jackal proof fencing, a suitable reinforced concrete sill must be provided beneath the gate;	✓✓					
	Original tension must be maintained in the fence wires;	✓✓					
	All gates installed in electrified fencing must be re-electrified;	✓✓					
	All demarcation fencing and barriers must be maintained in good working order for the duration of the development activities;	✓✓					
	Fencing must be erected around the camp, batching plants, hazardous storage areas, and all designated access restricted areas, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Any temporary fencing to restrict the movement of life-stock must only be erected with the permission of the land owner.	✓✓					
	All fencing must be developed of high quality material bearing the SABS mark;	✓✓					
	The use of razor wire as fencing must be avoided;	✓✓					
	Fenced areas with gate access must remain locked after hours, during weekends and on holidays if staff is away from site. Site security will be required at all times;	✓✓					
	On completion of the development phase all temporary fences are to be removed;	✓✓					
	The contractor must ensure that all fence uprights are appropriately removed, ensuring that no uprights are cut at ground level but rather removed completely.	✓✓					
	All abstraction points or bore holes must be registered with the DWS and suitable water meters installed to ensure that the abstracted volumes are measured on a daily basis;	✓✓					GA issued for boreholes which have meters

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	The Contractor must ensure the following: a. The vehicle abstracting water from a river does not enter or cross it and does not operate from within the river; b. No damage occurs to the river bed or banks and that the abstraction of water does not entail stream diversion activities; and c. All reasonable measures to limit pollution or sedimentation of the downstream watercourse are implemented.	✓✓					
	Ensure water conservation is being practiced by: a. Minimising water use during cleaning of equipment; b. Undertaking regular audits of water systems; and c. Including a discussion on water usage and conservation during environmental awareness training. d. The use of grey water is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Runoff from the cement/ concrete batching areas must be strictly controlled, and contaminated water must be collected, stored and either treated or disposed of off-site, at a location approved by the project manager;	✓✓					
	All spillage of oil onto concrete surfaces must be controlled by the use of an approved absorbent material and the used absorbent material disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Natural storm water runoff not contaminated during the development and clean water can be discharged directly to watercourses and water bodies, subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO;	✓✓					
	Water that has been contaminated with suspended solids, such as soils and silt, may be released into watercourses or water bodies only once all suspended solids have been removed from the water by settling out these solids in settlement ponds. The release of settled water back into the environment must be subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO.	✓✓					
	All measures regarding waste management must be undertaken using an integrated waste management approach;	✓✓					
	Sufficient, covered waste collection bins (scavenger and weatherproof) must be provided;	✓✓					
	A suitably positioned and clearly demarcated waste collection site must be identified and provided;	✓✓					
	The waste collection site must be maintained in a clean and orderly manner;	✓✓					
6	Waste must be segregated into separate bins and clearly marked for each waste type for recycling and safe disposal;	✓✓					
	Staff must be trained in waste segregation;	✓✓					
	Bins must be emptied regularly;	✓✓					
	General waste produced onsite must be disposed of at registered waste disposal sites/ recycling company;	✓✓					
	Hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site;	✓✓					
	Certificates of safe disposal for general, hazardous and recycled waste must be maintained.	✓✓					
	All watercourses must be protected from direct or indirect spills of pollutants such as solid waste, sewage, cement, oils, fuels, chemicals, aggregate tailings, wash and contaminated water or organic material resulting from the Contractor's activities;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, prompt action must be taken to clear the polluted or affected areas;	✓✓					
	Where possible, no development equipment must traverse any seasonal or permanent wetland	✓✓					
	No return flow into the estuaries must be allowed and no disturbance of the Estuarine functional Zone should occur;				-		NA, no estuaries
	Development of permanent watercourse or estuary crossing must only be undertaken where no alternative access to tower position is available;	✓✓					
	There must not be any impact on the long term morphological dynamics of watercourses or estuaries;	✓✓					
	Existing crossing points must be favoured over the creation of new crossings (including temporary access)	✓✓					
	When working in or near any watercourse or estuary, the following environmental controls and consideration must be taken: a) Water levels during the period of construction; No altering of the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse	✓✓					
	b) During the execution of the works, appropriate measures to prevent pollution and contamination of the riparian environment must be implemented e.g. including ensuring that construction equipment is well maintained;	✓✓					
	c) Where earthwork is being undertaken in close proximity to any watercourse, slopes must be stabilised using suitable materials, i.e. sandbags or geotextile fabric, to prevent sand and rock from entering the channel; and	✓✓					Drainage pipes and gabions have been installed to allow natural drainage and free passage for water flow
	d) Appropriate rehabilitation and re-vegetation measures for the watercourse banks must be implemented timeously. In this regard, the banks should be appropriately and incrementally stabilised as soon as development allows.	✓✓					
	Indigenous vegetation which does not interfere with the development must be left undisturbed;	✓✓					
	Protected or endangered species may occur on or near the development site. Special care should be taken not to damage such species;	✓✓					

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	Search, rescue and replanting of all protected and endangered species likely to be damaged during project development must be identified by the relevant specialist and completed prior to any development or clearing;	✓✓					
	Permits for removal must be obtained from the relevant CA prior to the cutting or clearing of the affected species, and they must be filed;	✓✓					
	The Environmental Audit Report must confirm that all identified species have been rescued and replanted and that the location of replanting is compliant with conditions of approvals;	✓✓					
	Trees felled due to construction must be documented and form part of the Environmental Audit Report;	✓✓					
	Rivers and watercourses must be kept clear of felled trees, vegetation cuttings and debris;	✓✓					
	Only a registered pest control operator may apply herbicides on a commercial basis and commercial application must be carried out under the supervision of a registered pest control operator, supervision of a registered pest control operator or is appropriately trained;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A daily register must be kept of all relevant details of herbicide usage;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	No herbicides must be used in estuaries;				-		NA, no estuaries
	All protected species and sensitive vegetation not removed must be clearly marked and such areas fenced off in accordance to Section 5.3: Access restricted areas. Alien invasive vegetation must be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste management facility.	✓✓					
	No interference with livestock must occur without the landowner's written consent and with the landowner or a person representing the landowner being present;	✓✓					
	The breeding sites of raptors and other wild birds species must be taken into consideration during the planning of the development programme;	✓✓					
	Breeding sites must be kept intact and disturbance to breeding birds must be avoided. Special care must be taken where nestlings or fledglings are present;	✓✓					
	Special recommendations of the avian specialist must be adhered to at all times to prevent unnecessary disturbance of birds;	✓✓					
	No poaching must be tolerated under any circumstances. All animal dens in close proximity to the works areas must be marked as Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	No deliberate or intentional killing of fauna is allowed;	✓✓					
6	In areas where snakes are abundant, snake deterrents to be deployed on the pylons to prevent snakes climbing up, being electrocuted and causing power outages; and				-		NA at this stage
	No Threatened or Protected species (ToPs) and/or protected fauna as listed according NEMBA (Act No. 10 of 2004) and relevant provincial ordinances may be removed and/or relocated without appropriate authorisations/permits.	✓✓					
	Identify, demarcate and prevent impact to all known sensitive heritage features on site in accordance with the No-Go procedure in Section 5.3: Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	Carry out general monitoring of excavations for potential fossils, artefacts and material of heritage importance;	✓✓					
	All work must cease immediately, if any human remains and/or other archaeological, palaeontological and historical material are uncovered. Such material, if exposed, must be reported to the nearest museum, archaeologist/ palaeontologist (or the South African Police Services), so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time must be allowed to remove/collect such material before development recommences.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological or archaeological resources discovered at this stage
	Safety of the public Identify fire hazards, demarcate and restrict public access to these areas as well as notify the local authority of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately fenced or demarcated; Adequate protective measures must be implemented to prevent unauthorised access to and climbing of partly constructed towers and protective scaffolding; Ensure structures vulnerable to high winds are secured; Maintain an incidents and complaints register in which all incidents or complaints involving the public are logged.	✓✓					
	Mobile chemical toilets are installed onsite if no other ablution facilities are available;	✓✓					
	The use of ablution facilities and or mobile toilets must be used at all times and no indiscriminate use of the veld for the purposes of ablutions must be permitted under any circumstances;	✓✓					
	Where mobile chemical toilets are required, the following must be ensured: a) Toilets are located no closer than 100 m to any watercourse or water body;	✓✓					
	b) Toilets are secured to the ground to prevent them from toppling due to wind or any other cause;	✓✓					

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	c) No spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and the contents are managed in accordance with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	d) Toilets have an external closing mechanism and are closed and secured from the outside when not in use to prevent toilet paper from being blown out;	✓✓					
	e) Toilets are emptied before long weekends and workers holidays, and must be locked after working hours;	✓✓					
	f) Toilets are serviced regularly and the ECO must inspect toilets to ensure compliance to health standards;	✓✓					
	A copy of the waste disposal certificates must be maintained.	✓✓					
	Undertake environmentally-friendly pest control in the camp area;	✓✓					
	Ensure that the workforce is sensitised to the effects of sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV AIDS;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that information posters on AIDS are displayed in the Contractor Camp area;	✓✓					
	Information and education relating to sexually transmitted diseases to be made available to both construction workers and local community, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Free condoms must be made available to all staff on site at central points;	✓✓					
	Medical support must be made available;	✓✓					
	Provide access to Voluntary HIV Testing and Counselling Services.	✓✓					
	Compile an Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) prior to the commencement of the proposed project;	✓✓					
	The Emergency Plan must deal with accidents, potential spillages and fires in line with relevant legislation;	✓✓					
	All staff must be made aware of emergency procedures as part of environmental awareness training;	✓✓					
	The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	In the event of emergency necessary mitigation measures to contain the spill or leak must be implemented (see Hazardous Substances section 5.17).	✓✓					
	The use and storage of hazardous substances to be minimised and non-hazardous and non-toxic alternatives substituted where possible;	✓✓					
	All hazardous substances must be stored in suitable containers as defined in the Method Statement;	✓✓					
	Containers must be clearly marked to indicate contents, quantities and safety requirements;	✓✓					
	All storage areas must be bunded. The bunded area must be of sufficient capacity to contain a spill / leak from the stored containers;	✓✓					
6	Bunded areas to be suitably lined with a SABS approved liner;	✓✓					
	An Alphabetical Hazardous Chemical Substance (HCS) control sheet must be drawn up and kept up to date on a continuous basis;	✓✓					
	All hazardous chemicals that will be used on site must have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);	✓✓					
	All employees working with HCS must be trained in the safe use of the substance and according to the safety data sheet;	✓✓					
	Employees handling hazardous substances / materials must be aware of the potential impacts and follow appropriate safety measures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be made available;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that diesel and other liquid fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid is stored in appropriate storage tanks or in bowsers;	✓✓					
	The tanks/ bowsers must be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete) with a permanent bund. The impermeable lining must extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund must be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers (110% statutory requirement plus an allowance for rainfall);	✓✓					
	The floor of the bund must be sloped, draining to an oil separator;	✓✓					
	Provision must be made for refuelling at the storage area by protecting the soil with an impermeable groundcover. Where dispensing equipment is used, a drip tray must be used to ensure small spills are contained;	✓✓					
	All empty externally dirty drums must be stored on a drip tray or within a bunded area;	✓✓					
	No unauthorised access into the hazardous substances storage areas must be permitted;	✓✓					
	No smoking must be allowed within the vicinity of the hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Adequate fire-fighting equipment must be made available at all hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Where refuelling away from the dedicated refuelling station is required, a mobile refuelling unit must be used. Appropriate ground protection such as drip trays must be used;	✓✓					
	An appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity/s involving the use of hazardous substance must be available at all times;	✓✓					
	The responsible operator must have the required training to make use of the spill kit in emergency situations;	✓✓					

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	An appropriate number of spill kits must be available and must be located in all areas where activities are being undertaken;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, contaminated soil must be collected in containers and stored in a central location and disposed of according to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008. Refer to Section 5.7 for procedures concerning storm and waste water management and 5.8 for solid and hazardous waste management.	✓✓					
	Where possible and practical all maintenance of vehicles and equipment must take place in the workshop area;	✓✓					
	During servicing of vehicles or equipment, especially where emergency repairs are effected outside the workshop area, a suitable drip tray must be used to prevent spills onto the soil. The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or be removed from site to facilitate repair;	✓✓					
	Workshop areas must be monitored for oil and fuel spills;	✓✓					
	Appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity taking place must be available;	✓✓					
	The workshop area must have a bunded concrete slab that is sloped to facilitate runoff into a collection sump or suitable oil / water separator where maintenance work on vehicles and equipment can be performed;	✓✓					
	Water drainage from the workshop must be contained and managed in accordance Section 5.7: Storm and waste water management.	✓✓					
	Concrete mixing must be carried out on an impermeable surface;	✓✓					
	Batching plants areas must be fitted with a containment facility for the collection of cement laden water.	✓✓					
	Dirty water from the batching plant must be contained to prevent soil and groundwater contamination	✓✓					
	Bagged cement must be stored in an appropriate facility and at least 10 m away from any water courses, gullies and drains;	✓✓					
	A washout facility must be provided for washing of concrete associated equipment. Water used for washing must be restricted;	✓✓					
	Hardened concrete from the washout facility or concrete mixer can either be reused or disposed of at an appropriate licenced disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Empty cement bags must be secured with adequate binding material if these will be temporarily stored on site;	✓✓					
	Sand and aggregates containing cement must be kept damp to prevent the generation of dust (Refer to Section 5.20: Dust emissions)	✓✓					
6	Any excess sand, stone and cement must be removed or reused from site on completion of construction period and disposed at a registered disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Temporary fencing must be erected around batching plants in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation;	✓✓					
	Take all reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust as a result of project development activities to the satisfaction of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be avoided until such time as soil stripping is required and similarly exposed surfaces must be re- vegetated or stabilised as soon as is practically possible;	✓✓					
	Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials must be avoided under high wind conditions or when a visible dust plume is present;	✓✓					
	During high wind conditions, the ECO must evaluate the situation and make recommendations as to whether dust-damping measures are adequate, or whether working will cease altogether until the wind speed drops to an acceptable level;	✓✓					
	Where possible, soil stockpiles must be located in sheltered areas where they are not exposed to the erosive effects of the wind;	✓✓					
	Where erosion of stockpiles becomes a problem, erosion control measures must be implemented at the discretion of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Vehicle speeds must not exceed 40 km/h along dust roads or 20 km/h when traversing unconsolidated and non-vegetated areas;	✓✓					
	Straw stabilisation must be applied at a rate of one bale/10m^2 and harrowed into the top 100 mm of top material, for all completed earthworks;				-		This condition to be confirmed with technical specifications for earthworks and may be NA
	For significant areas of excavation or exposed ground, dust suppression measures must be used to minimise the spread of dust.	✓✓					
	Any blasting activity must be conducted by a suitably licensed blasting contractor; and	✓✓					
	Notification of surrounding landowners, emergency services site personnel of blasting activity 24 hours prior to such activity taking place on Site.	✓✓					
	The Contractor must keep noise level within acceptable limits, Restrict the use of sound amplification equipment for communication and emergency only.	✓✓					
6.22	**Noise** All vehicles and machinery must be fitted with appropriate silencing technology and must be properly maintained; Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise must be recorded and communicated. Where possible or applicable, provide transport to and from the site on a daily basis for construction workers; Develop a Code of Conduct for the construction phase.	✓✓					

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6.23	**Fire Prevention** Designate smoking areas where the fire hazard could be regarded as insignificant;	✓✓					
	Firefighting equipment must be available on all vehicles located on site;	✓✓					
	The local Fire Protection Agency (FPA) must be informed of construction activities;	✓✓					
	Contact numbers for the FPA and emergency services must be communicated in environmental awareness training and displayed at a central location on site;	✓✓					
	Two way swop of contact details between ECO and FPA.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time site based ESCO
6.24	**Stockpiling and stockpile areas** All material that is excavated during the project development phase (either during piling (if required) or earthworks) must be stored appropriately on site in order to minimise impacts to watercourses, watercourses and water bodies;	✓✓					
	All stockpiled material must be maintained and kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by undertaking regular weeding and control methods;	✓✓					
	Topsoil stockpiles must not exceed 2 m in height;	✓✓					
	During periods of strong winds and heavy rain, the stockpiles must be covered with appropriate material (e.g. cloth, tarpaulin etc.);	✓✓					
	Where possible, sandbags (or similar) must be placed at the bases of the stockpiled material in order to prevent erosion of the material.	✓✓					
6.25	**Civil Works** Where terracing is required, topsoil must be collected and retained for the purpose of re-use later to rehabilitate disturbed areas not covered by yard stone;	✓✓					
	Areas to be rehabilitated include terrace embankments and areas outside the high voltage yards;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where required, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	These areas can be stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas must be managed in accordance with Section 5.35: Landscaping and rehabilitation;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	All excess spoil generated during terracing activities must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a recognised landfill site; and	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
6.26	**Excavation of foundation, cable trenching and drainage systems** All excess spoil generated during foundation excavation must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a licensed landfill site, if not used for backfilling purposes;	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Management of equipment for excavation purposes must be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; and	✓✓					
	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
6.27	**Installation of foundations, cable trenching and drainage systems** Batching of cement to be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.19: Batching plants; and Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.28	**Installation of equipment** Management of dust must be conducted in accordance with Section 5. 20: Dust emissions; Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
5.2	**Steelwork Assembly and Erection** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
6.29	**Cabling and Stringing** Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and	✓✓					
6.30	**Testing and Commissioning** Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.31	**Socio-economic** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts	✓✓					
	Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste (off cuts etc.) shall be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 6.8: Solid waste and hazardous Management;	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement communication strategies to facilitate public participation;	✓✓					
	Develop and implement a collaborative and constructive approach to conflict resolution as part of the external stakeholder engagement process;	✓✓					
	Sustain continuous communication and liaison with neighbouring owners and residents	✓✓					
	Create work and training opportunities for local stakeholders; and	✓✓					
	Where feasible, no workers, with the exception of security personnel, must be permitted to stay over-night on the site. This would reduce the risk to local farmers.				-		NA, no workers stay overnight on site
6.32	**Temporary closure of site** Bunds must be emptied (where applicable) and need to be undertaken in accordance with the impact management actions included in sections 5.17: Hazardous substances and 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Hazardous storage areas must be well ventilated;	✓✓					
	Fire extinguishers must be serviced and accessible. Service records to be filed and audited at last service;	✓✓					
	Emergency and contact details displayed must be displayed;	✓✓					
	Security personnel must be briefed and have the facilities to contact or be contacted by relevant management and emergency personnel;	✓✓					
	Night hazards such as reflectors, lighting, traffic signage etc. must have been checked;	✓✓					
	Fire hazards identified and the local authority must have been notified of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	Structures vulnerable to high winds must be secured;	✓✓					
	Wind and dust mitigation must be implemented;	✓✓					
	Cement and materials stores must have been secured;	✓✓					
	Toilets must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Refuse bins must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Drip trays must have been emptied and secured.	✓✓					
6.33	**Dismantling of old equipment** All old equipment removed during the project must be stored in such a way as to prevent pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	Oil containing equipment must be stored to prevent leaking or be stored on drip trays;	✓✓					
	All scrap steel must be stacked neatly and any disused and broken insulators must be stored in containers;	✓✓					
	Once material has been scrapped and the contract has been placed for removal, the disposal Contractor must ensure that any equipment containing pollution causing substances is dismantled and transported in such a way as to prevent spillage and pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must also be equipped to contain and clean up any pollution causing spills; and Disposal of unusable material must be at a licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
6.34	**Landscaping and rehabilitation** All areas disturbed by construction activities must be subject to landscaping and rehabilitation; All spoil and waste must be disposed of to a registered waste site;				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
							comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL.
	All slopes must be assessed for contouring, and to contour only when the need is identified in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL.
	Berms that have been created must have a slope of 1:4 and be replanted with indigenous species and grasses that approximates the original condition;				-		
	Where new access roads have crossed cultivated farmlands, that lands must be rehabilitated by ripping which must be agreed to by the holder of the EA and the landowners;				-		
	Rehabilitation of access roads outside of farmland;				-		
	Indigenous species must be used for with species and/grasses to where it compliments or approximates the original condition;				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be used for rehabilitation (refer to Section 5.24: Stockpiling and stockpiled areas);				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread so as to facilitate seeding and minimise loss of soil due to erosion;				-		
	Before placing topsoil, all visible weeds from the placement area and from the topsoil must be removed;				-		
	Subsoil must be ripped before topsoil is placed;				-		
	The rehabilitation must be timed so that rehabilitation can take place at the optimal time for vegetation establishment;				-		
	Where impacted through construction related activity, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		
	Sloped areas stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		
	Spoil can be used for backfilling or landscaping as long as it is covered by a minimum of 150 mm of topsoil.				-		
	Where required, re-vegetation including hydro-seeding can be enhanced using a vegetation seed mixture as described below. A mixture of seed can be used provided the mixture is carefully selected to ensure the following: a) Annual and perennial plants are chosen;				-		
	b) Pioneer species are included;				-		
	c) Species chosen must be indigenous to the area with the seeds used coming from the area;				-		
	d) Root systems must have a binding effect on the soil;				-		
	e) The final product must not cause an ecological imbalance in the area.				-		
Part C - Impact Management Actions based on site specific environmental attributes							
	General The Owner shall ensure an Independent Auditor undertakes a compliance audit of the project every five years and submit the findings to DFFE. The Report must comply with the provision of Appendix 7 of the NEMA.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Botanical There should be no indiscriminate driving of vehicles 'in the veld' i.e. off designated roads and access routes.	✓✓					
	Construction areas must be clearly marked and no activity should occur outside these areas apart from access.	✓✓					
	Toilet facilities must be provided during the construction phase. The veld should not be used for ablutions.	✓✓					
9	Introduction of spread of alien invasive plant species must be avoided. Strict monitoring for possible invasion by alien plans species must be implemented and should remain in place for three years post-construction. Of particular note is the avoidance of spread of *Opuntia ficus-indica* (Prickly-pear – 'spiny form'). During the operational phase there must be ongoing monitoring to ensure that no alien invasive plant species are introduced to the sub-station site and that weedy species are eradicated.	✓✓					
	An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must oversee post-construction site cleaning and all construction sites must be inspected for cleanliness post-construction.	✓✓					
	Bats Artificial lighting - Consciously switch off all lights at a construction area when not required anymore, do not let it burn throughout the night. If suitable for the purpose utilize lighting temperatures (colours/wavelengths) that attract less insects.	✓✓					

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	Foraging habitat loss - Adhere to the sensitivity map. Keep to designated areas and designated roads with all construction vehicles. Damaged areas not required after construction should be rehabilitated by an experienced vegetation succession specialist.	✓✓					
	Fauna Before vegetation clearance commences, areas must be walked and slow-moving animals removed out of the impact area.	✓✓					
	Construction workers should be made aware of slow-moving and cryptic species such as tortoises.	✓✓					
	Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm by persons with the necessary training in identification and handling of snakes.	✓✓					
	All construction staff shall undergo environmental awareness training and must be informed that disruption, trapping or snaring of wildlife is not permitted.	✓✓					
	Extra care should be taken on high fire danger index or rating days (orange or red days, see http://www.forestry.co.za/fire-danger-index/), where wildfire could start easily and spread rapidly, causing a high mortality in fauna species. High risk hot work should be carefully controlled and firefighting provisions must be on hand to quickly attend to and extinguish fires on these days.	✓✓					
	The presence of the switching station should not result in a disruption of the natural fire frequency, which could otherwise result in an accumulation of senescent vegetation and fuel so that when a fire does eventually occur it is faster moving and more intense than an natural fire, and can result in an increased mortality of fauna and retard vegetation recovery, cause the soil to turn hydrophobic and result in an increased risk of significant soil erosion. Thus the WEF owner must have agreements in place with local fire protection association, land owners and fire services to manage a wildfire, i.e. the setting of back burns from the ridgeline to counter wildfire conflagration of ridge top. Thus managing habitat vitality and biodiversity.	✓✓					
9	**Agriculture/soils** Minimise the footprint of disturbance.	✓✓					
	Implement an effective stormwater control system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. Include periodical site inspection in environmental performance reporting that inspects the effectiveness of the run-off control system and specifically records occurrence or not of any erosion on site or downstream.	✓✓					
	Prohibit vehicular passage off designated roads and construction areas and use dust control measures during construction. Include periodic site inspections in environmental performance reporting that specifically records occurrence, or not, of off-road vehicle tracks in specific areas.	✓✓					
	If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them.	✓✓					
	Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces). During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. Erosion must be controlled where necessary on rehabilitated areas.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL.
	Establish an effective record-keeping system for each area where soil is disturbed for constructional purposes. These records should be included in environmental performance reports, and should include all of the below: Record the GPS coordinates of each area.	✓✓					
	Record the date of topsoil stripping.	✓✓					
	Record the GPS coordinates of where the topsoil is stockpiled.	✓✓					
	Record the date of cessation of construction (or operation) activities at the particular site.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on cessation of constructional activities.	✓✓					
	Record date and depth of re-spreading of topsoil.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on completion of rehabilitation and on an annual basis thereafter to show vegetation establishment and evaluate progress of restoration over time.						

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	Palaeontology Remove any fossils found and send to a museum for curation – implement the chance find procedure. During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil material by the responsible ECO. Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible Environmental Control Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e. the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy).				-		Noted, no new palaeontological sites or fossils have been discovered at this stage
	Freshwater Contaminated runoff from the construction activities on site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction should preferably be undertaken in the low rainfall months when stormwater runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features or minimised during high rainfall events.	✓✓					
	After the construction phase, impacted areas within the freshwater features that have been disturbed should be rehabilitated, and re-vegetated with suitable vegetation.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels, these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. Should the site be decommissioned, these structures should be removed from the channels and the disturbed areas rehabilitated.	✓✓					
	Any increase in stormwater runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed within the drainage lines.	✓✓					
	Stormwater management for the site should be such that there are no direct discharges of stormwater arising from constructed areas into any of the freshwater features.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas should be monitored and managed in terms of the growth of invasive alien plants in/on river beds/banks.	✓✓					
Conditions common to the OHPL EMPrs							
	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation.	✓✓					
	Only use existing access routes to reached infrastructure, proper identification of new AIPs introductions	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas	✓✓					
	Restrict vegetation clearing to the minimum footprint area to decrease the impact on habitat integrity and diversity		✓				Three (3) deviated sections of the OHPL beyond the 100m corridor were identified for 11 or 12 towers; namely SW164A, SW165, SW154A, SW154B, CR13, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R. It was observed during the May 2025 monthly audit that relocation of 4 of the deviated tower positions (SW164A, SW165, SW154A & SW154B) back to within the 100m corridor was underway. On that basis, the **NC** finding was and is currently rated as **PC**. Relocation of the 7 or 8 CR tower deviations is yet to be undertaken. Monitoring of rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage will continue and once complete, the finding can be closed out and rated as **C**.
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats	✓✓					

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	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15 m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora	✓✓					
	Access roads should be kept to existing roads, as far as possible, so as to reduce fragmentation of natural habitat outside of the authorised footprint.	✓✓					
	Upon completion of construction activities, it must be ensured that no bare areas remain, and that indigenous species be used to revegetate the disturbed area.	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas.	✓✓					
	Removal of AIP species should preferably commence during the planning phase and continue throughout the construction and operational phases thereby ensuring that no AIP propagules are spread with construction rubble, or soils contaminated with AIP seeds during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Construction and/or alterations within this habitat unit is highly advised against, not only is wetlands protected under certain legislative documents they are of ecologically important ESA.	✓✓					
	Implement erosion control measures where necessary to ensure that further habitat loss does not occur.	✓✓					
	All soils compacted because of maintenance activities should be ripped and reprofiled to natural levels and revegetated with indigenous vegetation. Establishment of reintroduced vegetation within such disturbed areas must be monitored as part of maintenance activities to ensure no cumulative loss of floral habitat.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched and marked for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	A rescue and relocation plan must be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all floral SCC that will potentially be impacted by the proposed development. A Floral SCC Management Plan must also be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all SCC that will not be impacted directly but that could be impacted by edge effect impacts from operational and maintenance phase activities. The SCC Management Plan can be incorporated into the Rehabilitation Plan and must focus on the protection of specific RDL, and NT species that form part of the Study Area.	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be restricted to what is absolutely necessary and should remain within the approved development footprint.	✓✓					
	Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the construction activities. Additional road construction should be limited to what is absolutely necessary, and the footprint thereof kept to a minimal.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC species.	✓✓					
	Regular monitoring of SCC present and observation regarding their extent and abundance.	✓✓					
	Proper management plans to (if possible) relocated or avoid disturbing SCC species, especially those which are sensitive to disturbance.	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities.	✓✓					
Terrestrial Ecology - Fauna	Footprint areas (Pylons and servitude road) are to remain as small as possible with only those are necessary being cleared. Only tall trees located under the powerline are to be cut back, but not totally removed. As much herbaceous and shrubland vegetation as possible must remain under the powerlines. Small reptile and arachnid species should they not self-relocate must be carefully moved to habitat outside of the disturbance footprint.	✓✓					
	Existing roads must be used and as far as possible no new roads constructed.	✓✓					
	Avoid placement of pylons and service roads within this habitat unit and the associated zones of regulation. Do not clear any riparian vegetation within the powerline servitude. Where absolutely necessary only trim tall trees, do not cut them down.	✓✓					
	Manage edge effects and Alien Plant proliferation. Manage erosion and footprint creep.	✓✓					
	Vehicles to use designated roads as far as possible. Minimise vegetation clearance to only what is needed. No collection or destruction of faunal species and SCC is to occur. SCC to be relocated outside of disturbance footprint if they do not relocate themselves (Professional help may be required for such).	✓✓					
	Manage alien plant proliferation in disturbed areas and footprints. No catching / hunting of faunal species during operational activities. Manage erosion to ensure further habitat degradation does not occur. Do not clear vegetation unnecessarily under the powerline servitude.	✓✓					
	No collection or trapping of faunal SCC. Manage edge effects, habitat degradation and alien plant proliferation.	✓✓					
Aquatic ecology	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses;	✓✓					
	Due to the accessibility of the sites, no unnecessary crossing of the watercourses may be permitted and it is strongly recommended that the existing farm and access roads be utilised	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses

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	It is strongly recommended that all support structures associated with the proposed powerline infrastructure be located outside the delineated extent of the identified watercourses and their 32m NEMA ZoR.	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	Maintenance vehicles must make use of dedicated access roads and no indiscriminate movement in the watercourses may be permitted	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate movement of construction equipment in the watercourses and buffer zones surrounding the watercourses may be permitted. Use must be made of the existing roads during the decommissioning phase	✓✓					
	All surface infrastructure (including throughflow structures) must be decommissioned. All materials must be removed from the watercourses (where applicable) and may temporarily be stored/ stockpiled outside of the delineated extent of the watercourses, where after it must be removed from site and disposed of at a registered disposal facility	✓✓					
Avifauna	All construction activities should be strictly managed according to generally accepted environmental best practice standards, so as to avoid any unnecessary impact on the receiving environment.	✓✓					
	All temporary disturbed areas should be rehabilitated according to the site's rehabilitation plan, following construction.				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPLs.
	The overhead cables (specifically the earth wires) should be fitted with an approved anti bird collision line marking device to make cables more visible to birds in flight and reduce the likelihood of collisions. This should be done according to the Eskom Distribution standards in terms of device spacing and other factors. Literature around the world points towards a 50-60% reduction in bird collision risk if the line is marked (Jenkins, Smallie & Diamond, 2010; Shaw et al, 2021). The line marking device should be a dynamic (moving – bird flapper type) device.	✓✓					From May 2024 the ECO recommended that bird flight diverters be fitted to the strung sections of the SW OHPL. Following on from the NCR which was issued by the ECO in March 2025, the ECO commends the response and actions taken during April 2025 to deliver the devices to site and commence with fitment. The basis for changing the audit findings from **NC** to **C** and closing out the NCR is based on the fitment of the devices continuing as an urgent priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates
	The new power line should be patrolled during operation by Eskom annually to measure any impacts on birds (through detecting collision fatalities) and to monitor the durability of the line marking devices.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Where multiple devices on a span have failed (broken off or become stuck and non-dynamic due to wind) they should be replaced immediately.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Any recorded bird fatality data should be submitted to the Eskom –EWT Strategic Partnership where it will be curated and publicly accessible.				-		No bird fatalities recorded or reported to ECO at this stage
	The pylon structure to be used provides sufficient clearance between phase and phase and phase and earth to mitigate against the risk of bird electrocution.	✓✓					
	It is recommended as a precautionary measure that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to further provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware.				-		The ECO has communicated the requirement of fitment of bird perches to pylon tops. Although this activity has been noted as not yet applicable in previous reports, it is now imminently required.
	It is also essential that if any of the pylon structures are changed, we are given opportunity to assess the electrocution risk of the new structure and design mitigation.				-		There have been no new structure and design pylon structures at this stage
Heritage	An archaeologist/ heritage practitioner should conduct a walkthrough of a section of the proposed new servitude for the transmission line after vegetation clearing from: the Remaining Extent of the Farm Brakhill No. 139 (GPS reading: 33.31.328 ; S 25.23.426 E) to the Grassridge substation.	✓✓					
	All construction activities must be monitored or alternatively a person must be specially trained, for example the ECO, to conduct the monitoring. This must include the clearing of vegetation, levelling, excavations for other underground/ buried infrastructure and all above ground construction activities.	✓✓					

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	Construction managers/foremen should also be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.	✓✓					
	If any human remains (or any other concentrations of archaeological heritage material) are exposed during construction, all work must cease in the immediate area of the finds and must be reported immediately to the archaeologist at the Albany Museum in Makhanda (Tel.: 046 622 2312) or to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (Tel.: 043 7450 888). Sufficient time should be allowed to investigate and to remove/collect such material. Recommendations will follow from the investigation and may include: - Consultation with the local communities regarding the conditions for the possible removal, storage and reburial (in the case of human remains) of heritage material.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If the local communities agree to the removal of human remains and heritage, an archaeologist must apply for permits from the Eastern Cape Province Heritage Resources Authority to collect and/or excavate sites/materials from archaeological sites impacted by the development.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Consultation with the Albany Museum (repository for archaeological material in the Eastern Cape) regarding permit(s) to remove the heritage material, the storing, curating and costs involved.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A Phase 2 Mitigation process to systematically excavate and to remove the archaeological deposits before construction of the development continues.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Monitor construction activities and implement chance fossil find procedure.	✓✓					Noted, Chance fossil find procedure available on site
		Summary calculation					
		349	1	0	55	0	**405** (total no. of conditions)
		349	1	0	55	0	**350** (audited) **55** (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(349x2)+(1x1)+(0x0)] / (350x2) x100
		EMPr Compliance					**99.9%**

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ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf Wind Energy Facility and Main Access Road, Eastern Cape Province

July 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

July 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisations and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

30 July 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf Wind Energy Facility and Main Access Road
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	00
DATE	01/08/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	01/08/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	TBC/08/2025	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	01 August 2025	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	01 August 2025	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	01 August 2025	Electronic
Queen Mothiba	DFFE (Environment Impact & Pollution Directorate)	TBC August 2025	Electronic

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
CR	Critically Endangered
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EN	Endangered
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**) and the associated WEF Access Road (hereafter referred to as the "**project**"), which is located in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa an approximate distance of 44km from the town of Jansenville travelling in a southerly and south-easterly direction along the R75 tar road.

In relation to the construction phase the combined project footprint includes material laydown areas, a construction site camp and a temporary concrete batch plant area, the latter having been demobilised in August 2024. Upon completion of construction the operational project component will comprise a WEF consisting of 17 wind turbines, overhead and underground powerline cabling, a 33/132kV substation, an operational and maintenance building and an internal main access road. During the operational phase, the WEF will connect to new overhead powerlines ("**OHPLs**") which are currently under construction under separate EAs. Prior to the commencement of the operational phase, it is planned that the current OHPL EA holder will transfer the OHPL EAs over to Eskom.

The independent ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EAs"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

This report provides an indication of the overall environmental compliance and performance of the project including insight relating to environmental challenges, opportunities and potential environmental risks obtained through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) Environmental Authorisations
    i. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 (Wolf WEF and Substation)
    ii. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516 (Wolf Main Access Road)
b) Environmental Management Programmes
c) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework
d) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the project

Project name	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPr (Compiled by, date)	Date
Wolf Wind Farm near Wolwefontein, Eastern Cape	~~14/12/16/3/3/2/599~~ ~~14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM1~~ ~~14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM3~~ 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM4 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1	~~14 Sep 2015~~ ~~17 Nov 2015~~ ~~1 Sep 2017~~ 26 Nov 2018 22 Sep 2020 02 Feb 2022 25 May 2022	Zutari, 2022	25 Mar 2022
Main Access Road for the Wolf Wind Farm	14/12/16/3/3/1/2516	24 Aug 2022	Savannah, 2022	May 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake daily inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) *Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and*
b) *Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.*

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in June 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken on 16th July 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~17.5 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
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Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional body registrations	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("**SACNASP**")
	Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa ("**EAPASA**")
Affiliations / Memberships	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa ("**IAIAsa**") Southern African Society of Aquatic Scientists ("**SASAqS**") Zoological Society of Southern Africa ("**ZSSA**")
Qualifications	MSc, BSc Hons, BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

The ESCO provides weekly updates of the progress of activities on site. Construction work activities underway during July 2025 included the following:

- Preparation and commissioning process for alignment of the turbines
- Housekeeping
- Rehabilitation and maintenance around access road verge and around turbine hardstands
- Drainage and stormwater maintenance along the main access road
- Civil and building construction at the WEF (Lupo/IPP) Substation which included:
    - Installation of perimeter fencing and gates
    - Excavations and cabling
    - Oil dam construction
    - O&M building construction

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in July 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas have been designated at the contractor's main site offices/laydown areas for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to the licensed waste facilities. There is a waste storage area remaining at the Concor site offices and wheelie bins available at the WEF substation (**Photo 11a**). Most of the materials and construction rubble has been removed from the Vestas laydown area however wheelie bins are still available (See **Photo 2c**). A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. ([1]Xm^3) general waste was disposed of in the month of July 2025 with no waste materials taken for recycling.

4.2 Hazardous waste

Hazardous waste bins are available at the waste storage area at the WEF (Lupo) Substation with one large skip stationed at the Mayogi laydown area which is serviced as and when required by Oricol. [2]Xm^3 hazardous waste was disposed of in July 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

Mobile chemical ablution facilities are available at working areas the site. The service provider, Liyavuyisa Logistics, services Concor's facilities twice per week and disposes sewage waste at the Jansenville Wastewater Treatment Plant ("**WTP**"). East Cape Toilet Hire and Sanitech are the appointed sub-contractors for servicing the Vestas mobile ablution facilities for disposal at Fishwater Flats.

[1, 2] Total monthly amount combined for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

Ablution facilities at the Concor site office block are connected to a conservancy tank which is emptied and disposed of at the Jansenville WTP, as and when required. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in July 2025 amounted to [3]XL. In addition no greywater from the greywater flow bin located at the Vestas office block (See **Photo 2c**) was disposed of in July 2025. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the entrance to the WEF to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits are available at each site where work activities are underway. An arrestor bed has been constructed at the start of the main access road to the WEF turbines as another protective measure which has the intended function of slowing down and/or halting a runaway vehicle that may fail mechanically and come down the steep gradient of the WEF access road. Various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring such as oil spill kits and barricading were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspections.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no: 27/2/2/L570/1/1 is available for the WEF for the abstraction of groundwater from an existing borehole (GA JA02400) located at the main site office (location 33°28'04.73"S, 24°99'36.75"E). Abstraction from the existing borehole for July 2025 was Xm³. Temporary water storage facilities are available at the site office and at the WEF construction site. Records of all water use activities are noted in a centralised water use register. The concrete batch plant was demobilised from mid-2024 and water abstraction is no longer required for this particular activity.

[3] Total monthly amount combined for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is also comprised largely of rocks and boulders, is separately stockpiled and as and where required, has and is being shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas. The original topsoil and rock material which was previously stripped and stockpiled at the WEF during earthworks activities has been re-distributed over several previously disturbed footprint areas as part of the rehabilitation process. Grass growth on a number of road verges and hardstand edges due to grass seeding by hand has had some success in areas with fair to good natural vegetation re-growth observed in several areas under rehabilitation (See **Photo 3a**). There are a few sections where the MVA cable trenches are not yet backfilled (See **Photos' 5a** & **6a**) or which have recently been backfilled and levelled where vegetation re-growth and cover remains sparse (See **Photo 4a**). Erosion prevention and stormwater measures have been put in place and should continue to be maintained to minimise potential erosion and loss of soil due to heavy rainfall and strong winds.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 WEF, Substation and Main Access Road

All 17 turbines were erected/assembled in April 2025 with the installation of bird sensors on the turbines being undertaken during May 2025. The sensors will function to monitor and warn birds flying towards the operational turbines and if necessary, switch off the rotating blades until the birds have passed. The re-placement of rock, subsoil and topsoil onto the sloped edges of the WTG hardstands and batters, including the access road verges, first commenced around July 2024 and was progressively undertaken during the remainder of 2024 with landscaping, soil re-levelling and re-shaping continuing into 2025. The gravel section of the main access road mostly remains in good condition with no major signs of damage or erosion observed during the July monthly site visit (See **Photos' 5b** and **6b**).

In terms of the fill-slope adjacent to the paved road section, there is both limited/minimal vegetation re-growth occurring along some sections of the road verge (**Photo 1b)** and natural succulent vegetation returning to previously disturbed areas (**Photo 4b**). In terms of the cut-slope there is also very little vegetation establishment (See **Photo 3b**) which is primarily due to the largely mineral nature of the original, underlying geology of the ridge and the limited quantity and depth of topsoil and organic matter. Vegetation re-growth around the stormwater culverts remains quite sparse (**Photo 2b**) however erosion is not observed to be a significant problem yet. More time will be required for a full vegetation cover to become established. Monitoring of erosion, rock-falls and/or rock-slides should continue to ensure the slopes are stable from a geotechnical perspective. If deemed to be technically, financially and environmentally feasible, there are a number of potential engineered solutions which may be considered to further stabilise the road verges and the cut- and fill-slopes.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates are being implemented with gates opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit to the WEF farm properties (See **Photo 2a**). Barricading is being maintained and should continue to be maintained around any and all open excavations to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and subsequent landowner conflict and damage claims. Daily inspections and weekly reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

An existing farm building and yard area is being utilised by the principal contractor (Concor) as their main site office and laydown facility. Ablution facilities are available which are connected to a conservancy tank which formed part of the original (existing) farm buildings. Vestas has utilised a temporary laydown area near the intersection of the R75 and the WEF entrance road as their laydown and office area (**Photo 5c**) which will be rehabilitated once they have fully demobilised and departed from site. This is likely imminent in the coming months given all the wind turbines have been assembled.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the contractors during July 2025 included topics focusing on HIV and AIDS, safety around animals, waste and litter management and management of spills and chemicals.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during July 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. To date no NCRs have been issued by the ECO relating to the WEF and the associated main access road.

12 REHABILITATION

Earthworks rehabilitation first commenced in July 2024 along the road verges and the sloped edges of the turbine hardstands. This included the filling and levelling of sub-soil followed by the re-placement, grading and shaping of topsoil. A rehabilitation register and rehabilitation handover documents were compiled and as rehabilitation was undertaken around the turbine positions and various disturbed areas, reports for each section were compiled and submitted for review and approval. Rehabilitation efforts have also included the re-seeding of sloped areas by hand. Natural re-growth of vegetation, aided by the previous summer rainfall months, has been robust in a number of areas with less success observed in areas with less topsoil and/or more recent construction disturbances. In comparison to visual observations during the previous six months, an overall increase in vegetation coverage over the ground surfaces has been observed. However there are areas where vegetation cover remains sparse e.g. along some of the turbine batters and road verges. Ongoing monitoring recommended until project completion.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit on 16th July 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EAs and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management
    viii. Environmental awareness
    ix. Rehabilitation
    x. Record-keeping and document control

- Documentation review. This included:
    i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements
    ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings
    iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented
    iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification

- Audit Report compilation. This included:
    i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
    ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;
ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and
iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the

observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not Auditable/Audited** (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable. No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;

ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;

iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;

iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;

v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of five hundred and thirty-seven (**537**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, four hundred and sixty-seven (**467**) are **compliant,** zero (**0**) are **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) are **partially-compliant**, forty seven (**47**) were **not audited/applicable** and twenty three (**23**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 4**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

18.1 Major improvements required

None.

18.2 Minor improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **100%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs (**Table 4**).

Table 4: Overall compliance rating for the July 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EAs and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf WEF & Main Access Road, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**Wolf WEF and Substation EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	74	0	0	13	11	(100%)
2	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
3	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
4	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
5	**Wolf WEF Main Access Road EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	32	0	0	15	3	(100%)
6	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 - Zutari)	72	0	0	3	6	(100%)
7	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 - Savannah)	283	0	0	16	0	(100%)
	Overall total no. conditions	467	0	0	47	23	**537**
	Audited conditions	467	-	-	-	-	**934** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	934	0	0	-	-	**934** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[(934+0+0)] / 934} x100					**100%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	86.96 %	0%	0%	8.75%	4.28%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue with the implementation of appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required.
- Continue to monitor, remove and dispose of invasive vegetation from the construction footprints.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Continue to manage dust by suppression with water-spraying, as and when required.
- Consider appointing a qualified botanist to undertake an annual audit of the development footprint and immediate surroundings in terms of section 6.2 of the WEF Access Road EMPr.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase (construction) of the WEF development, it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EAs, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns - nil

No	Observation date	Concern	*Suggested Due Date by ECO	Proposed Corrective Action	Action Status	Closure status

**The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site*

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
001	12 May 2023	Excessive dust and failure to implement dust suppression measures	Immediate (12 May 2023)	An additional water source was identified to assist with dust suppression measures. An ADT truck is located permanently on the mountain and conducts dust mitigation on the turbine sites, the access road and internal roads. The second water truck moves on the R75 to the greywater site in Jansenville	An increase in dust suppression operations and resources have been implemented however due to rains during the period effectiveness was unable to be determined	14 Jun 2023

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures
16 June 2024	Release of water	Potential soil erosion	A water meter was driven over by an excavator and caused the release of an unknown amount of water. No water entered a watercourse and the water was clean. The incident occurred due to a lack of identifying infrastructure present within the footprint	unknown	The water was stopped and meter fixed by the farmer. The cost of the repairs was handled by the contractor and paid to the farmer. The area was investigated by the EO and no erosion or contamination was caused	Awareness training and induction
17 June 2024	Animal casualty	Social	A cow was found stuck one of the MV cable trenches. The cow was lifted out of the trench, found to have a dislocated hip and was transported to the farmer's abattoir on his request	n/a	The trenches in the area were barricaded to prevent livestock from moving over the trenches	Awareness training and induction

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Audit observations at the Wolf WEF and Substation

Photo 1a: All turbines have been assembled. Vestas is in the process of testing and commissioning the turbines however full testing is possible only once the OHPL is energised

Photo 2a: Several of the boundaries on the farms on which the WEF has been established have electric gates and security cameras installed

Photo 3a: Natural vegetation re-growth is increasing along sections of the backfilled MVA cable trenches adjacent to growth the verges of the main access road

Photo 4a: More recently re-worked sections still have less plant growth due to more recent disturbance

Photo 5a: Partially backfilled MVA cable trench, rehabilitation still to be completed

Photo 6a: Construction activity underway on a section of the MVA cable trench at one of the WTG's

Photo 7a: Installed stormwater infrastructure outside the perimeter fence at the WEF (Lupo) substation

Photo 8a: Internal road progress around one of the substation control buildings, paving will be laid as the final layer

Photo 9a: Construction progress of the oil dam at the WEF substation

Photo 10a: Yard-stone has been delivered and partially laid on the substation footprint however it will need to be re-done due to wrong specification yard stone

Photo 11a: Waste bins are available at the WEF substation

Photo 12a: Paving has been laid on sections of the internal WEF substation access road

Photo Series B: Audit observations along the WEF Access Road

Photo 1b: View of a paved section of the main access road and section above the fill-slope, limited vegetation re-growth due to little to no topsoil and limited organic matter

Photo 2b: Stormwater culvert with some vegetation re-growth observed around the structure. More time is required for full vegetation cover to become established

Photo 3b: Some vegetation re-growth observed on a section of the cut slope

Photo 4b: Section of the paved road showing fair vegetation re-growth establishing above the fill slope

Photo 5b and **Photo 6b**: Sections of the gravel access road where rehabilitation along the road verges (soil levelling and backfilling) was completed in 2024. No erosion observed with natural succulent vegetation species observed to have re-established with fair to good re-growth continuing

Photo Series C: Audit observations at the Vestas office / laydown area

Photo 1c: Tool storage and chemical ablutions available at the Vestas laydown area

Photo 2c: Greywater sump and waste bins at the office area, all previously stockpiled waste materials have been removed

Photo 3c: No leaks or spills observed around the mobile fuel bowser and generator

Photo 4c: A section of the former laydown area is currently vacant with minimal vegetation cover, rehabilitation will need to be undertaken to allow the veld to return to a natural state

Photo 5c: Removal of several containers from the Vestas laydown was undertaken in May and June 2025. A reduced site office and skeleton staff contingent will likely remain until the relevant testing of the WTGs is complete after which rehabilitation of the area will need to be undertaken once the remaining containers and materials have been removed

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLISTS BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Feb 2022 (Split from and replaces the original EA dated 14 Sep 2015)							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The development of the 90MW Wolf Wind Energy Facility, associated facilities and substation near Wolwefontein, within the Dr Beyers Naude and Sundays River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved, at the geographic coordinates and property details cited in the table in the EA.					-	
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.	✓✓					
6	The holder of an Environmental Authorisation must apply for an amendment of the Environmental Authorisation with the Competent Authority for any alienation, transfer or change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.	✓✓					
7	This activity must commence within a period of five (5) years from the date of first issue of the Environmental authorisation issued on 14 September 2015. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken. The Environmental Authorisation will not be extended further.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (twelve) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.				-		No Longer Applicable
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;				-		No Longer Applicable
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;				-		No Longer Applicable
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and						No Longer Applicable
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.				-		No Longer Applicable
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.				-		No Longer Applicable
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	A copy of the final site layout plan must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout plan.	✓✓					
13	The site layout plan must include the following:						
13.1	Turbine positions;	✓✓					
13.2	Foundation footprint;	✓✓					
13.3	Permanent lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.4	Construction lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.5	Internal roads indicating width (construction period width and operation period width) and with numbered sections between the other site elements which they serve (to make commenting on sections possible);	✓✓					
13.6	Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;	✓✓					
13.7	The location of heritage sites;	✓✓					
13.8	Sub-station(s) and/or transformer(s) sites including their entire footprint;	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*Info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
13.9	Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads);	✓✓					
13.10	Cut and fill areas at turbine sites along roads and at sub-station/transformer sites indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill;	✓✓					
13.11	Borrow pits;	✓✓					
13.12	Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material);	✓✓					
13.13	All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;	✓✓					
13.14	Buildings including accommodation;	✓✓					
13.15	All "no-go" areas	✓✓					
13.16	A map combining the final layout plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the proposed location of turbines as described in the Final EA Amendment report (Part 2) dated 22 July 2020.	✓✓					
14	The applicant must appoint a qualified botanical and fauna specialist to ground-truth every footprint and their recommendation must inform the final layout of the wind energy facility and EMPr to be submitted to be submitted to the department for approval.				-		No Longer Applicable
15	The revised Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) submitted as part of the application for environmental authorisation is not approved and must be amended and submitted with the abovementioned layout plan to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity.					-	The then Wolf EMP dated Feb 2015 (Aurecon, 2015) which is referred to in this condition is/was not implemented but rather a revised EMPr in June 2022 by Zutari was approved
16	The EMPr amendments must include the following:						
16.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the amended EIR dated 26 June 2015 and EIR dated 11 February 2015.	✓✓					
16.2	The requirements and conditions of this authorisation.	✓✓					
16.3	A plant rescue and protection plan which allows for the maximum transplant of conservation important species from areas to be transformed. This plan must be compiled by a vegetation specialist familiar with the site in consultation with the ECO and be implemented prior to commencement of the construction phase.	✓✓					
16.4	An open space management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility.	✓✓					
16.5	A re-vegetation and rehabilitation plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility including timeframes for restoration which must indicate rehabilitation within the shortest possible time after completion of construction activities to reduce the amount of habitat converted at any one time and to speed up the recovery to natural habitats.				-		The Operation Phase is not yet applicable. Rehabilitation of the WEF hardstands with replacement of topsoil has been done and which should be monitored until completion of construction to ensure sufficient vegetation growth. Further re-seeding may be an option to consider as and where may be necessary
16.6	An alien invasive management plan to be implemented during construction and operation of the facility. The plan must include mitigation measures to reduce the invasion of alien species and ensure that the continuous monitoring and removal of alien species is undertaken.	✓✓					Operation phase not yet applicable. The control of alien vegetation is an ongoing process which is observed to still be underway
16.7	A storm water management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility. The plan must ensure compliance with applicable regulations and prevent off-site migration of contaminated storm water or increased soil erosion. The plan must include the construction of appropriate design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	✓✓					Operation phase not yet applicable. Drainage measures to dissipate stormwater run-off have been constructed along the WEF footprint and access road. Additional options may be required if any of the current stormwater measures either fail or are ineffective.
16.8	An effective monitoring system to detect any leakage or spillage of all hazardous substances during their transportation, handling, use and storage. This must include precautionary measures to limit the possibility of oil and other toxic liquids from entering the soil or storm water systems.	✓✓					
16.9	An erosion management plan for monitoring and rehabilitating erosion events associated with the facility. Appropriate erosion mitigation must form part of this plan to prevent and reduce the risk of any potential erosion.	✓✓					
16.10	A transport plan for the transport of turbine components, main assembly cranes and other large pieces of equipment.	✓✓					
16.11	A traffic management plan for the site access roads to ensure that no hazards would results from the increase truck traffic and that traffic flow would not be adversely impacted. This plan must include measures to minimize impacts on local commuters e.g. limiting construction vehicles travelling on public roadways during the morning and late afternoon commute time and avoid using roads through densely populated built-up areas so as not to disturb existing retail and commercial operations.	✓✓					
16.12	An avifauna and bat monitoring programme to document the effect of the operation of the wind energy facility on avifauna and bats. This must be compiled by a qualified specialist.	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*Info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
16.13	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
16.14	Measures to protect hydrological features such as streams, rivers, pans, wetlands, and their catchments, and other environmental sensitive areas from construction impacts including the direct and indirect spillage of pollutants.	✓✓					
17	The Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site substation, submitted as part of the Application for Amendment of the Environmental Authorisation dated November 2021, must be amended to include measures as dictated by the final site lay-out map and micro-siting; and the provisions of this environmental authorisation. Once amended, the final generic EMPr must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. Once approved the EMPrs must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
18	The generic EMPr for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site Substation Infrastructure must be properly completed and must include the following amendments;	✓✓					
18.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr for the substation.	✓✓					
18.2	All mitigation measures as listed in the specialist reports for the powerline and substation must be included in the EMPr;	✓✓					
18.3	The requirements and conditions of this environmental authorisation.	✓✓					
18.4	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
18.5	A final site layout map for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site Substation, superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the location of the IPP portion of the on-site substation as stated in the EIAr and this Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
19	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
20	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
21	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the EIAr be discovered.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
22	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 29 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
23	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
24	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
25	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
26	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
MONITORING							
27	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
27.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
27.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
27.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
27.4	A detailed incident (including spillage of bitumen, fuels, chemicals, or any other material) and complaint register must be kept on site indicating how these issues were addressed, what rehabilitation measures were taken and what preventative measures were implemented to avoid re-occurrence of incidents/complaints.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
27.5	In addition the ECO must maintain the following on site: a weekly site diary, copies of all reports submitted to the Department; and a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities.	✓✓					Summarised in each monthly report and facilitated by the on-site ESCO
27.6	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
28	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
29	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
30	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
31	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.	✓✓					
32	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
33	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
34	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
35	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, to be done. Operational phase not yet underway
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
36	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, to be done when applicable. The activity has not ceased or become redundant yet
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
37	Should any historical, cultural palaeontological resources and graves being found during the construction of the project, all construction activities must be suspended and Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority together with the heritage specialists who surveyed and compiled HIA reports must be alerted so that the find can be investigated and mitigation measures proposed.	✓✓					No new historical, cultural or palaeontological resources discovered this month
38	A bird and bat monitoring programme must be implemented to document the effect of the operation of the wind energy facility on avifauna and bats. This must commence prior to construction and continue during operation of the wind energy facility.	✓✓					
39	Reports regarding bird monitoring must be submitted to the relevant provincial environmental department, BirdLife South Africa, The Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) and this Department on a quarterly basis. The report will assist all stakeholders in identifying potential and additional mitigation measures and to establish protocols for a bird monitoring programme for wind energy development in the country.	✓✓					
40	The baseline data collected and documented during the survey must be shared with the EWT and Birdlife South Africa for a better understanding of the distribution of breeding behaviour of any of the priority species.	✓✓					
41	The applicant must ensure that all the "No-go" areas are clearly demarcated (using fencing and appropriate signage) before construction commences.	✓✓					
42	The applicant must ensure that the National Noise Control Regulations and SANS10103:2008 are adhered to and reasonable measures to limit noise from the work site are implemented.	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*Info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
43	A health and safety programme must be developed to protect both workers and the general public during construction, operation and decommissioning of the energy facility. The programme must establish a safety zone for wind turbines from residences and occupied buildings, roads, right of ways and other public access areas that is sufficient to prevent accidents resulting from the operation of the wind turbines.	✓✓					
44	The applicant must obtain a written permit or approval from the South Africa Civil Aviation Authority that the wind facility will not interfere with the performance of aerodrome radio Communication, Navigation and Surveillance (CNS) equipment especially the radar prior to commencement of the activity. The approval/permit must be submitted to the Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations.	✓✓					
45	Areas around fuel tanks must be bunded or contained in an appropriate manner as per the requirements of SABS 089:1999 Part 1.	✓✓					
46	Leakage of fuel must be avoided at all times and if spillage occurs, it must be remedied immediately.	✓✓					
47	Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses.	✓✓					
48	The applicant must ensure that poaching, hunting and killing of animals on site during the construction phase of the project is strictly not allowed under any circumstances. In addition, firearms or any other hunting weapons must not be permitted on site.	✓✓					
49	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
50	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
51	Liaison with land owners/farm managers must be done prior to construction in order to provide sufficient time for them to plan their activities.	✓✓					
52	Should the applicant opt to use a turbine model with a sound power emissions level higher than 110dBA; the applicant must appoint a qualified noise specialist to revise the facility's noise model, advise on the turbines' micro-siting and purpose additional mitigation measures for inclusion into the EMPr, if any.				-		
53	The layout to be submitted to the Department for approval as per Condition 12 of the EA issued on 14 September 2015 must comply with the latest requirements for work in or near Eskom servitudes and Eskom Guidelines for Renewable Energy Generation Plant Setbacks to Eskom Infrastructure.	✓✓					
GENERAL							
54	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
54.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
54.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
54.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
55	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.					-	Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
74	0	0	13	11	**98** (total no. of conditions)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	**74** (audited) **24** (NA)
74	0	0			Audit Score (%) = [(74x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (74x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Auditable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
Amended EA dated 26 Nov 2018							
1	This letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 14 September 2015 as amended.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					
		Summary calculation					
		2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
		2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = 2/2 x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Auditable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
Amended EA dated 22 Sep 2020							
1	This proposed amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 14 September 2015 as amended.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					
		Summary calculation					
		2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
		2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = 2/2 x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Auditable / Not Audited	*info*	Findings & Recommendations
	Amended EA dated 25 May 2022						
1	This proposed amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 02 February 2022.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					

	Summary calculation					
2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)	
2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)	
✓✓	✓	X	-	-	**Audit Score (%)** = 2/2 x100	
EA Compliance					**100%**	

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 24 Aug 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The development of a main access road for the authorised Wolf Wind Farm near Jansenville, within Wards 7 and 12 of the Bayers Naude and Sunday's River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved as per the geographic cited in the table above.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation, which form part of the Environmental Authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this Environmental Authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
6	The holder of an Environmental Authorisation must apply for an amendment of the Environmental Authorisation with the Competent Authority for any alienation, transfer or change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of issue of this authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for environmental authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) and the final layout plan submitted as part of the BAR dated May 2022 are approved and the EMPr must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
13	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
14	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
15	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the BAR be discovered.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
16	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 23 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
17	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
18	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
19	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
20	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
MONITORING							
21	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
21.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
21.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
21.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
21.4	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed. Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
22	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
23	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
24	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
25	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
26	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					This report
27	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
28	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
29	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
30	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
31	No activities will be allowed to encroach into a watercourse without a water use authorisation being in place from the Department of Water and Sanitation.	✓✓					A GA has been issued to the EA holder
32	Vegetation clearing must be limited to the required footprint for construction works. Mitigation measures must be implemented to reduce the risk of erosion and the invasion of alien species.	✓✓					
33	The footprint of the development must be limited to the areas required for actual construction works and operational activities.	✓✓					
34	A permit must be obtained from the relevant nature conservation agency for the removal or destruction of protected or endangered plant or animal species.	✓✓					Permits are in place, search and rescue was undertaken
35	No exotic plants may be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area may be utilised.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed. Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates
36	Dust suppression measures must be implemented during the construction phase to limit the impacts of dust.	✓✓					
37	Foundations and trenches must be backfilled with originally excavated materials as much as possible. Excess excavation materials must be disposed of only in approved areas or, if suitable, stockpiled for use in reclamation activities.	✓✓					
38	Should any further evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g. remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, marine shell and charcoal/ash concentrations), unmarked human burials, fossils or other categories of heritage resources are found during construction, the South African Heritage Resource Heritage Agency (SAHRA) must be alerted immediately, and a professional archaeologist or palaeontologist, must be contacted as soon as possible to inspect the findings.				-		Noted, no new archaeological sites or remains have been discovered at this stage
39	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal. Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licensed in terms of Section 20 (b) of the National Environment Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
GENERAL							
40	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
40.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
40.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website makes provision
40.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
41	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
32	0	0	15	3	**50** (total no. of conditions)
32	0	0	-	-	**32** (audited) **18** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(32x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (32x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLISTS BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	EMPr for Wolf WEF (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
NO LONGER APPLICABLE					-		The pre-construction phase is over and this section of the EMPr is no longer applicable
5. CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	The Contractor must be provided with the opportunity to cost for implementation of the EMPr in their tender submission. The Developer shall ensure that items pertaining to the environmental protection measures should be reflected in the Bill of Quantities and are adequately priced. Where provisions for he the implementation of environmental specifications is deemed inadequate, the Contractor shall be instructed to amend this or face tender disqualification.	✓✓					
	Where the Project specifications conflict with the General Environmental Specifications, the project specifications or relevant specialists' management plans shall take precedence.					-	Noted
5.3	The developer refers to the holder of the Environmental Authorisation who will be responsible for the following tasks, but not limited to: - Ensure that the requirements as set out in this EMPr are adhered to and implemented; - Allocate the responsibilities assigned to the ECO to an independent suitably qualified individual prior to the start of construction activities on site; and - Provide all principal contractors working on the project with a copy of this EMPr as part of tender contract documentation to allow the contractors to cost for its requirements within their respective construction contracts.	✓✓					
	Principal Contractors shall each appoint their own compliance management structure, including Environmental Officers, Health and Safety Management, and Community Liaison Officers, who shall report to the Project Permit Holder, who in turn provides compliance oversight and assurance.	✓✓					
	Environmental Control Officer (ECO): The Developer shall appoint a suitably qualified independent ECO to monitor the compliance of all parties in terms of this EMPr and the conditions contained in the Environmental Authorisation, as well as address environmental site issues. The ECO shall work with the Owners teams and Contractor's appointed EO. The designation is reserved for a suitably qualified (National Diploma / Degree in Natural Science or an equivalent qualification), independent, environmental manager, with adequate environmental knowledge to understand and verify implementation of the EMPr. The duties of the ECO during construction phase will include but are not limited to:	✓✓					
	i) Liaison with the Owner, Project Manager, ESCO or Construction Manager and DFFE.	✓✓					
	ii) Monitoring of all the Contractor's activities for compliance with the various environmental requirements contained in the construction Specification.	✓✓					
	iii) Monitoring of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation related to the construction phase as issued by DFFE as well as other relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	iv) Reviewing of the Contractor's environmental Method Statements for compliance with the EMPr and environmental best practice.	✓✓					
	v) Monitor and report on requisite remedial action taken in the event of non-compliance.	✓✓					
	vi) Monitor and report on the proactive and effective implementation and management of environmental protection measures.	✓✓					
	vii) Monitor and report on the register of public complaints, confirming that itis maintained by the Contractor and that all public comments or issues are appropriately reported and addressed.	✓✓					
5.3	viii) Routine recording and reporting of environmental activities and general progress monthly.	✓✓					
	ix) Recording and reporting of environmental incidents and remediation; and	✓✓					
	x) Monitor compliance with and implementation of the construction phase EMPr, Operational Phase EMPr and Rehabilitation Plan, including compliance with the relevant conditions contained in the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	The Developer shall appoint a suitably qualified independent ESCO to oversee on-site compliance management and EMPr implementation on a day-to-day basis.	✓✓					
	An independent Environmental Auditor must be appointed by the Owner to undertake an Environmental Audit every five years to verify compliance with the Conditions of EA and the EMPr and submit the results to the DFFE Director: Compliance Monitoring. Audit reports must comply with Appendix 78 of the NEMA. In addition to the five yearly audits, the Owner must ensure an Audit is completed and submitted to the DFFE within 30 days of the completion of the construction phase (Refer to condition 31 of the EA).				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Contractor must ensure that all its sub-contractors, employees, etc., are made fully aware of the environmental issues detailed in this EMPr. The Contractor shall liaise closely with the Construction Manager / Construction Manager, Environmental Site Compliance Officer (ESCO) and the ECO and must ensure that all activities on site are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner and in compliance with the requirements of the EMPr and conditions of EA. The Contractor shall appoint a suitably senior member or staff or qualified professional to the position of EO. The EO's duties will include the following:	✓✓					
	Liaise with all parties on matters relating to the environment;	✓✓					
	Assist with the compilation of environmental components of method statements;	✓✓					
	Undertake daily site compliance inspections of the various works areas;	✓✓					
	Compile a weekly report detailing the key findings and environmental matters observed and dealt with during the week and submit this to the ECO, ESCO and Construction Manager;	✓✓					
	Ensure Contractor is implementing the EMPr and conditions of Authorisation;	✓✓					
	Ensure that any environmental monitoring requirements are being fulfilled and include results in the weekly submissions;	✓✓					
	Report environmental accidents and incidents and oversee all remediated works;	✓✓					
	Make recommendations for disciplinary actions where and if required; and	✓✓					
	Undertake environmental awareness training and routine toolbox talks with contractor staff on matters relating to environmental management.	✓✓					
5.4.1	**Baseline photography** Following official handover of the site to the Contractor and prior to the commencement of mobilisation activities, the Contractor shall take photographs of all areas that will be impacted by construction activity and their immediate surrounds. Photographs shall include, inter alia, all works areas, site establishment and laydown areas, access roads, gates, no go and natural areas, debris, boundary fences, existing structures and infrastructure on the site and any defects or issues to any of the foregoing. These photographs shall be provided to the ESCO and Construction Manager for reference purposes.	✓✓					
5.4.2	**Method statements** Method statements shall be produced and submitted for approval by the ESCO and Construction Manager at least five working days prior to the commencement of the activities. The Contractor shall not commence the activity until the Method Statement has been approved. Approval of method statements shall not unreasonably be withheld. The ESCO and Construction Manager may approve, reject, or approve with conditions any method statement. Refer to detailed list under Subclause 2.2.1-2.2.3 with specific reference to environmental awareness training, toolbox talks and construction information posters.	✓✓					
5.4.3.1	**Site establishment** The ESCO and Construction Manager shall be advised of the area that the Contractor intends using for his site establishment by way of the Mobilisation plan discussed under item 1) of Clause 2.2. The Contractor's camp shall occupy as small an area as possible, and no site establishment shall be allowed within 50 m of any watercourse unless otherwise approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall inform the ESCO and Construction Manager of the intended actions and programme for site establishment. The site layout shall be planned to facilitate ready access for deliveries, facilitate future works and to curtail any disturbance or security implications for neighbours.	✓✓					
5.4.3.2	**Site fencing and demarcations** As may be required, the Contractor shall erect and maintain permanent and/or temporary fences of the type and in the locations directed by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Such fences shall, if so specified, be erected before undertaking designated activities. The Contractor shall not damage or remove any boundary fences without the agreement of the affected landowners. Where property fences are replaced, these shall, at the minimum, meet specification of the fencing it replaces, in terms of top height, sturdiness and rigidity (pole foundations and supports and strength and wire gauge), security (barbed or razor wire) and size of the largest openings (i.e., distances between horizontal wires or mesh dimensions.	✓✓					
5.4.3.3	**No Go Areas** If required, certain areas shall be considered "no go" areas and these may be detailed in the Environmental Management Plan or as conditions attached to an Environmental Authorisation or specified by the ECO. The Contractor shall ensure that, insofar as he has the authority, no unauthorised entry, stockpiling, dumping or storage of equipment or materials shall be allowed within the demarcated "no go" areas. "No go" area demarcation fencing shall be established prior to the commencement of construction in the vicinity.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	"No go" areas shall be demarcated with fencing consisting of wooden or metal posts at 3 m centres with 1 plain wire strand tensioned horizontally at 900 mm from ground level. Commercially available danger tape shall be wrapped around the wire strand. The Contractor shall maintain the fence for the duration of construction and ensure that the danger tape does not become dislodged.						
5.4.4.1	**Protection of natural features** The Contractor shall not deface, paint, damage or mark any natural features (e.g., rock formations) situated in or around the Site for survey or other purposes unless agreed beforehand with the ESCO and Construction Manager. Any features affected by the Contractor in contravention of this clause shall be restored/ rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that plant, equipment, materials, and staff are not permitted to enter any designated "no go" area. The Contractor shall not permit his employees to make use of any natural water sources (e.g., springs, streams, and open water bodies) for the purposes of swimming, personal washing and the washing of machinery or clothes.	✓✓					
5.4.4.2	**Protection of fauna and flora** It is important that ecological functioning of the site should not be negatively impacted e.g., by excluding fire. The fire-management programme should be adhered to. Except to the extent necessary for the carrying out of the Works (as per an approved method statement), flora shall not be removed, damaged or disturbed. Firewood may not be collected from the site. Trapping, poisoning and/ or shooting of animals is strictly forbidden. No domestic pets or livestock belonging to the project staff are permitted on site. The use of biocides is subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager unless provided for in the project specification. Where the use of biocides and other poisonous substances has been specified, they shall be stored, handled and applied with due regard to their potential harmful effects. Persons using any biocide or poisonous substances shall have received training in the appropriate handling, use and storage of such materials. Care will be taken to ensure no movement or drift occurs into non-target areas. Dyes shall be mixed into sprayed biocide so that the treatment areas may be inspected and the risk of over spray / re-spraying is avoided. Before vegetation clearance commences areas must be walked and slow moving animals removed out of the impact area; and Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm.	✓✓					
5.4.4.3	**Protection of archaeological and palaeontological remains** During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil remains by the responsible Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and ESCO. In particular, the ECO should be alerted to the (slight) possibility that fossil-rich lenses or horizons of dark, organic-rich lagoonal mudrocks may be exposed during excavations into the Witpoort Formation along the Klein-Winterhoek ridge. Other possibilities include dark grey phosphatic carbonate nodules containing fossil plants and / or fish in the Waaipoort Formation as well as well-preserved fish and reptile remains within the Whitehill Formation. Should substantial fossil remain (such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages) be exposed during construction, the Environmental Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e., The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, the cost of which is at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g., stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy). The palaeontologist concerned with mitigation work will need a valid fossil collection permit from ECPHRA and any material collected would have to be curated in an approved depository (e.g., museum or university collection). All palaeontological specialist work would have to conform to international best practice for palaeontological fieldwork and the study (e.g., data recording fossil collection and curation, final report) should adhere as far as possible to the minimum standards for Phase 2 palaeontological studies recently developed by SAHRA (2013). The Contractor shall take reasonable precautions to prevent any person from removing or damaging any fossils, coins, articles of value or antiquity and structures and other remains of archaeological interest discovered on the Site, immediately upon discovery thereof and before removal. The Contractor shall inform the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately of such a discovery and carry out the ESCO and Construction Managers instructions for dealing therewith. All construction within the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and the area shall be cordoned off until such time as the Construction Manager authorises resumption of construction in writing.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
5.4.4.4	**Noise control** The applicable regulations framed under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), and the provisions of SANS 1200 A Subclause 4.1 regarding "built-up areas" shall apply to all areas within audible distance of residents whether in urban, peri-urban, or rural areas. Appropriate directional and intensity settings are to be maintained on all hooters and sirens, and the Contractor shall provide and use suitable and effective silencing devices for pneumatic tools and other plant such that the noise level in inhabited areas and dwellings adjacent to the work areas will not increase by more than 7 dB(A)Leq 60 above residual background sound levels. Similarly in habituated areas adjacent to access roads maximum noise levels shall not exceed 60 dB(A)Leq 60 and maximum sound pressure level of 70 dB(A). Where excess noise generation is unavoidable, the Contractor shall, by means of barriers, isolate the source of any such noise to comply with the said regulations. The Contractor shall restrict any of his operations that may result in excessive noise disturbance to those communities and dwellings abutting the Site to the hours of 08:00 to 22:00 on weekdays and Saturdays. No work will be permitted on Sundays unless otherwise agreed to with the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where loud construction operations or plant are required, that cannot be practically barricaded (i.e., Pile driving, hydraulic breakers, or rock crushing), nearby residents that may be disturbed by the operation will be notified and provided with a program for the works prior to commencement. The Contractor shall be reasonable in accommodating the needs of neighbours and take reasonable measures to minimise the impact of noise on neighbouring communities. Apart from warning and emergency sirens and public address systems used during an emergency, no sound is to be broadcast across the site without approval from the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					The site is within a rural area with no residential or built-up areas in close proximity
5.4.4.5	**Lighting** The Contractor shall ensure that any lighting installed on the site for his activities does not interfere with road traffic or cause a reasonably avoidable disturbance to the surrounding community or other users of the area. Subject to meeting the minimum requirements of the OHSA and general security, lighting shall be kept to the minimum. Care will be taken to ensure lighting is task specific and does not spill into the surrounding environment through appropriate placement and shielding. Floodlighting of expansive work areas or up- or down lighting of vertical structures or natural features shall only be permitted if approved by ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.6	**Fuel and oil** Unless otherwise specified, fuel may be stored on site in an area approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that all liquid fuels (petrol and diesel) are stored in tanks with lids, which are kept firmly shut or in bowsers. The tanks/bowsers shall be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250µm plastic) with an earth bund (plastic must have a 5 cm layer of sand on top to prevent damage and perishing). The impermeable lining shall extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund shall be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers. The bunded area shall be covered to protect it from rain. Provision shall be made for refuelling at the fuel storage area, by protecting the soil with 250µm plastic covered with a minimum of a 5 cm layer of sand. If fuel is dispensed from 200 litre drums, only empty externally clean drums may be stored on the bare ground. All empty externally dirty drums shall be stored on an area where the ground has been protected. The proper dispensing equipment shall be used, and the drum shall not be tipped to dispense fuel. The dispensing mechanism of the fuel storage drum shall be stored in a waterproof container when not in use. The Contractor shall prevent unauthorised access into the fuel storage area. No smoking shall be allowed within the vicinity of the fuel storage area. The Contractor shall ensure that there is adequate fire-fighting equipment at the fuel stores. Where reasonably practical, plant shall be refuelled at the fuel storage area or at the workshop as applicable. If it is not reasonably practical, then the surface under the refuelling area shall be protected against pollution to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager prior to any refuelling activities. The Contractor shall employ the use of appropriate non-spill dispensing equipment and drip trays to prevent spills during refuelling. The Contractor shall ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible be designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials shall be able to handle a minimum of 200 litre of hydrocarbon liquid spill. The Contractor shall ensure that staff responsible for refuelling of plant is trained to clean up any fuel of oil spills as they occur. The Contractor shall obtain the ESCO's and Construction Manager's prior approval for any refuelling or maintenance activities. The fuel bowsers and stores must be inspected daily by the Contractor and any contaminated soil shall be collected and disposed of via the	✓✓					

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	hazardous waste system. Care will be taken to ensure that oil contaminated soil, rags or other materials are not disposed of as part of domestic waste system due to the fire risk.						
5.4.4.7	**Contaminated water** Contaminated runoff from the various construction and decommission activities on the site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction as well as the decommissioning activities in work areas prone to stormwater disturbances / damages, i.e., the ascending portion of main access road and any channel crossings, should preferably be scheduled and undertaken in the low rainfall months when storm water runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features. The Contractor shall take reasonable measure to prevent the contamination of water and where this is not possible will set up a contaminated water management system, which shall include collection facilities to be used to prevent pollution, as well as suitable methods of disposal of contaminated water. The Contractor shall prevent the discharge of water contaminated with any pollutants, such as soaps, detergent, cements, concrete, lime, chemicals, glues, solvents, paints, and fuels, into the environment. The Contractor shall notify the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately of any pollution incidents on Site. The ESCO's and Construction Manager's approval is required prior to the discharge of contaminated water to the Municipal sewer system.	✓✓					
5.4.4.8	**Stormwater and drainage** Any increase in storm water runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed with the drainage lines. Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels; these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. The Contractor shall ensure that storm water is managed in such a way that prevents erosion. The Contractor shall install temporary stormwater control measures which may include cut off drains, berms, side drains, retention ponds or similar needed to divert stormwater away from earthworks areas, or as directed by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Apart from identified road crossings, all delineated river systems are to be regarded as no-go areas. According to the Stormwater management plan (Annexure H.6) the following mitigations must be adhered to: ■ Avoid any construction activities within the 1:100-year flood-line or 100 meters from the edge any watercourse, except for linear infrastructure such as transmission lines and other flood compatible infrastructure such as electrical pylons. ■ Clearing of vegetation and associated excavation areas should be kept to a minimum. ■ Construction of new access roads should be kept to what is necessary. Stick to existing roads as far as possible. ■ Vegetation clearance and commencement of construction activities can be scheduled to coincide with low rainfall conditions when the erosive stormwater and wind are anticipated to be low. ■ No vegetation clearance should be undertaken prior to periods of inactivity. ■ A berm/channel combination should be constructed around each of the construction sites using the excavated soil material. ■ Bare soils can be regularly dampened with water to suppress dust during the construction phase, especially when strong wind conditions are predicted according to the local weather forecast. Thus, a water tanker should be available onsite. ■ Soil/topsoil should be placed onto the concrete slab once it has dried up and the turbine fixed, with natural vegetation re-established to mimic the previous undisturbed environment as far as practically possible. ■ All excavation/construction vehicles should be in good condition and inspected regularly to ensure there are no chemical spills (diesel/oil) which will negatively impact the receiving environment. ■ Excavated soils should be stockpiled and separated into separate material types. ■ The disconnection flow paths should be located on gradual slopes (≤5%) to maintain sheet flow. ■ The construction of the proposed roads will create large areas prone to erosion due to soils being exposed as well as sloping terrain. Roads should therefore be constructed in a manner to rapidly stabilise soils, while roadside drainage should be included where necessary. Additional information in this regard can be obtained on the SANRAL (2013) 6th Edition Drainage Manual. ■ All disturbed areas must be rehabilitated (as soon as possible) to represent the previous undisturbed environment (soil, land use, slope) as closely as possible so as to limit the impact on receiving water resources through improve infiltration and limited soil erosion. ■ A water tanker should be available to be used for dust suppression should the need arise	✓✓					

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	■ Regular inspection of the berms/channels and sediment control areas should be undertaken to assess erosion which may result from a loss in vegetation or cavitation from soil slumping; and ■ A practical erosion control handbook should be developed, based on the principles developed in this report and given to the construction contractors to ensure the impact on receiving water resources is limited.						
5.4.4.9	**Solid waste management** The Contractor shall provide sufficient bins with lids on Site to store the produced daily. Solid, non-hazardous waste shall be disposed of in the bins provided and no on-site burying, dumping, or burning of any waste materials, vegetation, litter, or refuse shall occur. Bins shall not be allowed to become overfull and shall be emptied a minimum of once daily. The waste may be temporarily stored on Site in a central waste area that is weatherproof and scavenger-proof, and which the ESCO and Construction Manager has approved. All solid waste shall be disposed of offsite at an approved landfill site. The Contractor shall supply the ESCO and Construction Manager with a certificate of disposal.	✓✓					
5.4.4.10	**Shutter oil and curing compound** Shutter oil and curing compound pose a risk of causing water and soil contamination and accordingly are regarded as potential hazardous substances. The Contractor shall ensure that shutter oil and curing compound containers in use are stored within the fuel bund. The remaining containers shall be inspected regularly to ensure that no leakage occurs. When shutter oil or curing compound is dispensed, the proper dispensing equipment shall be used, and the storage container shall not be tipped to dispense the oil/compound. The dispensing mechanism of the shutter oil/curing compound storage container shall be stored in a waterproof container when not in use. Shutter oil and curing shall be used in moderation and shall be applied under controlled conditions using appropriate equipment. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent accidental and incidental spillage during the application of these compounds. In the event of a shutter oil or curing compound spill, the source of the spillage shall be isolated, and the spillage contained. The Contractor shall clean up the spill, either by removing the contaminated soil or by the application of absorbent material in the event of a larger spill. Treatment and remediation of the spill area shall be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.12	**Bitumen** The ESCO and Construction Manager shall be advised of the area that the Contractor intends using for the storage of bitumen drums/ products. The storage area shall have a smooth impermeable (concrete or 250µm plastic covered in sand) floor. The floor shall be bunded and sloped towards a sump to contain any spillages of substances. The bund shall be inspected and emptied daily and serviced when necessary. The bund shall be closely monitored during rain events to ensure that it does not overflow.	✓✓					
5.4.4.13	**Hazardous substances** Procedures detailed in the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) shall be followed in the event of an emergency. Petroleum, chemicals, harmful and hazardous waste shall be stored in an enclosed and bunded area. This area shall be subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The waste shall be disposed of at a hazardous waste disposal site as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.14	**Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage** The Contractor shall ensure that all items of plant and equipment are inspected daily by the operators prior to commencement. Any maintenance requirements shall be seen to before start-up, which includes fuel and oil leaks. Inspection checklists shall be retained and submitted to the Construction Manager on request. Leaking equipment shall be repaired immediately or removed from the Site. Where practical, all maintenance of equipment and vehicles on Site shall be performed off Site or in the workshop. If it is necessary to do in field maintenance, the Contractor shall ensure that measures are implemented to prevent the accidental spillage of oil and fuel into the environment and that the area is effectively cleaned after such maintenance. The Contractor shall ensure that in his workshop and other plant maintenance facilities, including those areas where, after obtaining the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval, the Contractor carries out emergency plant maintenance, there is no contamination of the soil or vegetation. The workshop shall have a smooth impermeable (concrete or 250µm plastic covered with sand) floor. The floor shall be bunded and sloped towards an oil trap or sump to contain any spillages of substances (e.g., oil). When servicing equipment on site, drip trays shall be used to collect the waste oil and other lubricants. Drip trays shall also be provided in construction areas for stationary plant (such as generators, pumps, and compressors) and for Transport and Earthmoving Equipment (such as scrapers, diggers, loaders, trucks, cranes, etc.). Drip trays shall be inspected and emptied daily. Drip trays shall be closely	✓✓					

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	monitored during rain events to ensure that they do not overflow. Where practical, the Contractor shall ensure that equipment is covered so that rainwater is excluded from the drip trays. The washing of equipment shall be restricted to urgent or preventative maintenance requirements only. All washing shall be undertaken off Site or in the workshop with adequate facilities for dealing with wastewater, including an oil separator. The use of detergents for washing of equipment on site is prohibited						
5.4.4.15	**Materials handling, use and storage** The Contractor shall ensure that any delivery drivers are informed of all procedures and restrictions (including "no go" areas) required to comply with the Specifications. The Contractor shall ensure that these delivery drivers are supervised during off loading, by someone with an adequate understanding of the requirements of the Specifications. Materials shall be appropriately secured to ensure safe passage between destinations. Loads including, but not limited to sand, stone chips, fine vegetation, refuse, paper, and cement, shall have appropriate cover to prevent them spilling from the vehicle during transit. The Contractor shall be responsible for any clean up resulting from the failure by his employees or suppliers to properly secure transported materials.	✓✓					
5.4.4.16	**Dust** The Contractor shall take reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust because of construction activities to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor's dust management planning shall, as a minimum, take cognisance of the following: ► Schedule of spraying water on unpaved roads paying due attention to control of runoff. ► Speed limits for vehicles on unpaved roads and minimisation of haul distances. ► Measures to ensure that material loads are properly covered during transportation. ► Schedule for wheel cleaning and measures to clean up public roads that may be soiled by construction vehicles. ► Minimisation of the areas disturbed at any one time and protection of exposed soil against wind erosion, e.g. by dampening with water or covering with straw ► Location and treatment of material stockpiles taking into consideration prevailing wind directions and location of sensitive receptors. ► Controlled blasting techniques to minimise dust and fly rock during blasting. ► Adherence to the dust loads and protective gear stipulated in the Occupational Health and Safety Act. ► Reporting mechanism and action plan in case of excessive wind and dust conditions. During dry and, or windy periods, a water tanker shall be available for the control of dust, and the Contractor shall ensure that the sprays do not generate excess run off. During high wind conditions, the Contractor shall comply with the ESCO and Construction Manager's instructions regarding dust-damping measures. The Construction Manager may request the temporary cessation of all construction activities where wind speeds are high and excessive dust is produced, and until such time as dust levels return to acceptable levels. "As required by the National Dust Control Regulations, promulgated in terms of section 53(o) of National Environmental Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004) the Contractor shall establish of a network of dust monitoring points using method ASTM D1739: 1970 (or equivalent), sufficient in number to establish the contribution of the project to dust fall in the vicinity of the premises, to monitor identified or likely sensitive receptor locations, and to establish the baseline dust fall for the district. The following standards will apply: ► For residential areas the dust fallout may not exceed 600mg/m2/day (on a 30 day average) more than two times a year and not on sequential months. ► For non-residential areas the dust fallout may not exceed 1200mg/m2/day (on a 30 day average) more than two times a year and not on sequential months. All items of plant capable of generating significant volumes of dust (i.e., crusher plants, concrete batching plants) shall be equipped with necessary equipment (Bag filters in cement silos, sprayers and conveyor transfer and fall points and hoppers) to ensure that fugitive dust is minimised.	✓✓					
5.4.4.17	**Aesthetics** According to CAA regulations wind turbines must be painted in bright colours to increase its visibility to aircraft. For the same reason red warning lights must indicate their presence during night-time. Note, due to the proximity Verreaux's Eagle Nest that all turbines have a single blade painted with a red stripe to increased visibility for the birds.	✓✓					The assembled turbines have a single blade painted with a red stripe.

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	All site establishment components (as well as equipment) shall be positioned to limit visual intrusion on neighbours and the size of area disturbed. The type and colour of roofing and cladding materials to the Contractor's temporary structures shall be selected to reduce reflection. The Contractor shall take reasonable measures to ensure that construction activities do not have an unreasonable impact on the aesthetics of the area. Measures will be taken to obscure construction yards and associated plant and equipment from onlookers as far as is reasonable. Refer also to 2.4.5 regarding requirements for lighting.						
5.4.4.18	**Disruption to existing and neighbouring land use activities** The Contractor shall take measures to limit the disruption of any existing land use activities occurring on the site or neighbouring sites as far as reasonable. Where construction may impact on access routes, safe alternative access shall be provided to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where construction will result in disruptions to activities, the Construction Manager shall notify the affected landowner and inform him of the construction activity, the program and what mitigations measures will be implemented to minimise the disruptions. The Owner, Contractor and Construction Manager shall make compensations and or accommodate landowner's requests and to maintain the status quo, as far as is reasonable.	✓✓					
5.4.4.19	**Temporary site closure** If the site is closed for a period exceeding one week, the Contractor, in consultation with the Construction Manager shall carry out the following checklist procedure. Hazardous materials stores: ► Outlet secure / locked. ► Bund empty (where applicable). ► Fire extinguishers serviced and accessible. ► Secure area from accidental damage e.g. vehicle collision. ► Emergency and contact details displayed. ► Adequate ventilation. Safety: ► All trenches secured or barricades in place. ► Fencing and barriers in place as per the Occupational Health and Safety Act (No 85 of 1193). ► Emergency and management contact details for at least two standby staff displayed. ► Pipe stockpile wedged/ secured. ► Emergency equipment, including firefighting and spill response materials and equipment remain readily accessible to standby staff. ► Site security measures in place. ► All plant and equipment have their keys removed or are disabled to prevent unauthorised start-up / theft. Erosion: ► Wind and dust mitigation in place. ► Slopes and stockpiles at stable angle. ► Revegetated areas watering schedules and supply secured. Water contamination and pollution: ► Cement and materials stores secured. ► Toilets empty and secured. ► Refuse bins empty and secured. ► Drip trays empty and secure (where possible). ► Structures vulnerable to high winds secure. ► All plant and equipment not in use are withdrawn from areas prone to flooding.	✓✓					

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5.4.4.20	**Public roads** The Contractor shall control the movement of all vehicles and plant including that of his suppliers so that they remain on designated routes, are distributed so as not to cause an undue concentration of traffic and that all relevant laws are complied with. In addition, such vehicles and plant shall be so routed and operated as to minimise disruption to regular users of the routes not on the Site (Due to the site, this will be achieved more through the timing of deliveries, since the route options are limited). Where road safety may be impacted on the Contractor shall notify the relevant roads authority and arrange for the necessary road warning signage and appoint trained points men to control traffic around any hazards. Any damage caused to the public road system because of construction or as a direct result of construction vehicles and equipment shall be repaired to the satisfaction of the Construction Manager. On gravel or earth roads on Site and within 500 m of the Site, the vehicles of the Contractor and his suppliers shall not exceed a speed of 40 km/h. Mud and sand deposited onto public roads by construction activities shall be cleared daily or as required.	✓✓					
5.4.4.21	**Security and access control** The Contractor shall ensure that access to the Site and associated infrastructure and equipment is always off-limits to the public during construction. If so required, as directed by the Construction Manager, the Contractor shall fence the site to ensure effective control of access to the site. This fence shall be a diamond mesh fence or similar with a minimum height of 1.8 m, and it shall be erected around the site and shall be maintained for the duration of construction. All authorised personal and visitors shall be issued with an identification card (or similar) to ensure that the security personnel may identify authorised persons. The Project's overarching security objective is to protect the people and assets in a way that minimises conflict and respects the human rights of its diverse stakeholders, avoids creating or worsening conflict and address security threats in as peaceful a way as possible. The Project has adopted the IFC Performance Standards and supporting World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines as the overarching standards associated with human rights, labour force management, vulnerable groups, and stakeholder engagement to guide it towards achievement of appropriately high levels of environmental and social performance throughout the Project's life cycle. A security company must be appointed to guard the site and monitor access and must be registered with the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA). The company should be utilised for the project life cycle, alternatively different companies can be used for the construction, operations, and decommissioning phases. The choice is at the discretion of the Holder of the EA. The following guiding principles have been developed for site security: – All access roads shall be gated to restrict access to the general public. Gates will be required to be kept locked when construction is occurring or when turbine maintenance is not occurring." – The Contractor, prior to arriving on site, will assess any risks posed by its security arrangements to people within and outside the Project site. – No firearms allowed on site or in vehicles transporting staff to / from site (unless used by security personnel). – The Operations and Maintenance Building ("O&M building") shall be locked at all times when Project personnel are not inside. – The security arrangements must take account of the principles of proportionality and good international practice in relation to hiring, rules of conduct, training, equipping, and monitoring of security. – The contractor and Holder of the EA: – is required to make reasonable inquiries to ensure that those providing security are not implicated in past abuses; and – Ensure that the security company is adequately trained in the use of force and appropriate conduct, and they act within the applicable law. – A grievance mechanism for affected communities shall be provided to express any concerns about security arrangements. The Project has adopted the United Nations Basic Principles on the use of Force and Firearms and Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.	✓✓					
5.4.4.22	**Access routes / haul roads** Access to the Construction camp and working areas shall utilise existing roads or tracks as far as possible. Entry/exit points onto public roads shall take cognisance of traffic safety. Traffic safety measures shall include appropriate signage and signalmen where relevant. Where temporary roads are required for construction the route, design and layout shall be subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Roads shall be routed to limit environmental impact by avoiding sensitive environmental features including rivers, wetlands, areas of botanical significance or any other areas as identified through environmental planning processes. Roads shall follow routes that minimise stormwater related risks (i.e., steep gradients, cuts and fills, drainage lines, marshy areas). Where temporary roads	✓✓					

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	cross drainage lines (which must be an approved, see Activity 18 of R 544 of NEMA) the reasonable provision shall be made to accommodate flooding without structural damages to the road crossing, approaches or to the riverbanks, the design of crossings shall be subject to approval by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Subject to the preceding requirements, roads shall be designed to have the least possible footprint needed to meet project objectives. All temporary roads shall undergo full rehabilitation at project completion and the expense of such shall be to the Contractor's account. Unless inside the urban edge or part of an environmental authorisation in terms of NEMA R544 Activity No. 22. (II), no new construction road shall exceed 8m or, where such road already exists, be widened by more than 6m or lengthened by more than 1000m.						
5.4.4.23	**Housekeeping** The Contractor shall make available the time and resources need to undertake routine housekeeping of the works areas and site establishment areas at a minimum of a weekly interval. Housekeeping shall include maintenance of barriers, structures, signage, material stockpiles to ensure that they are safe and aesthetically acceptable and to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Construction materials shall be stacked in a safe, neat, and orderly fashion and shall comply with the requirements of the OHSA. Windblown litter, construction debris and spoil shall be collected and removed for disposal.	✓✓					
5.4.4.24	**Ablution facilities** The Contractor shall deploy an adequate number (As per the requirements of the OHSA) of portable toilets at the various works areas and site establishment area, including provision for security and access control personal. Toilets should not be located further than 100m from the place of work. Toilets should be placed in shaded areas wherever possible. The Contractor shall make provision to have the toilets cleaned and maintained in a hygienic fashion and shall supply toilet paper. Toilets shall be secured to the ground to ensure they are not blown over during high winds or bumped over by some other means. The Contractor shall also make available a hand washing facility. Where portable toilets are located within view of the public or neighbouring residences or places of business, efforts should be taken to screen such facilities from view and provide privacy to users. The Contractor shall ensure that no spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and that the contents are properly stored and removed from Site. Discharge of waste from toilets into the environment and burial of waste is strictly prohibited and must be treated at a registered wastewater treatment works. The Contractor shall keep record, and provided such records upon request, of the location and volumes of waste disposed. The use of pit latrines and soak-a-ways is prohibited unless approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Washing, whether of the person or of personal effects and acts of excretion and urination are strictly prohibited other than at the facilities provided. The Contractor shall take disciplinary action against any staff member found in contravention of this requirement.	✓✓					
5.4.4.25	**Recess areas and canteens** The Contractor shall provide covered recess areas at the site establishment area and at various working areas, which are situated too far from the site establishment area to allow staff to return for recesses. The recess area should provide shade but should not be located within 32m of a drainage lines or wetland, in or adjacent a "no go" area, in dense combustible vegetation or near any neighbour or activity to which they may cause disturbance. The recess areas should also be located away from construction noise, dust, waste storage areas, hazardous materials stores, fuel storage and dispensing areas and any other activity that may contaminate food or impair comfort. The recess areas shall provide adequate seating to accommodate the staff stationed at that area of the works. Recess areas shall be located near, but not next to, ablution and hand washing facilities. Recess areas should also have an adequate supply of cool potable water, as determined by the number of staff working in that area. An adequate number of rubbish bins shall be provided to contain the waste generate by this facility in a day. The recess areas shall make provision for a smoking area, including seating and a fireproof sand filled container for extinguishing cigarettes. Smoking shall otherwise be prohibited across the site and in the works areas. The recess areas shall be equipped with an appropriately sized fire extinguisher to deal with a fire at this location. Subject to implementation of reasonable fire protection measures and the presence of fight fighting equipment, the Contractor may establish a purpose built warming or cooking fire in an area cleared of all combustible material near the recess area. Staff shall not be permitted to eat or rest during recess times in any other areas other than the designated recess or canteen area.	✓✓					
5.4.4.26	**Site clinic or first aid station** Should the scale of construction warrant the need for a first aid station (clinic, sick bay, medical bay) the following requirements shall apply. The design and maintenance of the first aid station shall be such that the hygienic safety of the patients can be assured. The first aid station shall be operated by a certified first aider or paramedic. All waste arising from the first aid station or site ambulance shall be	✓✓					

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	treated as hazardous waste and shall not be disposed of via the domestic waste system. A safe potable water supply shall be provided. Effluents from washing shall be direct to a tank, collected and disposed via the sewage disposal system.						
5.4.5	**Emergency procedures**						
5.4.5.1	**Fire** Any wildfires that occur shall be reported to the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately. Smoking shall not be permitted in those areas where it is a fire hazard. Such areas shall include the workshop and fuel storage areas and any areas where the vegetation or other material is such as to make liable the rapid spread of an initial flame. In terms of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (No. 45 of 1965), burning is not permitted as a disposal method. The Contractor shall ensure that there is basic but adequate fire-fighting equipment available on Site at all times. This shall include at least rubber beaters when working in urban open spaces and fynbos areas, and at least one fire extinguisher of the appropriate type when welding or other "hot" activities are undertaken. The Contractor shall advise the relevant authority and Fire Protection Association (Emergency numbers must be prominently displayed at the site offices) of a fire as soon as one starts and shall not wait until he can no longer control it. The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are aware of the procedure to be followed in the event of a fire. The Contractor shall provide adequate fire protection measures at each work area and the site establishment area to deal with the type and nature of fire that may arise.	✓✓					
5.4.5.2	**Accidental leaks and spillages** The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are aware of the emergency procedure(s) to be followed for dealing with spills and leaks, which shall include notifying the ESCO and Construction Manager and the relevant authorities. The Contractor shall ensure that the necessary materials and equipment for dealing with spills and leaks is available on Site at all times. Treatment and remediation of the spill areas shall be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. In the event of a hydrocarbon spill, the source of the spillage shall be isolated, and the spillage contained. The area shall be cordoned off and secured. The Contractor shall ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible be designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials shall be able to handle a minimum of 200 ℓ of hydrocarbon liquid spill.	✓✓					
5.4.6	**Community relations** The Contractor shall erect and maintain information boards in the position, quantity, design, and dimensions specified. Such boards shall include contact details for complaints by members of the public in accordance with details provided by the Construction Manager. The Contractor shall keep a "Complaints Register" on Site. The Register shall contain all contact details of the person who made the complaint, and information regarding the complaint itself and any measures or agreements made in resolution to such complaint. The Contractor shall develop an employment policy and shall disseminate this to interested communities, informing them of how many opportunities are available and the skills required for such opportunities. Depending on the scale of the project and the proximity and populace of nearby communities, the Contractor shall consider appointing a community liaison officer and an employment desk in the interested communities to manage the recruitment of staff. Local South Africans should be given priority about any employment opportunities and the Contractor's recruitment policy and nature and number of job opportunities should be communicated timeously and clearly to manage expectations and avoid conflict. This can be done by following the following mitigation measures: ► Organise local community meetings to advise the local labour on the project that is planned to be established and the jobs that can potentially be applied for. ► Set up a recruitment office in the nearby towns (i.e. Jansenville and Kirkwood) and adhere to strict labour recruitment practices that would reduce the desire of potential job seekers to loiter around the properties in hope to find temporary employment. ► Establish a local skills desk (in Jansenville and Kirkwood) to determine the potential skills that could be sourced in the area. ► Recruit local labour as far as feasible. ► Control the movement of workers between the site and areas of residence to minimise loitering around the proposed facility by providing scheduled transportation services between the urban areas and the construction site. ► Engage communities with respect to their possible involvement during construction in providing supporting services such as catering, temporary housing of workers, transportation, etc. ► Employ labour-intensive methods in construction where feasible. ► Formalise trading and service provision on the site, by providing a dedicate area for such services and signing contracts with service providers.	✓✓					

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	► Establish a proper fencing around the property to reduce the desire of workers to trespass between the construction site and adjacent properties. ► Set up a gate and controlled access system to monitor the movement of people to and from the property, as well as to reduce the influx of job seekers to the site itself. ► Ensure that any damages or losses to the nearby farms that can be linked to the conduct of the construction workers are adequately reimbursed. ► Assign a person to deal with complaints and concerns of the affected parties ► Sub-contract to local construction companies where possible. ► Use local suppliers where feasible and arrange with the local Small and Medium Enterprises to provide transport, catering, and other services to the construction crew. ► Facilitate knowledge and skills transfer between foreign experts and South African professionals during the pre-establishment and construction phases. ► Set up apprenticeship programmes to build onto existing or develop new skills of construction workers, especially those coming from the local communities.						
5.4.7	**Construction Methods and procedures**						
5.4.7.1	**Site clearance** The Contractor shall ensure that the clearance of vegetation is restricted to that required to facilitate the execution of the Works. Site clearance shall occur in a planned manner and cleared areas shall be stabilised as soon as possible. The detail of vegetation clearing shall be to the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval. All cleared vegetation shall either be mulched and mixed into the topsoil stockpiles or disposed of at an approved disposal site. The disposal of vegetation by burying or burning is prohibited without the requisite permit from the local authority. The Contractor shall strip the topsoil and mulch layer within the working areas. The topsoil and mulch layer shall be stockpiled separately from subsoil and used for subsequent rehabilitation and revegetation. topsoil and mulch layer stockpiles shall not be compacted. Should fauna be encountered during site clearance, earthworks shall cease until fauna have been safely relocated form the affected area.	✓✓					
5.4.7.2	**Demolition** Hazardous and non-hazardous materials shall be separated at site and disposed of in a manner approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. All buildings older than 60 years require a permit from South African Heritage Resources Agency in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (no. 25 of 1999). A demolition permit is also required from the local authority in terms of the National Building Regulations.	✓✓					
5.4.7.3	**Cement and concrete batching** Where applicable, the location of the batching plant (including the location of cement stores, sand, and aggregate stockpiles) shall be as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The concrete/cement batching plant shall be kept neat and clean at all times. No batching activities shall occur directly on unprotected ground. The batching plant shall be located on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250µm plastic covered with 5 cm of sand). The area shall be bunded and sloped towards a sump to contain spillages of substances. All wastewater resulting from batching of concrete shall be disposed of via the contaminated water management system and shall not be discharged into the environment. Contaminated water storage areas shall not be allowed to overflow and appropriate protection from rain and flooding shall be implemented Empty cement bags shall be stored in weatherproof containers to prevent windblown cement dust and water contamination. Empty cement bags shall be disposed of on a regular basis via the solid waste management system and shall not be used for any other purpose. Unused cement bags shall be stored so as not to be affected by rain or runoff events. In this regard, closed steel containers shall be used for the storage of cement powder and any additives. The Contractor shall ensure that sand, aggregate, cement, or additives used during the mixing process are contained and covered to prevent contamination of the surrounding environment. The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to prevent the spillage of cement/ concrete during batching and construction operations. During pouring, the soil surface shall be protected using plastic and all visible remains of concrete shall be physically removed on completion of the cement/ concrete pour and appropriately disposed of. All spoiled and excess aggregate/ cement/ concrete shall be removed and disposed of via the solid waste management system. Where "readymix" concrete is used, the Contractor shall ensure that the delivery vehicles do not wash their chutes directly onto the ground. Any spillage resulting from the "readymix" delivery shall be immediately cleared and disposed of via the solid waste management	✓✓					

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	system. Ready-mix trucks shall not be permitted to dump drum wash on site unless into contaminated water pond which must be fully rehabilitated at completion and the sediment collected for disposal.						
5.4.7.4	**Earthworks** All earthworks shall be undertaken in such a manner to minimise the extent of any impacts caused by such activities, particularly with regards to erosion and dust generation. No equipment associated with earthworks shall be allowed outside of the Site and defined access routes unless expressly permitted by the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.5	**Dewatering** Pumps shall be placed over a drip tray to contain fuel spills and leaks. Pumps shall be located sufficiently above the water line to ensure that that it does not become inundated if pumping is discontinued. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent spillage during the refuelling of these pumps. The Contractor shall ensure that, unless like the upstream water quality, none of the water pumped during any dewatering activities, including good points, is released into the environment without the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval. The ESCO's and Construction Manager's approval is required before the discharge of this water into the Municipal sewer system.	✓✓					
5.4.7.6	**Bitumen** Over spray of bitumen products outside of the road surface and onto roadside vegetation or the surrounding environment shall be prevented using a method approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. When heating bitumen products, the Contractor shall take cognisance of appropriate fire risk controls. Heating of bitumen products shall only be undertaken using LPG or similar zero emission fuels and appropriate firefighting equipment shall be readily available. Stone chip/gravel excess shall not be left on road / paved area verges. This shall be swept / raked into piles and removed to an area approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Water quality from runoff from new/ fresh bitumen surfaces will be monitored visually by the ESCO and Construction Manager and remedial actions taken where necessary by the Contractor.	✓✓					
5.4.7.7	**Erosion and sedimentation control** The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to minimise the footprint of disturbance and limit erosion and sedimentation due to the construction activities. Implement an effective system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. ► Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them. ► Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces or hard standing areas). ► During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. ► Erosion must be controlled where necessary on top soiled areas. Where erosion and/or sedimentation, whether on or off the Site, occurs despite the Contractor complying with the foregoing, rectification shall be carried out in accordance with details specified by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where erosion and/or sedimentation occur due to the fault of the Contractor, rectification shall be carried out to the reasonable requirements of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Any runnels or erosion channels developed during construction or during the defect's liability period shall be backfilled and compacted. Stabilisation of cleared areas to prevent and control erosion shall be actively managed. Consideration and provision shall be made for various methods, namely, brush cut packing, mulch or chip cover, straw stabilising (at a rate of one bale/ 20 m2 and rotovated into the top 100 mm of the completed earthworks), watering, soil binders and anti-erosion compounds, mechanical cover or packing structures (e.g., Hessian cover). Traffic and movement over stabilised areas shall be restricted and controlled, and damage to stabilised area shall be repaired and maintained to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.8	**Crane operations** Drive plants shall be well maintained, and drip trays shall be positioned at potential leak areas. Over-greasing of crane cables shall be avoided. Movement and lifting of hazardous materials shall be undertaken such that they do not cause a pollution, spillage, or safety risk (were concrete buckets are in use).	✓✓					

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5.4.7.9	**Trenching** Trenching for services shall be undertaken in accordance with the engineering specifications with the following environmental amplifications, where applicable: ► Topsoil shall be removed and stockpiled separately from and not mixed with the subsoil. Preferably topsoil should be placed on the upslope side of the trench which subsoil is placed on the downslope side of the trench, levelled and used for construction access. The areas used for topsoil and subsoil stockpiling should not be cleared of shorter herbaceous vegetation and must not be grubbed. Only once the trench is backfilled and shaped will the topsoil be spread across the trench area," ► Soil shall be excavated and used for refilling trenches i.e. soil from the first trench shall be excavated and stockpiled, thereafter soil from the second excavated trench length shall be used to backfill the trench behind it once the services have been laid. The last trench shall be filled using the soil stockpiled from the first trench. ► Trench lengths shall be kept as short as practically possible before backfilling and compacting. ► Trenches shall be re-filled to the same level as (or slightly higher to allow for settlement) the surrounding land surface to minimise erosion. ► Stormwater control measures shall be used to reduce the ingress of stormwater into the trench. Where needed the Contractor shall provide temporary stormwater pipes to allow stormwater to cross the open trench.	✓✓					
5.4.7.10	**Drilling and jack hammering** The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to limit dust generation and noise because of drilling operations. The Contractor shall ensure that no pollution results from drilling operations, either because of oil and fuel drips, or from drilling fluid. Any areas or structures damaged by the drilling and associated activities shall be rehabilitated by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.11	**Stockpiling** The ESCO and Construction Manager will identify suitable sites for stockpiling. Stockpiles shall be convex in shape and shall be limited in height so that it does not result in undue visual impacts or significant dust, as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Stockpiles shall be so placed to occupy minimum width compatible with the natural angle of repose of material, and measures shall be taken to prevent the material from being spread over too wide a surface. Unless otherwise stipulated, areas for temporary stockpiling will not be cleared of shorter herbaceous vegetation as this compacted vegetation layer will serve protect the topsoil and serve as a marker during stockpile reclamation. Where required, appropriate precautions shall be taken to prevent the erosion and limit the compaction of the stockpiles. The Contractor shall ensure that all stockpiles do not result in the damming of water or run off or is itself washed away. Top material stockpiles shall not be covered with any material (e.g., plastic) that may kill seeds or cause it to compost. If the stockpiles start to erode significantly or cause dust problems, they shall be covered with hessian or similar. Where practical, top material shall not be left for longer than six to eight months before being used for rehabilitation. If stored for longer than six months, the top material shall be analysed and, if necessary, ameliorated before use in rehabilitation works.	✓✓					
5.4.7.12	**Site closure and rehabilitation** Any areas that the ESCO or Construction Manager believes may have been impacted upon or disturbed, shall be rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the Construction Manager, which includes all areas where top material has been stripped or compacted. Once construction is complete the Contractor shall clear all construction debris and materials from the Site not forming part of the Permanent Works. The area to be rehabilitated shall first be landscaped to match the topography of the surrounding area as it was prior to construction. The composition of vegetation to be used for any rehabilitation shall be specified. The Contractor may not use herbicides, pesticides, fertilisers, or other poisonous substances for the rehabilitation process unless otherwise agreed with the ESCO and Construction Manager. All rehabilitated areas shall be considered "no go" areas and the Contractor shall ensure that none of his staff or equipment enters these areas. The Contractor shall undertake irrigation of rehabilitated areas for a minimum period of six to eight weeks to encourage germination. They may elect to extend the irrigation programme, or the ESCO and Construction Manager may specify ongoing irrigation programme if required. However, any irrigation programme must taper off over a period of four to eight weeks before complete cessation as an abrupt cessation is likely to result in high seeding mortality rates (depending on local soil and climatological factors). The Contractor shall undertake to remove all alien vegetation re-establishing on the area and shall implement the necessary temporary or permanent measures to combat soil erosion.				-		-Site closure is NA at this stage -Earthworks rehabilitation commenced in July 2024 and has continued during 2025 in terms of re-shaping subsoil and topsoil material along the WEF access road verges and the sloped edges of several turbine hardstands -Rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed -Rehabilitation monitoring should continue until completion of construction to check aspects such as erosion and ensure alien plants do not become problems in rehabilitated areas -Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates

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5.4.7.13	**Temporary revegetation of the areas disturbed by construction** Where there is likely to be a delay of greater than two months in the landscaping and revegetation of a disturbed area or where that site is likely to be the subject of further construction activities at a later stage, the Contractor shall ensure that the area is temporarily revegetated to combat dust generation and prevent erosion. This revegetation shall occur incrementally immediately upon completion of the construction activities at the subject location. "Prior to revegetation, structures and material not forming part of the Permanent Works, including remnants of building materials, concrete foundations, timber, and foreign debris, shall be removed, and disposed of via the solid waste management system. The area shall be revegetated as follows: ► Compacted areas, such as roads, stockpile areas and construction platforms shall be ripped or scarified to depth of 300mm." ► The surface shall be shaped to conform to the adjacent landforms. ► Alien vegetation shall be cleared; ► For areas with a slope of greater than 1:3, straw shall be utilised as a binding material to stabilise the soil during revegetation and rehabilitation of the site. Straw shall consist of natural, dried fibres of hay or chaff of various lengths between 50mm and 400mm, delivered to Site in bales and shall be applied evenly by hand or machine at a rate of 1 bale per 20m2 over the area to be revegetated. It shall then immediately be rotated into the upper 100 mm layer of soil. ► The prepared area shall be hydro- or hand-seeded at a rate of 40 kg/ha using a suitable indigenous grass species or Rye grass (Lolium multiflorum). In the event of hand-seeding, the seed mixture as specified shall be mixed with two parts per volume of clean dry plaster sand, then divided in half and applied evenly in two successive applications, one after the other, by means of an approved hand seeding machine (known colloquially as a "tefsaaier"). On completion of the seeding the surface shall be lightly raked to cover the seed with no more than 5 mm of soil. ► Water used for the irrigation of vegetated areas shall be free of pollutants that will have a detrimental effect on the plants. The vegetated area shall only be watered once, immediately following seeding. Watering should be carried out from a tanker, using a fine nozzle spray to avoid erosion and disturbance of the vegetation. Water for irrigation purposes may be from an approved source. No construction equipment, vehicles or unauthorised personnel shall be allowed onto areas that have been vegetated. Only persons or equipment required for the preparation of areas, application of fertiliser and maintenance of revegetated area shall be allowed to operate on these areas.	✓✓					-Earthworks rehabilitation commenced in July 2024 and has continued during 2025 in terms of re-shaping subsoil and topsoil material along the WEF access road verges and the sloped edges of several turbine hardstands -Rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed -Rehabilitation monitoring should continue until completion of construction to check aspects such as erosion and ensure alien plants do not become problems in rehabilitated areas -Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates
5.4.8	**Compliance**						
5.4.8.1	**Penalties** Penalties will be issued for certain transgressions. Penalties may be issued per incident at the discretion of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Such penalties will be issued in addition to any remedial costs incurred because of non-compliance with this Specification. The Construction Manager will inform the Contractor of the contravention and the amount of the penalty and shall be entitled to deduct the amount from monies due under the Contract.	✓✓					Noted, no penalties for environmental non-compliance have been issued at this stage
5.4.8.2	**Removal from site and suspension of Works** The Construction Manager may instruct the Contractor to remove from Site any person(s) who in their opinion is guilty of misconduct, or is incompetent, negligent or constitutes an undesirable presence on Site. Where the Construction Manager deems the Contractor to be in breach of any of the requirements of this Specification, he may order the Contractor to suspend the progress of the Works or any part thereof.					-	Noted
5.4.9	**Measurement and payment**						
5.4.9.1	Except as specified or in the Specification Data or as billed, no separate measurement and payment will be made to cover the costs of complying with the provisions of this Specification and such costs shall be deemed to be covered by the rates tendered for the items in the Bill of Quantities completed by the Contractor when submitting his tender.					-	Noted
5.4.9.2	**All requirements of the environmental management specification** All work not measured elsewhere, associated with complying with any requirement of this Environmental Management specification will be measured and paid as a sum. The tendered sum shall cover the cost of with complying with the environmental management specification and shall include for all materials, labour and plant required to execute and complete the Works as specified, described in the Bill of Quantities, or shown on the Drawing(s).					-	Noted

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5.4.9.3	**Work required by the Construction Manager** Where a clause in this Specification includes a requirement as "required by the Construction Manager", measurement and payment for compliance with that requirement shall be in accordance with the relevant measurement and payment clause of the Project Environmental Specifications.					-	Noted
5.4.10	**Amendments to EMPr & Registers** Amendments to the EMPr must be submitted to and approved by the DFFE before the changes are commenced with. Furthermore, copies of the attendance registers for all environmental awareness training, employee induction programme, complaints registers, penalty registers and method statements must be kept and made available to the DFFE on request.	✓✓				-	-EMPr amendments are NA at this stage -Attendance registers for environmental awareness training, the employee induction programme, a complaints registers, penalty registers and method statements are available on site

Summary calculation					
72	0	0	3	6	**81** (total no. of conditions)
72	0	0	3	6	**72** (audited) **9** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(72x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (72x2) x100
EMPr Compliance					**100%**

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
2	The following key conditions would be required to be included within the environmental authorisation issued for the access road: » The project footprint must be minimised and must remain within the demarcated development area to avoid impacts on episodic drainage lines and SCCs in the surrounding areas.	✓✓					
	» The access road layout and EMPr should be approved along with the environmental authorisation (should authorisation be issued for the project).	✓✓					
	» All mitigation measures detailed within the BA Report, as well as the specialist reports contained within Appendices D to H, are to be implemented.	✓✓					
	» The EMPr as contained within Appendix I of the BA Report should form part of the contract with the Contractor appointed to construct and maintain access road in order to ensure compliance with environmental specifications and management measures. The implementation of the EMPr for all life cycle phases of the access road is considered key in achieving the appropriate environmental management standards as detailed for this project.	✓✓					
	» A pre-construction walk-through of the access road route for species of conservation concern (SCC) that would be affected and that can be translocated must be undertaken by an ecologist prior to the commencement of the construction phase. Permits from the relevant national and provincial authorities, i.e., CapeNature and the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE), must be obtained before the individual species of concern are disturbed.	✓✓					
	» Prior to construction, a walkdown of the final road layout must be completed by an archaeologist to ensure that no significant archaeological heritage is impacted by the proposed road development.	✓✓					
	» Obtain all other environmental permits for the project, as required.	✓✓					
	The Developer must ensure that the implementation of the project complies with the requirements of all environmental authorisations, permits, and obligations emanating from relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	This EMPr shall be binding on all the parties involved in the planning, construction and operational phases of the project, and shall be enforceable at all levels of contract and operational management within the project. The document must be adhered to and updated as relevant throughout the project life cycle.	✓✓					
Planning and design							
5	Plan and conduct pre-construction activities in an environmentally acceptable manner.	✓✓					
	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses.	✓✓					
	The throughflow structures must be designed to ensure that the structures are geotechnically sound and that they are hydraulically stable, even if a 1:100 year flood event was to occur. The designs should include culverts installed intermittently to ensure a free draining landscape that does not lead to erosion, incision and sedimentation.	✓✓					
	It is recommended that a suitably qualified hydrologist be consulted to provide guidance on the relevant sizes and width requirements to ensure that hydraulic functioning of the system is maintained.	✓✓					
	In addition, the crossings must be designed such that should they be overtopped, they remain stable and do not lead to excessive downstream erosion and incision. Similarly, a freshwater ecologist must ensure that the final design accounts for appropriate wetting frequencies and patterns are maintained in the pre-development condition.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no clearing or stockpiling occurs within the episodic drainage line and possible buffer zones as defined by the freshwater specialists.	✓✓					
	The delineated extent of the episodic drainage line must be clearly demarcated with danger tape as a 'no-go area' by an Environmental Control Officer (ECO). No construction personnel and equipment/vehicles may enter the episodic drainage line.	✓✓					
	Obtain any additional environmental permits required prior to the commencement of construction. Copies of permits/licenses must be submitted to the Director: Environmental Impact Evaluation at the DFFE.	✓✓					
	Before the commencement of any construction and clearing for the proposed realigned access road, a walkthrough must be conducted during the winter season to ensure all occurring species of concern are marked for relocation or destruction, for which the relevant permits must be applied for.	✓✓					
	Affected individuals of selected protected species (i.e. those that are of high conservation value or which have a high probability of surviving translocation) which cannot be avoided should be translocated to a safe area on the site prior to construction. This does not include woody species which cannot be translocated and where these are protected by DFFF and permit for their destruction would be required.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the final road layout must be completed by an archaeologist to ensure that no significant archaeological heritage is impacted by the proposed road development.	✓✓					
	A chance find procedure must be developed and implemented in the event that archaeological or palaeontological resources are found.	✓✓					

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	An Ecological walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched for and marked. Wherever possible micro-siting must take place to avoid SCC, and especially SCC which cannot be rescued and relocated.	✓✓					
	Wherever possible micro-siting must take place to avoid SCC, and especially SCC which cannot be rescued and relocated. An assessment must be undertaken to determine those that are eligible for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	The terms of this EMPr and the Environmental Authorisation must be included in all tender documentation and Contractors contracts.	✓✓					
	Pre-construction environmental induction for all construction staff on site must be provided to ensure that basic environmental principles are adhered to. This includes awareness of no littering, appropriate handling of pollution and chemical spills, avoiding fire hazards, minimising wildlife interactions, remaining within demarcated construction areas etc.	✓✓					
Construction							
	Construction Manager will: » Ensure all specifications and legal constraints specifically with regards to the environment are highlighted to the Contractor(s) so that they are aware of these.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the Developer and its Contractor(s) are made aware of all stipulations within the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the EMPr is correctly implemented throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. This will be documented as part of the site meeting minutes through input from the independent ECO.	✓✓					
	» Be fully conversant with the EIA for the project, the EMPr, the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation, and all relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits.	✓✓					
	Site Manager (The Contractor's on-site Representative) will: » Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of the BA.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents and conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of the EMPr.	✓✓					
6	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant environmental legislation, and ensure compliance with these.	✓✓					
	» Have overall responsibility of the EMPr and its implementation.	✓✓					
	» Conduct audits to ensure compliance to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Ensure there is communication with the Technical Director, the ECO, the Internal Environmental Officer and relevant discipline engineers on matters concerning the environment.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that no actions are taken which will harm or may indirectly cause harm to the environment, and take steps to prevent pollution on the site.	✓✓					
	» Confine activities to the demarcated construction site.	✓✓					
	An independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must be appointed by the project proponent prior to the commencement of any authorised activities and will be responsible for monitoring, reviewing and verifying compliance by the Contractor with the environmental specifications of the EMPr and the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation. Accordingly, the ECO will: » Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the EIA.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the conditions of the EA (once issued).	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of all relevant environmental legislation, and ensure compliance therewith.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits issued for the project.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the contents of the EMPr are communicated to the Contractors site staff and that the Site Manager and Contractors are constantly made aware of the contents through ongoing discussion.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
6	» Ensure that compliance with the EMPr is monitored through regular and comprehensive inspection of the site and surrounding areas.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that the Site Manager has input into the review and acceptance of construction methods and method statements.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that activities on site comply with all relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that a removal is ordered of any person(s) and/or equipment responsible for any contravention of the specifications of the EMPr.				-		No removal orders applicable at this stage
	» Ensure that any non-compliance or remedial measures that need to be applied are reported	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

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	» Keep records of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Independently report to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) in terms of compliance with the specifications of the EMPr and conditions of the EA (once issued).	✓✓					
	» Keep records of all reports submitted to DFFE.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	As a general mitigation strategy, the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) should be present for the site preparation and initial clearing activities to ensure the correct demarcation of no-go areas, facilitate environmental induction with construction staff and supervise any flora relocation and faunal rescue activities that may need to take place during the site clearing (i.e. during site establishment, and excavation of foundations).	✓✓					
	The ECO will be supplemented with the EPC Contractor's/Project Company's Environmental Office (EO) who will be located on site on a daily basis and will guide the EPC Contractor's/Project Company's to ensure compliance with the environmental considerations.	✓✓					
	Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment Representative and/or Environmental Officer: The Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Representative, employed by the Contractor, is responsible for managing the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr, and for the compilation of regular (usually weekly) Monitoring Reports. In addition, the SHE must act as liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues and ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager and Contractor. In some instances, a separate Environmental Officer (EO) may be appointed to support this function.	✓✓					
	The Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment Representative and/or Environmental Officer should: » Be well versed in environmental matters.	✓✓					
	» Understand the relevant environmental legislation and processes and the implementation thereof.	✓✓					
	» Understand the hierarchy of Environmental Compliance Reporting, and the implications of Non-Compliance.	✓✓					
	» Know the background of the project and understand the implementation programme.	✓✓					
	» Be able to resolve conflicts and make recommendations on site in terms of the requirements of this specification.	✓✓					
	» Keep accurate and detailed records of all EMPr-related activities on site. The EO shall keep a daily diary for monitoring the site specific activities as per project schedule.	✓✓					
	» Supervise any flora relocation and faunal rescue activities that may need to take place during the site clearing (i.e. during site establishment, and excavation of foundations) and therefore needs the relevant training/ experience. The EO will have overall responsibility for day-to day environmental management and implementation of mitigations.	✓✓					
	» The EO is responsible for reporting to the ECO on the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr and other Project Permits / Authorisations.	✓✓					
	» Ensure or otherwise train and induct all contractor's employees prior to commencement of any works.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that there is daily communication with the Site Manager regarding the monitoring of the site.	✓✓					
	» Compilation of Weekly and Monthly Monitoring Reports to be submitted to the ECO and Site Manager.	✓✓					
	» In addition, the EO/ Environmental Representative must act as project liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues and ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager, ECO and Contractor(s).	✓✓					
	Contractors and Service Providers: It is important that Contractors are aware of the responsibilities in terms of the relevant environmental legislation and the contents of this EMPr. The Contractor must appoint an Internal Environmental Officer (EO) who will be responsible for informing contractor employees and sub-contractors of their environmental obligations in terms of the environmental specifications, and for ensuring that employees are adequately experienced and properly trained in order to execute the works in a manner that will minimise environmental impacts.	✓✓					
6	The Internal Environmental Officer and Contractor's obligations in this regard include the following: » Must be fully knowledgeable on all environmental features of the construction site and the surrounding environment.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents and the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of all the licences and permits issued for the site.	✓✓					
	» Ensure a copy of the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr is easily accessible to all on-site staff members	✓✓					
	» Ensure contractor employees are familiar with the requirements of this EMPr and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the proposed access road.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that prior to commencing any site works, all contractor employees and sub-contractors must have attended environmental awareness training included in the induction training which must provide staff with an appreciation of the project's environmental requirements, and how they are to be implemented.	✓✓					

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	» Ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager and Contractor.	✓✓					
	» Manage the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr, and the compilation of regular (usually weekly) Monitoring Reports.	✓✓					
	» Keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken, including those of the Independent ECO.	✓✓					
	» Inform staff of the environmental issues as deemed necessary by the Independent ECO.	✓✓					
	All contractors (including sub-contractors and staff) and service providers are ultimately responsible for: » Ensuring adherence to the environmental management specifications.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that Method Statements are submitted to the Site Manager (and ECO) for approval before any work is undertaken.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that any instructions issued by the Site Manager on the advice of the ECO are adhered to.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a report is tabled at each site meeting, which will document all incidents that have occurred during the period before the site meeting.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a register is kept in the site office, which lists all transgressions issued by the ECO.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a register of all public complaints is maintained.	✓✓					
	Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will represent the community and assist the Owner, Contractor and the Engineer with communication between them and the community. Inform community regarding the project details, safety precautions and programme.	✓✓					
	Duties and responsibilities of the community liaison officer include: » Be available at the site offices generally between the hours of 07:00 and 09:00 and again from 15:00 until end of working day. Normal working hours will be from 07:00 am till 17:00.	✓✓					
	» Maintain an up-to-date record of potential employees within the community and provide the contractor with copies of this information.	✓✓					
	» To identify, screen and nominate labour from the community in accordance with the Contractor's requirements and determine, in consultation with the Contractor, the needs of local labour for employment and relevant technical training, where applicable.	✓✓					
	» Liaise between Contractor and labour regarding wages and conditions of employment.	✓✓					
	» Communicate daily with the Contractor on labour related issues such as numbers and skills.	✓✓					
	» Identify possible labour disputes, unrest, strikes, etc., in advance and assist in their resolution.	✓✓					
	» Have a good working knowledge of the contents of the contract document regarding labour and training matters.	✓✓					
	» Attend all meetings at which the community and/or labour is represented or discussed.	✓✓					
	» Attend contract site meetings and report on community and labour issues at these meetings.	✓✓					
	» Co-ordinate and assist with the obtaining of information regarding the community's needs (questionnaires, etc.).	✓✓					
	» Inform local labour of their conditions of temporary employment, to ensure their timeous availability and to inform them timeously of when they will be relieved.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that all labour involved in activities when tasks have been set, are fully informed of the principle of task-based work.	✓✓					
	» Attend disciplinary proceedings to ensure that hearings are fair and reasonable.	✓✓					
	» Keep a daily written record of interviews and community liaison.	✓✓					
6	» Arrange venues for training if required.	✓✓					
	» Assist with the training and education of the community regarding the correct usage of the services, where applicable.	✓✓					
	Secure site, working areas and excavations in an appropriate manner.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no activities infringe on identified no-go areas.	✓✓					
	The siting of the construction equipment camp/s must take cognisance of any sensitive areas identified in the BA Report.	✓✓					
	Ensure that vegetation is not unnecessarily cleared or removed during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Restrict the activities and movement of construction workers and vehicles to the immediate construction site and existing access roads.	✓✓					
	Access to adjacent areas to be strictly controlled.	✓✓					
	Any individuals of protected species affected by and observed within the development footprint during construction should be translocated under the supervision of the Contractor's SHE or EO.	✓✓					
	Ensure that rubble, litter, and disused construction materials are appropriately stored (if not removed daily) and then disposed regularly at licensed waste facilities.	✓✓					

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	Appropriate shaping of disturbed areas is essential. To promote successful establishment of vegetation, the slopes must not be steeper than 1(V):5(H) or 1(V):3(H) (depending on engineering input and recommendations). New slopes should resemble/mimic the natural topography of the surrounding area. Where slopes are left steeper than what is recommended for whatever reason, additional measures will be required to prevent soil erosion and to appropriately manage stormwater.	✓✓					
	Stabilizing slope regions and avoiding rocky outcrop areas could potentially limit the impact on the natural environment. Furthermore, rehabilitation of such sensitive microsites can be challenging.	✓✓					
	Reduce and control construction dust through the use of approved dust suppression techniques as and when required (i.e. whenever dust becomes apparent).	✓✓					
	Restrict construction activities to daylight hours in order to negate or reduce the visual impacts associated with lighting.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
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	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
6	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	Ablution or sanitation facilities must not be located within 100m from a watercourse or within the 1:100 year flood.	✓✓					
	Supply adequate weather and vermin proof waste collection bins and skips (covered at minimum with secured netting or shade cloth) at the site where construction is being undertaken. Separate bins should be provided for general and hazardous waste. Provision should be made for separation of waste for recycling.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » An incident reporting system is used to record non-conformances to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» EO and ECO to monitor all construction areas on a continuous basis until all construction is completed. Non-conformances will be immediately reported to the site manager.	✓✓					
	» Monitoring of vegetation clearing during construction (by contractor as part of construction contract).	✓✓					
	» Monitoring of rehabilitated areas quarterly for at least a year following the end of construction (by contractor as part of construction contract).	✓✓					
	In order to minimise impacts on flora, fauna, and ecological processes, the development footprint should be limited to the minimum necessary to accommodate the required infrastructure.	✓✓					

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	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, which must be clearly marked, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation;	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats;	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora; and	✓✓					
	Land clearance must only be undertaken immediately prior to construction activities.	✓✓					
	Retain and augment natural vegetation on all sides of the proposed project.	✓✓					
	During vegetation clearance, methods should be employed to minimise potential harm to fauna species.	✓✓					
	No dumping of litter or vegetation refuse must be allowed on-site. As such it is advised that vegetation cuttings from landscaped areas be carefully collected and disposed of at a separate waste facility	✓✓					
	Prior and during vegetation clearance any larger fauna species noted should be given the opportunity to move away from the construction machinery.	✓✓					
	Floral SCC plants must be monitored to determine integrity of in situ specimens and the health of those that have been relocated.	✓✓					
	Edge effect control needs to be implemented to prevent further degradation and potential loss of floral SCC outside of the proposed disturbance footprint area.	✓✓					
	All RDL plant species that will be lost due to clearing of vegetation must be replaced either during rehabilitation initiatives or through translocation (for those which relocation is a viable option) to suitable habitat surrounding the disturbance footprint. The relocation site will need to be fenced-off (or somehow barricaded) and monitoring of relocated / transplanted species will be essential until it is evident that the species have successfully established.	✓✓					
	The removed vegetation and any soil/sediment or silt removed from the watercourse may be temporarily stockpiled outside of the delineated boundary of the watercourse. The footprint areas of these stockpiles should be kept to a minimum, and may not exceed a height of 2 m. Should the vegetation not be suitable for reinstatement after the construction phase or be alien/invasive vegetation species, all material must be disposed of at a registered garden refuse site and may not be burned or mulched on site.	✓✓					
	Areas to be cleared must be clearly marked on-site to eliminate the potential for unnecessary clearing. No vegetation removal must be allowed outside the designated project development footprint. Restrict construction activity to demarcated areas.	✓✓					
6	Practical phased development and vegetation clearing must be practiced so that cleared areas are not left un-vegetated and vulnerable to erosion for extended periods of time. Where possible work should be restricted to one area at a time.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC.	✓✓					
	Access to adjacent areas to be strictly controlled.	✓✓					
	No harvesting of plants for firewood, medicinal or any other purposes are to be permitted	✓✓					
	No killing and poaching of any wild animal to be allowed. This should be clearly communicated to all employees, including subcontractors.	✓✓					
	Enforce ban on hunting, collecting etc. of all plants and animals or their products.	✓✓					
	No construction activity should occur near to active raptor nests should these be discovered prior to or during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Areas beyond the development footprint should be expressly off limits to construction personnel and construction vehicles and this should be communicated to them.	✓✓					
	If trenches need to be dug for electrical cabling or other purpose, these should not be left open for extended periods of time as fauna may fall in and become trapped in them. Trenches which are standing open should have places where there are soil ramps allowing fauna to escape the trench.	✓✓					
	Any fauna threatened or injured during construction should be removed to safety by a suitably qualified person, or allowed to passively vacate the area.	✓✓					
	Education of employees on the conservation importance of natural areas and fauna must be provided.	✓✓					
	All construction vehicles should adhere to clearly defined and demarcated roads	✓✓					
	No collecting of flora species to be permitted.	✓✓					
	Prior arrangements must be made with the landowners to ensure that livestock and game animals are moved to areas where they cannot be injured by vehicles traversing the area.	✓✓					
	No open fires made by the construction teams are allowable during the construction phase.	✓✓					

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	Level any remaining soil removed from the road area that remained on the surface instead of allowing small stockpiles of soil to remain on the surface.	✓✓					
	Where possible, conduct the construction activities outside of the rainy season and not on days with strong winds blowing.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Contractor's Environmental Officer (EO) to provide supervision and oversight of vegetation clearing activities within sensitive areas such as near the pan.	✓✓					
	» Supervision of all clearing and earthworks.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement an IAP Control and Eradication Programme.	✓✓					
	Avoid creating conditions in which alien plants may become established: » Keep disturbance of indigenous vegetation to a minimum.	✓✓					
	» Rehabilitate disturbed areas as quickly as possible.	✓✓					
	» Do not import soil from areas with alien plants.	✓✓					
	When alien plants are detected, these must be controlled and cleared using the recommended control measures for each species to ensure that the problem is not exacerbated or does not re-occur.	✓✓					
	Eradicate all weeds and alien invasive plants as far as practically possible and ensure that material from invasive plants are adequately destroyed and not further distributed. Continually monitor the re-emergence of these species and manage according to the invasive species management plan.	✓✓					
	Any alien and invasive vegetation removed should be taken to a registered landfill site to prevent the proliferation of alien and invasive species	✓✓					
	The use of herbicides and pesticides and other related horticultural chemicals should be carefully controlled and only applied by personnel adequately certified to apply pesticides and herbicides. It must be ensured that WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard Class 1a (extremely hazardous) or 1b (highly hazardous) are not purchased, stored or used on site along with any other nationally or internationally similarly restricted/banned products.				-		No herbicides use at this stage. If used, a registered PCO must be appointed to apply herbicides.
	To prevent the dispersal of alien seeds, construction vehicles and machinery must be washed regularly and away from any watercourse.	✓✓					
	» On-going monitoring of area by EO during construction.	✓✓					
	» Annual audit of development footprint and immediate surroundings by qualified botanist.				-		NA at this stage, ESCO monitoring on a daily basis.
	» If any alien invasive species are detected then the distribution of these should be mapped (GPS co-ordinates of plants or concentrations of plants), number of individuals (whole site or per unit area), age and/or size classes of plants and aerial cover of plants.	✓✓					
	» The results should be interpreted in terms of the risk posed to sensitive habitats within and surrounding the site.	✓✓					
	» The environmental manager/site agent should be responsible for driving this process.	✓✓					
	Ensure that routine inspections and monitoring of the access road and any instream infrastructure are undertaken to monitor any build-up of debris that will impact on structure integrity or lead to erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, monitoring to determine the establishment of indigenous vegetation and the presence of any alien or invasive plant species.	✓✓					
	It is imperative that all preparatory and foundational construction works be undertaken during the driest period of the year when there is no flow within the watercourses, and thus no diversion of flow would be necessary.	✓✓					
6	The removed vegetation and any soil/sediment or silt removed from the watercourse may be temporarily stockpiled outside of the delineated boundary of the watercourse. The footprint areas of these stockpiles should be kept to a minimum, and may not exceed a height of 2 m. Should the vegetation not be suitable for reinstatement after the construction phase or be alien/invasive vegetation species, all material must be disposed of at a registered garden refuse site and may not be burned or mulched on site.	✓✓					
	The reaches of the EDLs where no activities are planned to occur must be considered no-go areas. These no-go areas can be marked at a maximum distance of 5m upstream and downstream of the proposed access road crossing. This5m buffer area would allow for construction personal, vehicles (if applicable) to enter the watercourse crossing where the road is proposed to be constructed.	✓✓					
	Care must be taken to ensure that no scouring or erosion occurs as a result of the proposed culvert crossing. Installation of riprap or gabion mattresses and/or concrete aprons associated with any culverts.	✓✓					Implementation of stormwater control measures along the access road continued this month
	All construction material (with specific mention of prefabricated culvert structures) must be stockpiled in the laydown area and must only be imported to the construction site when required.	✓✓					
	Machinery/vehicles used to install culvert structures remain on the existing road surface and may not enter the watercourses.	✓✓					

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	No mixed concrete may be deposited outside of the designated construction footprint. As far as possible, concrete mixing should be restricted to the contractor laydown area. Additionally, batter / dagga board mixing trays and impermeable sumps should be provided, onto which any mixed concrete can be deposited while it awaits placing.	✓✓					
	Any concrete potentially spilled outside of the demarcated area must be promptly removed and taken to a suitably licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Ensure that routine inspections and monitoring of any instream infrastructure are undertaken to monitor any build-up of debris that will impact on structure integrity or lead to erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, monitoring to determine the establishment of indigenous vegetation and the presence of any alien or invasive plant species.	✓✓					
	Contractors must be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow if they find sites. All staff should also be familiarised with procedures for dealing with heritage objects/sites.	✓✓					
	Any substantial fossil remains (e.g. vertebrate bones and teeth, shells) encountered during excavation should be reported to ECPHRA for possible mitigation by a professional palaeontologist.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If concentrations of historical and pre-colonial archaeological heritage material and/or human remains (including graves and burials) are uncovered during construction, all work must cease immediately and be reported to ECPHRA so that systematic and professional investigation/excavation can be undertaken. Phase 2 mitigation in the form of test-pitting/sampling or systematic excavations and collections of the pre-colonial shell middens and associated artefacts will then be conducted to establish the contextual status of the sites and possibly remove the archaeological deposit before development activities continue.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses, fossil wood or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible ECO/EO/Environmental Representative should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA, i.e. The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority, as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, at the Proponent's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy) by a suitably qualified palaeontologist.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
6	A chance find procedure must be developed and implemented in the event that archaeological or palaeontological resources are found. In the case where the proposed development activities bring these materials to the surface, work must cease and HWC must be contacted immediately.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Observation of excavation activities by the EO throughout construction phase.	✓✓					
	» Supervision of all clearing and earthworks.	✓✓					
	» Due care taken during earthworks and disturbance of land by all staff and any heritage objects found reported.	✓✓					
	» Appropriate permits obtained from HWC prior to the disturbance or destruction of heritage sites (if required).				-		Noted, no permit requirements at this stage
	» An incident reporting system will be used to record non-conformances to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Implement appropriate dust suppression measures on a regular basis along the gravel access road and on the proposed site.	✓✓					
	Use of dust suppressants on roads and limit development of new roads.	✓✓					
	Appropriate dust suppressant must be applied on all gravel roads associated, exposed areas and stockpiles associated to the project as required to minimise/control airborne dust.	✓✓					
	Speed of construction vehicles must be restricted to 40km/hr on all roads within the site.	✓✓					
	Dust-generating activities or earthworks may need to be rescheduled or the frequency of application of dust control/suppressant increased during periods of high winds if visible dust is blowing toward nearby residences outside the site.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas must be re-vegetated as soon as practicable in line with the progression of construction activities.				-		Noted, rehabilitation (i.e. re-vegetation) has not been undertaken at this stage. Soil levelling and landscaping has been undertaken along sections of the road verges with some re-seeding by hand
	Vehicles and equipment must be maintained in a road-worthy condition at all times.	✓✓					
	All vehicles and containers used for moving waste must encapsulate the waste, which prevents the waste from causing odours and from escaping or blowing around the site. This will also prevent leachate material from spilling out of the containers, which is hazardous.	✓✓					

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	Monitoring must be undertaken to ensure emissions are not exceeding the prescribed levels via the following methods: » Immediate reporting by personnel of any potential or actual issues with nuisance dust or emissions to the Site Manager.	✓✓					
	» A complaints register must be maintained, in which any complaints from residents/the community will be logged, and thereafter complaints will be investigated and, where appropriate, acted upon.	✓✓					
	» Dustfall monitoring at the homesteads along the access road. Measured daily dustfall rates should not exceed the acceptable dustfall standards for residential areas.				-		NA, no homesteads along the access road
	» Annual emissions monitoring campaign (as per conditions of the AEL), by independent contractor, on all engine stacks.				-		NA, no AEL is required or in place
	» Annual emissions reporting (as per conditions of the AEL)				-		NA, see above
	» Once per year a 7-day ambient monitoring campaign at (minimum) 4 fence-line locations using passive sampling techniques. Monitoring of SO2, NO2, CO, and VOCs				-		NA, see above
	Construction method and materials should be carefully considered in view of waste reduction, re-use, and recycling opportunities.	✓✓					
	Construction contractors must provide specific detailed waste management plans to deal with all waste streams.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no litter, refuse, wastes, rubbish, rubble, debris and builders wastes generated on the premises be placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties, and that the waste is disposed of at dumping site as approved by the Council.	✓✓					
	Waste disposal at the construction site must be avoided by separating and trucking out of waste.	✓✓					
	Specific areas must be designated on-site for the temporary management of various waste streams, i.e. general refuse, construction waste (wood and metal scrap), and contaminated waste as required. Location of such areas must seek to minimise the potential for impact on the surrounding environment, including prevention of contaminated runoff, seepage, and vermin control.	✓✓					
	Where practically possible, construction and general wastes on-site must be reused or recycled. Bins and skips must be available on-site for collection, separation, and storage of waste streams (such as wood, metals, general refuse etc.).	✓✓					
	Disposal of waste must be in accordance with relevant legislative requirements, including the use of licensed contractors.	✓✓					
	Uncontaminated waste must be removed at least weekly for disposal, if feasible; other wastes must be removed for recycling/ disposal at an appropriate frequency.	✓✓					
	Hydrocarbon waste must be contained and stored in sealed containers within an appropriately bunded area and clearly labelled.	✓✓					
	Waste must be kept to a minimum and must be transported by approved waste transporters to sites designated for their disposal.	✓✓					
6	No liquid waste, including grey water, may be discharged into any water body or drainage line. All sewage disposal to take place at a registered and operational wastewater treatment works. Slips of disposal to be retained as proof of responsible disposal.	✓✓					
	All liquid wastes should be contained in appropriately sealed vessels/ponds within the footprint of the development, and be disposed of at a designated waste management facility after use.	✓✓					
	Ensure compliance with all national, regional and local legislation with regard to the storage, handling and disposal of hydrocarbons, chemicals, solvents and any other harmful and hazardous substances and materials. The onus is on the Contractor to identify and interpret the applicable legislation. Hazardous waste to be disposed of at a registered landfill site.	✓✓					
	Documentation (waste manifest) must be maintained detailing the quantity, nature, and fate of any regulated waste. Waste disposal records must be available for review at any time.	✓✓					
	SABS approved spill kits to be available and easily accessible.	✓✓					
	Regularly serviced chemical toilet facilities and/or septic tank must be used to ensure appropriate control of sewage.	✓✓					
	Daily inspection of all chemical toilets and septic tanks must be performed by environmental representatives on site.	✓✓					
	In the event where sewage is discharged into the environment, all contaminated vegetation/ rock and soil must be removed immediately and treated as hazardous waste.	✓✓					
	Ensure that the below ground storage of the septic tank can withstand the external forces of the surrounding pressure. The area above the tank must be demarcated to prevent any vehicles or heavy machinery from driving around the tank.	✓✓					A conservancy tank is utilised at the site office/camp, not septic tanks
	Under no circumstances may waste be burnt on site.	✓✓					
	Where a registered waste site is not available close to the construction site, provide a method statement with regard to waste management.	✓✓					
	Waste manifests must be provided for all waste streams generated on site, and must be kept on site.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Implement an integrated waste management approach that is based on waste minimisation and incorporates reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal where appropriate. Where solid waste is disposed of, such disposal shall only occur at a landfill licensed in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
	Upon the completion of construction, the area must be cleared of potentially polluting materials. Spoil stockpiles must also be removed and appropriately disposed of or the materials re-used for an appropriate purpose.				-		Noted, construction is not yet completed
	Upon the completion of construction, all sanitation facilities (including chemical toilets) must be removed, as well as the associated waste to be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site.				-		Noted, construction is not yet completed
	Litter generated by the construction crew must be collected in rubbish bins and disposed of weekly, or at an appropriate frequency, at registered waste disposal sites.	✓✓					
	All building rubble, solid and liquid waste etc. generated during the construction activities must be disposed of as necessary at an appropriately licensed refuse facility.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no refuse wastes are burnt on the premises or on surrounding premises. No fires will be allowed on site.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no litter, refuse, wastes, rubbish, rubble, debris and builders wastes generated on the premises be placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties during or after the construction period of the project and that the waste is disposed of at dumping site as approved by the Council.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Observation and supervision of waste management practices throughout construction phase.	✓✓					
	» Waste collection will be monitored on a regular basis.	✓✓					
	» Waste documentation completed.	✓✓					
	» Proof of disposal of sewage at an appropriate wastewater treatment works.	✓✓					
	Method Statements must be compiled for all activities which affect any aspect of the environment and should be applied consistently to all activities. Specific areas to be addressed in the method statement: pre, during and post construction include: » Site establishment (which explains all activities from induction training to offloading, construction sequence for site establishment and the different amenities and to be established etc. Including a site camp plan indicating all of these).	✓✓					
	» Preparation of the site (i.e. clearing vegetation, compacting soils and removing existing infrastructure and waste).	✓✓					
	» Soil management/stockpiling and erosion control.	✓✓					
	» Excavations and backfilling procedure.	✓✓					
	» Stipulate norms and standards for water supply and usage (i.e.: comply strictly to licence and legislation requirements and restrictions).	✓✓					
	» Storm water method statement.	✓✓					
	» Ablution facilities (placement, maintenance, management and servicing).	✓✓					
	Solid Waste Management: - Description of the waste storage facilities (on site and accumulative). - Placement of waste stored (on site and accumulative). - Management and collection of waste process. - Recycle, re-use and removal process and procedure.	✓✓					
6	Liquid waste management: » Design, establish, maintain and operate suitable pollution control facilities necessary to prevent discharge of water containing polluting matter or visible suspended materials into the surrounding environment. Should grey water (i.e. water from basins, showers, baths, kitchen sinks etc.) need to be disposed of, link into an existing facility where possible. Where no facilities are available, grey water runoff must be controlled to ensure no seepage into the surrounding environment occurs.	✓✓					
	Dust and noise pollution: - Describe the necessary measures to ensure that noise from construction activities is maintained within lawfully acceptable levels. - Procedure to control dust at all times on the site, access roads and spoil sites (dust control shall be sufficient so as not to have significant impacts in terms of the biophysical and social environments). These impacts include visual pollution, decreased safety due to reduced visibility, negative effects on human health and the ecology due to dust particle accumulation.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Hazardous substance storage (ensure compliance with all national, regional and local legislation with regard to the storage of oils, fuels, lubricants, solvents, wood treatments, bitumen, cement, pesticides and any other harmful and hazardous substances and materials. South African National Standards apply). - Lists of all potentially hazardous substances to be used. - Appropriate handling, storage and disposal procedures. - Prevention protocol of accidental contamination of soil at storage and handling areas. - All storage areas, (i.e. for harmful substances appropriately bunded with a suitable collection point for accidental spills must be implemented and drip trays underneath dispensing mechanisms including leaking engines/machinery). - Fire prevention and management measures on site.	✓✓					
	» Fauna and flora protection process on and off site (i.e. removal to reintroduction or replanting, if necessary). - Rehabilitation, re-vegetation process and bush clearing.	✓✓					
	» Incident and accident reporting protocol.	✓✓					
	» General administration.	✓✓					
	» Designate access road and the protocols while roads are in use.	✓✓					
	» Requirements on gate control protocols.	✓✓					
	The Contractor may not commence the activity covered by the Method Statement until it has been approved by the Site Manager (with input from the ECO), except in the case of emergency activities and then only with the consent of the Site Manager. Approval of the Method Statement will not absolve the Contractor from their obligations or responsibilities in terms of their contract. Failure to submit a method statement may result in suspension of the activity concerned until such time as a method statement has been submitted and approved.	✓✓					
	The Contractors obligations in this regard include the following: » All Employees must have a basic understanding of the key environmental features of the construction site and the surrounding environment. This includes the discussion/explanation of site environmental matters during toolbox talks.	✓✓					
	» The content and requirements of Method Statements are to be clearly explained to all plant operators and general workers. All staff acting in a supervisory capacity are to have copies of the relevant Method Statements and be aware of the contents thereof.	✓✓					
6	» Ensuring that a copy of the EMPr is readily available on-site, and that all senior site staff are aware of the location and have access to the document. Senior site staff will be familiar with the requirements of the EMPr and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the access road.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that, prior to commencing any site works, all employees and sub-contractors have attended an Environmental Awareness Training session. The training session must provide the site staff with an appreciation of the project's environmental requirements, and how they are to be implemented. - Records must be kept of those that have completed the relevant training. - Training should be done either in a written or verbal format but must be appropriate for the receiving audience. - Refresher sessions must be held to ensure the contractor staff are aware of their environmental obligations as practically possible.	✓✓					
	» All sub-contractors must have a copy of the EMPr and sign a declaration/ acknowledgement that they are aware and familiar with the contents and requirements of the EMPr and that they will conduct work in such a manner as to ensure compliance with the requirements of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Contractors and main sub-contractors should have a basic training in the identification of archaeological sites/objects, and protected flora and fauna that may be encountered on the site.	✓✓					
	» Awareness of any other environmental matters, which are deemed to be necessary by the ECO.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that employee information posters, outlining the environmental "do's" and "don'ts" (as per the environmental awareness training course) are erected at prominent locations throughout the site.	✓✓					
	The EO, in consultation with the contractor, shall ensure that all construction workers receive an induction presentation, as well as on-going environmental education and awareness, on the importance and implications of the EMPr and the environmental requirements it prescribes. The presentation shall be conducted, as far as is possible, in the employees' language of choice. The contractor should provide a translator from their staff for the purpose of translating should this be necessary.	✓✓					
	As a minimum, induction training should include: » Explanation of the importance of complying with the EMPr;	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	» Explanation of the importance of complying with the Environmental Authorisation; » Discussion of the potential environmental impacts of construction activities; » Awareness regarding sensitivities on the site, including sensitive plant species (including the use of visual aids and on-site identification); » The benefits of improved personal performance; » Employees' roles and responsibilities, including emergency preparedness (this should be combined with this induction, but presented by the contractor's Health and Safety Representative); » Explanation of the mitigation measures that must be implemented when carrying out their activities; and » Explanation of the specifics of this EMPr and its specification (no-go areas, etc.).						
	Environmental Awareness Training must take the form of an on-site talk and demonstration by the EO/ECO before the commencement of site establishment and construction on site. The education/awareness programme should be aimed at all levels of management and construction workers within the contractor team.	✓✓					
	A record of attendance of this training must be maintained by the EO/ECO on site. Proof of awareness training should be kept on record. Environmental induction training must be presented to all persons who are to work on the site – be it for short or long durations; Contractor's or Engineer's staff; administrative or site staff; sub-contractors or visitors to site.	✓✓					
	This induction training should be undertaken by the Contractor's Environmental Officer and should include discussing Wolf Wind Power (RF) (Pty) Ltd's environmental policy and values, the function of the EMPr and Contract Specifications and the importance and reasons for compliance to these. The induction training must highlight overall do's and don'ts on site and clarify the repercussions of not complying with these.	✓✓					
	The non-conformance reporting system must be explained during the induction as well. Opportunity for questions and clarifications must form part of this training.	✓✓					
	Toolbox talks should be held on a scheduled and regular basis (at least twice a month) where foremen, environmental and safety representatives of different components of the works and sub-consultants hold talks relating to environmental practices and safety awareness on site. These talks should also include discussions on possible common incidents occurring on site and ones recommended by the on-site EO and the prevention of reoccurrence thereof. Records of attendance and the awareness talk subject must be kept on file.	✓✓					
6	A monitoring programme must be in place not only to ensure conformance with the EMPr, but also to monitor any environmental issues and impacts which have not been accounted for in the EMPr that are, or could result in significant environmental impacts for which corrective action is required.	✓✓					
	The period and frequency of monitoring will be stipulated by the Environmental Authorisation (once issued). Where this is not clearly dictated, the Developer will determine and stipulate the period and frequency of monitoring required in consultation with relevant stakeholders and authorities. The Technical Director/ Project Manager will ensure that the monitoring is conducted and reported.	✓✓					
	The aim of the monitoring and auditing process would be to monitor the implementation of the specified environmental specifications, in order to: » Monitor and audit compliance with the prescriptive and procedural terms of the environmental specifications;	✓✓					
	» Ensure adequate and appropriate interventions to address non-compliance;	✓✓					
	» Ensure adequate and appropriate interventions to address environmental degradation;	✓✓					
	» Provide a mechanism for the lodging and resolution of public complaints;	✓✓					
	» Ensure appropriate and adequate record keeping related to environmental compliance;	✓✓					
	» Determine the effectiveness of the environmental specifications and recommend the requisite changes and updates based on audit outcomes, in order to enhance the efficacy of environmental management on site; and	✓✓					
	» Aid in communication and feedback to authorities and stakeholders.	✓✓					
	All supervisory staff including Foremen, Engineers, and the ECO must be provided the means to be able to submit non-conformance reports to the Site Manager. Non-conformance reports will describe, in detail, the cause, nature and effects of any environmental non-conformance by the Contractor.	✓✓					
	The non-conformance report will be updated on completion of the corrective measures indicated on the finding sheet. The report must indicate that the remediation measures have been implemented timeously and that the non-conformance can be closed-out to the satisfaction of the Site Manager and ECO.	✓✓					
	A monitoring report will be compiled by the ECO on a monthly basis and must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring at DFFE for their records. This report should include details of the activities undertaken in the reporting period, any non-conformances or incidents recorded, corrective action required, and details of those non-conformances or incidents which have been closed out. The contractor must ensure that all waste manifests are provided to the ECO on a monthly basis in order to inform and update the DFFE regarding waste related activities.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The holder of the Environmental Authorisation must, for the period during which the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the DFFE.	✓✓					
	An environmental internal audit must be conducted and submitted every 3 months and an external audit must be conducted once a year. An annual audit report must be compiled and submitted to DFFE until the completion of the construction and rehabilitation. This report must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions and the requirements of the EMPr.	✓✓					ESCO and ECO undertaking monthly audits
	A final environmental audit report must be compiled by an independent auditor and be submitted to DFFE upon completion of the construction and rehabilitation activities. The report must be submitted within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities. This report must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions and the requirements of the EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
Operational and Decommissioning Phases							
7	N/A				-		Not yet applicable at this stage of the project

Summary calculation					
283	0	0	16	0	**299** (total no. of conditions)
283	0	0	16	0	**283** (audited), **16** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(283x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (283x2) x100
EMPr Compliance					**100%**

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August 2025

ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf 132kV 13.4km Overhead Powerline and Switching Station near Wolwefontein, Eastern Cape Province

August 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

August 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisation and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

03 September 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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Observations and recommendations are the result of practices and conditions observed and information made available to us in various forms at the time of our site visits. They do not purport to refer to or guarantee compliance with local or government regulations which may be applicable to such practices and conditions. This report should not be considered a definitive listing of all existing risks nor an absolute solution to all indicated risks, or hazards present from time to time in the Client Organisation. The report should always be considered in its entirety; individual sentences, paragraphs or sections of the report should not be used in isolation.

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf 132kV 13.4km Overhead Powerline and Switching Station near Wolwefontein
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	00
DATE	03/09/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	03/09/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	09/09/2025	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	03 September 2025	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	03 September 2025	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	03 September 2025	Electronic
Queen Mothiba	DFFE (Environment Impact & Pollution Directorate)	09 September 2025	Electronic

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the new Wolf 13.4km 132kV Overhead Powerline Line ("**OHPL**") and Switching Station near Wolwefontein in the Eastern Cape Province. The purpose of this project is to connect the OHPL with another authorised infrastructure development project, namely the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**), to the national electricity grid. The route of the OHPL traverses for 13.4km from the Wolf WEF to Wolf Substation ("**SS**") situated approximately 3km to the south of the small village station of Kleinpoort which is approximately 7km south-east of Wolwefontein along the R75 main tar road.

The independent ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EAs"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

This report provides insight into the overall compliance performance and a summary of any environmental challenges or opportunities, along with potential environmental risks through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) EA with ref no. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2
b) Generic EMPrs for the OHPL and Substation
a) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework
b) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the 13.4km OHPL project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the project

Project name	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPrs	Date
Wolf 132kV 13.4km Overhead Powerline and Switching Station near Wolwefontein, Eastern Cape Province	14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2	02 Feb 2020	Generic OHPL EMPr (Zutari, 2022) & Generic Substation Infrastructure EMPr (Zutari, 2022)	Mar 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake daily inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) *Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and*
b) *Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.*

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in July 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken on 25th August 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~17.5 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
Fax	+27 86 555 0693
Email	craigb@ncc-group.co.za
Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional body registration	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("**SACNASP**") Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa ("**EAPASA**")
Affiliations	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa ("**IAIAsa**") Southern African Society of Aquatic Scientists ("**SASAqS**") Zoological Society of Southern Africa ("**ZSSA**")
Qualifications	MSc, BSc (Hons), BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

From project inception Optipower had originally been contracted by Murray and Roberts to construct the 13.4km OHPL however a full transition and handover of the responsibility to Concor was undertaken between April and May 2025 due to Murray and Roberts ceasing to operate and function as a business. The ESCO provides weekly updates of the progress of activities on site. Construction work activities underway during August 2025 included the following:

- Rehabilitation works and addressing of snag-list items along the OHPL
- Final relocation of remaining materials from the Wolwefontein laydown area to the Mayogi laydown area

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in August 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas are provided at the contractor's main site offices/laydown areas for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to licensed waste facilities. There are dedicated waste storage areas including wheelie bins and general waste skips available at the Mayogi laydown area. A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes.

[1]12m³ general waste was disposed of in the month of August 2025 with no recycled waste taken for recycling. Where applicable, any cleared alien vegetation remaining stockpiled on parts of the servitude or around the site must be treated as waste and disposed of at a registered licensed landfill.

4.2 Hazardous waste

A large 6m³ hazardous waste skip is located at the Mayogi laydown area which is serviced by Oricol. [2]6m³ hazardous waste was disposed of in August 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

Mobile chemical ablution facilities are available on site. The service provider, East Cape Toilet Hire, services the mobile ablution facilities for the OHPL construction areas once per week and disposes the waste at the Fishwater Flats disposal site.

The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in August 2025 amounted to [3]19 079L. No greywater was disposed of this month. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the laydown areas and working areas to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits are available at each site where work activities are underway. The various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring such as access control, locked gates, oil spill kits, drip trays and barricading were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspection.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Bird flight diverters were delivered to site at the end of April 2025 and fitment to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the WK OHPL commenced promptly at the end of April. The ECO commends the response and actions taken to fit the devices and at this stage, they have been fitted to the entire length of the 13.4km OHPL.

[1,2,3] Total combined monthly amount / volume for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR. As per the EMPr, alien invasive plant ("**AIP**") species must be manually removed and destroyed by being discarded as waste at a recognised licensed landfill. The contractor is not permitted to mulch or compost AIPs or to bury or dump such anywhere on site. Burning of cleared AIPs on site is also not permitted, any burning is required to be undertaken at a landfill site. There are currently no major AIP problems on most of the WK line apart from what existed prior to project commencement, primarily *Opuntia* (prickly pear) species.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no. 27/2/2/N240/3/3 is available for the construction and operation of the 132kV OHPL within the regulated area of a watercourse as per section 21(i) of the NWA i.e. "*altering the bed, banks, course, or characteristics of a watercourse*". This GA has relevance and applies primarily to stringing activity along the OHPL where pilot cables have been and will continue to be either pulled manually on foot across drainage lines / watercourses and also to allow for vehicles to traverse across existing roads through ephemeral/episodic watercourses.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is comprised of large rocks and boulders in some locations, is separately stockpiled and as and where required, is being shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas. Due to strength test failures for several of the OHPL tower foundations due to the nature of the *in-situ* original soil material, suitable G5 material was imported and used for backfilling purposes leaving behind a soil excess. Any excess of the original subsoil material can be appropriately spread over and around the tower stay anchors and/or used for the repair/rehabilitation of damaged access roads traversing the farm properties. Any excess (unwanted) imported G5 material should be removed as part of rehabilitation.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Access Roads

Existing farm access roads are all traversable and remain in a general good condition with little to no erosion observed during the audit. The cleared access route along the servitude centre line is also accessible with 4x4 vehicles with the exception of the tower positions situated on the steep ridge leading up to the Wolf WEF. Any erosion and damage to roads should be addressed as part of ongoing repairs and rehabilitation until project completion.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates during stringing activities are being implemented. Gates are opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit and communicated via a project-specific WhatsApp Group to keep track of persons opening and closing gates correctly. Barricading should continue to be maintained around any and all open excavations to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and subsequent landowner conflict and damage claims. Daily inspections and weekly reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

The OHPL contractor which is now Concor (previously Optipower) is utilising existing buildings and previously disturbed areas for a site office based in Kleinpoort and has been utilising two laydown areas. The Wolwefontein laydown area is situated approximately 7km from Kleinpoort whilst the Mayogi laydown area is based near the Daniell Cheetah Project adjacent to the main R75 tar road. This month the Contractor was in the final stages of relocating all materials and containers from the Wolwefontein laydown area to the Mayogi laydown area.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the OPHL contractor during August 2025 included topics focusing on risks of bees and wasps at work, understanding the contents of safety data sheets and concrete and cement impacts on watercourses.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during August 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. No NCRs were recorded for the month of August 2025. The ECO NCR register is provided below (**Table 3**).

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date

NCR No.	Issue Date	NCR Description	Recommended Corrective Action for NCR Closure	Corrective Action(s) Taken	Status	NCR Closure Date
1	02 April 2025	Delayed fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Prioritise the fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Bird diverters were ordered, delivered to site with installation commencing at the end of April 2025	Closed	30 April 2025

12 REHABILITATION

Natural rehabilitation and vegetation re-growth along the SW OHPL servitude is evident in many areas where stringing has been completed aided by the summer rainfall months (**Photo 1** & **Photo 4**). Excavated topsoil and subsoil has generally been backfilled, shaped and levelled over the tower foundation and guy anchor excavations to match the surrounding topography as construction activities have been completed in sequence. Less re-growth can be observed in several areas where construction disturbances have been more recent and there is some damage to farm roads as a result of heavier vehicles getting stuck during wet conditions. At the top of the ridge near the WEF substation the foundations around the stay anchors of WK61 have been backfilled however some rehabilitation is still required to level the ground levels to match the natural topography more closely. Ongoing monitoring is recommended until project completion.

As part of the rehabilitation phase and prior to handover of the OHPL to Eskom, it is recommended that the Contractor obtains in writing from the landowners that rehabilitation has been carried out satisfactorily on their properties. Where applicable, it should be agreed what mut be done with any excess soil and/or rock material at tower positions on the servitude. Spreading and levelling subsoil, topsoil and small rocks around the stay anchors is the likely best option. Any temporary watercourse crossings should also be removed as part of rehabilitation unless authorised to remain in perpetuity by the GA.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators

("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit on 25th August 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EAs and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management
    viii. Environmental awareness
    ix. Rehabilitation
    x. Record-keeping and document control

- Documentation review. This included:
    i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements
    ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings
    iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented
    iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification

- Audit Report compilation. This included:
    i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
    ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;
ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and
iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not Auditable/Audited** (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable. No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*'

and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;
ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;
iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;
iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;
v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of four hundred and eighty one (**481**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, four hundred and seven (**407**) are **compliant,** zero (**0**) are **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) are **partially-compliant**, seventy (**70**) were **not audited/applicable** and four (**4**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). It is

recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

18.1 Major improvements required

None.

18.2 Minor improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **100%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EA and EMPrs (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the August 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EA and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf 132kV 13.4km OHPL, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**13.4km OHPL EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	57	0	0	15	4	(100%)
2	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation** (dated March 2022)	350	0	0	55	0	(100%)
	Overall total no. conditions	407	0	0	70	4	**481**
	Audited conditions	**407**	-	-	-	-	**814** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	814	0	0	-	-	**814** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[814+0+0)] / 814} x100					**100%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	84.62 %	0%	0%	14.55%	0.83%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue with the implementation of appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required.
- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue to monitor, remove and dispose of invasive vegetation from the construction footprints.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Based on the OHPL EMPr where it is recommended that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware as a precautionary measure, it may be appropriate to confirm with the avian specialist and Eskom if bird perches are required.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase (construction) of the WEF development, it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EA, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Proposed Corrective Action	Action Status	Closure status

**The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site*

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
002	02 Apr 2025	Delayed fitment of bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Within ~1 month (start May 2025)	Prioritise the fitment of the bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Fitment of bird diverters commenced at the end of April 2025	30 Apr 2025

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo 1: View of OHPL between WK6 and WK8; stringing and installation of bird diverters has been completed

Photo 2: View of WK4R feeding into Wolf SS

Photo 3: Concrete culvert pipe to be removed from WK5

Photo 4: Re-growth of vegetation around WK5 guy anchor

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Feb 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The preferred Alternative 1 (transmission line) for the Wolf 132kV Overhead Powerline and switching station to be located within the Dr Beyers Naude and Sundays River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved as per the geographic coordinates cited in the table in the EA.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
6	The holder of the authorisation must notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.				-		Noted
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of the first issue of this Environmental Authorisation issued on 14 September 2015 (i.e. the authorisation lapses on 14 September 2025). If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken. The Environmental Authorisation will not be extended further.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (twelve) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	A copy of the final site layout plan must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout plan.	✓✓					
13	The site layout plan must include the following:						
13.1	Connection routes (including pylon positions) to the distribution /transmission network;	✓✓					
13.2	Service track and existing and upgraded roads and tracks indicating width (construction period width and operation period width);	✓✓					
13.3	Permanent lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.4	Construction period lay down footprint;	✓✓					
13.5	Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;	✓✓					
13.6	The location of heritage sites;	✓✓					
13.7	Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation including its entire footprint;	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
13.8	Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads);	✓✓					
13.9	Cut and fill areas at Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site sub-station indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill;	✓✓					
13.10	Borrow pits;	✓✓					
13.11	Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material);	✓✓					
13.12	All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;	✓✓					
13.13	Buildings;	✓✓					
13.14	All "no-go" areas;	✓✓					
13.15	A map combining the final layout plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map.	✓✓					
14	The applicant must appoint a qualified botanical and fauna specialist to ground-truth every footprint and their recommendation must inform the final layout of the wind energy facility and EMPr to be submitted to be submitted to the department for approval.	✓✓					
15	The Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) for the 132kV powerline infrastructure and the Generic EMPr for the Substation infrastructure (Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation), submitted as part of the Application for Amendment of the Environmental Authorisation dated November 2021, must be amended to include measures as dictated by the final site lay-out map and micro-siting; and the provisions of this environmental authorisation. Once amended, the final EMPr must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. Once approved the EMPrs must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
16	The generic EMPr for the powerline infrastructure and the generic EMPr for Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site Substation Infrastructure must be properly completed and must include the following amendments;	✓✓					
16.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr for the powerline and substation;	✓✓					
16.2	All mitigation measures as listed in the specialist reports for the powerline and substation must be included in the EMPrs and implemented;	✓✓					
16.3	The requirements and conditions of this environmental authorisation.	✓✓					
16.4	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
16.5	A final site layout map for the powerline and Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation, superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the location of the powerline and Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation as stated in the EIAr and this Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
17	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
18	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		NA at this stage
19	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the EIAr be discovered.				-		NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
20	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 27 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		NA at this stage
21	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		NA at this stage
22	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		NA at this stage
23	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		NA at this stage
24	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		NA at this stage

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
MONITORING							
25	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
25.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
25.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
25.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
25.4	A detailed incident (including spillage of bitumen, fuels, chemicals, or any other material) and complaint register must be kept on site indicating how these issues were addressed, what rehabilitation measures were taken and what preventative measures were implemented to avoid re-occurrence of incidents/complaints.	✓✓					Managed daily on site between ESCO and Contractor
25.5	In addition the ECO must maintain the following on site: a weekly site diary, copies of all reports submitted to the Department; and a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities.	✓✓					Updates provided in this monthly report assisted and facilitated by the full-time ESCO
25.6	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		NA at this stage
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
26	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
27	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
28	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
29	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
30	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
31	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
32	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
32	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
34	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
35	Should any historical, cultural, palaeontological resources and graves being found during the construction of the project, all construction activities must be suspended and Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority together with the heritage specialists who surveyed and compiled HIA reports must be alerted so that the find can be investigated and mitigation measures proposed.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological resources or graves discovered at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors. The input of an avifaunal specialist must be obtained for the fitting of the anti-collision devices onto specific sections of the line once the exact positions of the towers have been surveyed and pegged. Flappers must be fitted in place so that they do not drift along the line and be readily and cost effectively installed on or removed from the existing lines.	✓✓					Bird flight diverters were delivered to site during April 2025 and fitment commenced at that time. At this stage the devices have been fitted to the full length of the 13.4km OHPL
37	The applicant must ensure that all the "No-go" areas are clearly demarcated (using fencing and appropriate signage) before construction commences.	✓✓					
38	The applicant must ensure that the National Noise Control Regulations and SANS10103:2008 are adhered to and reasonable measures to limit noise from the work site are implemented.						
39	Areas around fuel tanks must be bunded or contained in an appropriate manner as per the requirements of SABS 089:1999 Part 1.	✓✓					
40	Leakage of fuel must be avoided at all times and if spillage occurs, it must be remedied immediately.	✓✓					
41	Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses.	✓✓					
42	The applicant must ensure that poaching, hunting and killing of animals on site during the construction phase of the project is strictly not allowed under any circumstances. In addition, firearms or any other hunting weapons must not be permitted on site.	✓✓					
43	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
44	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
45	Liaison with land owners/farm managers must be done prior to construction in order to provide sufficient time for them to plan their activities.	✓✓					
GENERAL							
46	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
46.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
46.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
46.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
47	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.					-	Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
57	0	0	15	4	**76** (total no. of conditions)
57	0	0	-	-	**57** (audited) **19** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(57x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (57x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated March 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	Roles and responsibilities						
	Developer's Project Manager (DPM) The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMPr and any conditions of approval from the competent authority (CA). Where required, an environmental control officer (ECO) must be contracted by the Project Developer to objectively monitor the implementation of the EMPr according to relevant environmental legislation, and the conditions of the environmental authorisation (EA). The Project Developer is further responsible for providing and giving mandate to enable the ECO to perform responsibilities, and he must ensure that the ECO is integrated as part of the project team while remaining independent.	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA; Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Developer and its Contractor(s); Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Monitor the implementation of the EMPr throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMPr implementation; and Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation	✓✓					
	Developer Site Supervisor (DSS) The DSS reports directly to the DPM, oversees site works, liaises with the contractor(s) and the ECO. The DSS is responsible for the day to day implementation of the EMPr and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Ensure that all contractors identify a contractor's Environmental Officer (cEO); Must be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA. Oversees site works, liaison with Contractor, DPM and ECO; Must ensure that all landowners have the relevant contact details of the site staff, ECO and cEO; Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Will issue all non-compliances to contractors; and Ratify the Monthly Environmental Report.	✓✓					
4	*Environmental Control Officer (ECO)* The ECO is to conduct periodic site inspections, attend regular site meetings, pre-empt problems and suggest mitigation and be available to advise on incidental issues that arise. The ECO is also required to conduct compliance audits, verifying the monitoring reports submitted by the cEO. The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager regarding all environmental matters.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager, who in turn reports back to the Contractor and potential and Registered Interested & Affected Parties' (RI&AP's), as required. Issues of non-compliance raised by the ECO must be taken up by the Project Manager and resolved with the Contractor as per the conditions of his contract.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Decisions regarding environmental procedures, specifications and requirements which have a cost implication (i.e. those that are deemed to be a variation, not allowed for in the Performance Specification) must be endorsed by the Project Manager. The ECO must also, as specified by the EA, report to the relevant CA as and when required.	✓✓					
	The responsibilities of the ECO will include the following: - Be aware of the findings and conclusions of all EA related to the development;	✓✓					
	- Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr;	✓✓					
	- Be conversant with relevant environmental legislation, policies and procedures, and ensure compliance with them;	✓✓					
	Undertake regular and comprehensive site inspections / audits of the construction site according to the generic EMPr and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMPr and environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Compilation and administration of an environmental monitoring plan to ensure that the environmental management measures are implemented and are effective;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Monitoring the performance of the Contractors and ensuring compliance with the EMPr and associated Method Statements;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In consultation with the Developer Site Supervisor order the removal of person(s) and/or equipment which are in contravention of the specifications of the EMPr and/or environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Liaison between the DPM, Contractors, authorities and other lead stakeholders on all environmental concerns;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Compile a regular environmental audit report highlighting any non-compliance issues as well as satisfactory or exceptional compliance with the EMPr;	✓✓					This report
	Validating the regular site inspection reports, which are to be prepared by the contractor Environmental Officer (cEO);	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's record of environmental incidents (spills, impacts, legal transgressions etc.) as well as corrective and preventive actions taken;	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's public complaints register in which all complaints are recorded, as well as action taken;	✓✓					
	Assisting in the resolution of conflicts;	✓✓					
	Facilitate training for all personnel on the site – this may range from carrying out the training, to reviewing the training programmes of the Contractor;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In case of non-compliances, the ECO must first communicate this to the Senior Site Supervisor, who has the power to ensure this matter is addressed. Should no action or insufficient action be taken, the ECO may report this matter to the authorities as non-compliance;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maintenance, update and review of the EMPr;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMPr to the relevant stakeholders.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Developer Environmental Officer (dEO) The dEOs will report to the Project Manager and are responsible for implementation of the EMPr, environmental monitoring and reporting, providing environmental input to the Project Manager and Contractor's Manager, liaising with contractors and the landowners as well as a range of environmental coordination responsibilities	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Employees, Contractor(s) ;	✓✓					
	- Confine the development site to the demarcated area;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental internal audits with regards to EMPr and authorisation compliance (on cEO);	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractors in addressing environmental challenges on site;	✓✓					
	- Assist in incident management:	✓✓					
	- Reporting environmental incidents to developer and ensuring that corrective action is taken, and lessons learnt shared;	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractor in investigating environmental incidents and compile investigation reports;	✓✓					
	- Follow-up on pre-warnings, defects, non-conformance reports;	✓✓					
	- Measure and communicate environmental performance to the Contractor;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental awareness training on site together with ECO and cEO;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that the necessary legal permits and / or licenses are in place and up to date;	✓✓					
	- Acting as Developer's Environmental Representative on site and work together with the ECO and contractor;	✓✓					
4	*Contractor* The Contractor appoints the cEO and has overall responsibility for ensuring that all work, activities, and actions linked to the delivery of the contract are in line with the EMPr and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMPr while performing the onsite activities as per their contract with the Project Developer. The contractors are required, where specified, to provide Method Statements setting out in detail how the impact management actions contained in the EMPr will be implemented during the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity activities.	✓✓					
	project delivery and quality control for the development services as per appointment;	✓✓					
	employ a suitably qualified person to monitor and report to the Project Developer's appointed person on the daily activities on-site during the construction period;	✓✓					
	ensure that safe, environmentally acceptable working methods and practices are implemented and that equipment is properly operated and maintained, to facilitate proper access and enable any operation to be carried out safely;	✓✓					
	attend on site meeting(s) prior to the commencement of activities to confirm the procedure and designated activity zones;	✓✓					
	ensure that contractors' staff repair, at their own cost, any environmental damage as a result of a contravention of the specifications contained in EMPr, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMPr should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMPr (or relevant sections of the EMPr). The Contractor's representative can be the site agent; site engineer; a dedicated environmental officer; or an independent consultant. The Contractor must ensure that the Contractor's Representative is suitably qualified to perform the necessary tasks and is appointed at a level such that	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	she/he can interact effectively with other site Contractors, labourers, the Environmental Control Officer and the public. As a minimum the cEO shall meet the following criteria:						
4	-Be on site throughout the duration of the project and be dedicated to the project;	✓✓					
	-Ensure all their staff are aware of the environmental requirements, conditions and constraints with respect to all of their activities on site;	✓✓					
	-Implementing the environmental conditions, guidelines and requirements as stipulated within the EA, EMPr and Method Statements;	✓✓					
	-Attend the Environmental Site Meeting;	✓✓					
	- Undertaking corrective actions where non-compliances are registered within the stipulated timeframes;	✓✓					
	- Report back formally on the completion of corrective actions;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO in maintaining all the site documentation;	✓✓					
	- Prepare the site inspection reports and corrective action reports for submission to the ECO;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO with the preparing of the monthly report; and	✓✓					
	- Where more than one Contractor is undertaking work on site, each company appointed as a Contractor will appoint a cEO representing that company.	✓✓					
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE							
5	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMPr file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMPr file. A hard copy of all documentation shall be filed, while an electronic copy may be kept where relevant. A duplicate file will be maintained in the office of the DSS (where applicable). This duplicate file must remain current and up-to-date. The filing system must be updated and relevant documents added as required. The EMPr file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMPr file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	At the outset of the project the following preliminary list of documents shall be placed in the filing system and be accessible at all times: • Full copy of the signed EA from the CA in terms of NEMA, granting approval for the development or expansion; • Copy of the generic and site specific EMPr as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMPr and subsequent approval of site specific EMPr and amendments thereof; • All method statements; • Completed environmental checklists; • Minutes and attendance register of environmental site meetings; • An up-to-date environmental incident log; • A copy of all instructions or directives issued; • A copy of all corrective actions signed off. The corrective actions must be filed in such a way that a clear reference is made to the non-compliance record; • Complaints register.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to complete a Weekly Environmental Checklist, the format of which is to be agreed prior to commencement of the activity. The ECOs are required to sign and date the checklist, retain a copy in the EMPr file and submit a copy of the completed checklist to the DSS on a weekly basis.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The checklists will form the basis for the Monthly Environmental Reports. Copies of all completed checklists will be attached as Annexures to the Environmental Audit Report as required in terms of the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	Minutes of the environmental site meetings shall be kept. The minutes must include an attendance register and will be attached to the Monthly Report that is distributed to attendees. Each set of minutes must clearly record "Matters for Attention" that will be reviewed at the next meeting.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The method statement will be done in such detail that the ECOs are enabled to assess whether the contractor's proposal is in accordance with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Unless indicated otherwise by the Project Manager, the Contractor shall provide the following method statements to the Project Manager no less than 14 days prior to the commencement date of the activity: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall monitor and ensure that the contractors perform in accordance with these method statements.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to maintain an up-to-date and current Environmental Incident Log (environmental diary). The Environmental Incident Log is a means to record all environmental incidents and/or all non-compliance notice would not be issued.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECOs are to record all environmental incidents in the Environmental Incident Log. All incidents regardless of severity must be reported to the Developer. The Log is to be kept in the EMPr file and at a minimum the following will be recorded for each environmental incident.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Environmental Incident Log will be captured in the EAR.	✓✓					
	A non-compliance notice will be issued to the responsible contractor by the ECOs via the DSS or Project Manager. The non-compliance notice will be issued in writing; a copy filed in the EMPr file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMPr	✓✓					An NCR was issued by the ECO at the end of March 2025 and closed out at the end of April 2025
5	The contractors shall act immediately when a notice of non-compliance is received and correct whatever is the cause for the issuing of the notice. Complaints received regarding activities on the development site pertaining to the environment shall be recorded in a dedicated register and the response noted with the date and action taken. The ECO should be made aware of any complaints. Refer to EMPr				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	For each non-compliance notice issued, a documented corrective action must be recorded. On receiving a non-compliance notice from the DSS, the contractor's cEO will ensure that the corrective actions required take place within the stipulated timeframe. On completion of the corrective action the cEO is to issue a Corrective Action Report in writing to the ECOs. If satisfied that the corrective action has been completed, the ECOs are to sign-off on the Corrective Action Report, and attach the report to the non-compliance notice in the EMPr file. A corrective action is considered complete once the report has signed off by the ECOs.				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	A digital photographic record will be kept. The photographic record will be used to show before, during and post rehabilitation evidence of the project as well used in cases of damages claims if they arise. Each image must be dated and a brief description note attached.	✓✓					Photographic records taken during construction are available and same will be captured during and after rehabilitation
	The Contractor shall: Allow the ECOs access to take photographs of all areas, activities and actions. The ECOs shall keep an electronic database of photographic records which will include: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall keep a current and up-to-date complaints register. The complaints register is to be a record of all complaints received from communities, stakeholders and individuals.	✓✓					No complaints received this month
	In the event that a Claim for Damages is submitted by a community, landowner or individual, the ECOs shall record the full detail of the complaint, facilitate with resolving / settling the complaint,				-		No complaints/claims this month, to be facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Open, transparent and good relations with affected landowners, communities and regional staff are an essential aspect to the successful management and mitigation of environmental impacts. The ECOs shall: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMPr must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMPr file and submitted to the CA at intervals as indicated in the EA.	✓✓					
	The ECOs must prepare a monthly EAR. The report will be tabled as the key point on the agenda of the Environmental Site Meeting. The Report is submitted for acceptance at the meeting and the final report will be circulated to the Project Manager and filed in the EMPr file. At a frequency determined by the EA, the ECOs shall submit the monthly reports to the CA.	✓✓					
	On final completion of the rehabilitation and/or requirements of the EA a final EAR is to be prepared and submitted to the CA. The EAR must comply with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS							
	All staff must receive environmental awareness training prior to commencement of the activities;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must allow for sufficient sessions to train all personnel with no more than 20 personnel attending each course;	✓✓					
	Refresher environmental awareness training is available as and when required;	✓✓					
	All staff are aware of the conditions and controls linked to the EA and within the EMPr and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMPr;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must erect and maintain information posters at key locations on site, and the posters must include the following information as a minimum: a) Safety notifications; and b) No littering.	✓✓					
6	Environmental awareness training must include as a minimum the following: a) Description of significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, related to their work activities; b) Mitigation measures to be implemented when carrying out specific activities; c) Emergency preparedness and response procedures; d) Emergency procedures; e) Procedures to be followed when working near or within sensitive areas; f) Wastewater management procedures; g) Water usage and conservation; h) Solid waste management procedures; i) Sanitation procedures; j) Fire prevention; and k) Disease prevention.	✓✓					
	A record of all environmental awareness training courses undertaken as part of the EMPr must be available;	✓✓					
	Educate workers on the dangers of open and/or unattended fires;	✓✓					
	A staff attendance register of all staff to have received environmental awareness training must be available.	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Course material must be available and presented in appropriate languages that all staff can understand.	✓✓					
	A method statement must be provided by the contractor prior to any onsite activity that includes the layout of the construction camp in the form of a plan showing the location of key infrastructure and services (where applicable), including but not limited to offices, overnight vehicle parking areas, stores, the workshop, stockpile and lay down areas, hazardous materials storage areas (including fuels), the batching plant (if one is located at the construction camp), designated access routes, equipment cleaning areas and the placement of staff accommodation, cooking and ablution facilities, waste and wastewater management;	✓✓					
	Location of camps must be within approved area to ensure that the site does not impact on sensitive areas identified in the environmental assessment or site walk through;	✓✓					
	Sites must be located where possible on previously disturbed areas;	✓✓					
	The camp must be fenced in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation; and	✓✓					
	The use of existing accommodation for contractor staff, where possible, is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Identification of access restricted areas is to be informed by the environmental assessment, site walk through and any additional areas identified during development;	✓✓					
	Erect, demarcate and maintain a temporary barrier with clear signage around the perimeter of any access restricted area, colour coding could be used if appropriate; and	✓✓					
	Unauthorised access and development related activity inside access restricted areas is prohibited.	✓✓					
	An access agreement must be formalised and signed by the DPM, Contractor and landowner before commencing with the activities;	✓✓					
	All private roads used for access to the servitude must be maintained and upon completion of the works, be left in at least the original condition	✓✓					
	All contractors must be made aware of all these access routes.	✓✓					
	Any access route deviation from that in the written agreement must be closed and re-vegetated immediately, at the contractor's expense;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maximum use of both existing servitudes and existing roads must be made to minimize further disturbance through the development of new roads;	✓✓					
	In circumstances where private roads must be used, the condition of the said roads must be recorded in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record; prior to use and the condition thereof agreed by the landowner, the DPM, and the contractor;	✓✓					
	Access roads in flattish areas must follow fence lines and tree belts to avoid fragmentation of vegetated areas or croplands	✓✓					
	Access roads must only be developed on a pre-planned and approved roads;	✓✓					
	Use existing gates provided to gain access to all parts of the area authorised for development, where possible;	✓✓					
	Existing and new gates to be recorded and documented in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record;	✓✓					
	All gates must be fitted with locks and be kept locked at all times during the development phase, unless otherwise agreed with the landowner;	✓✓					
	At points where the line crosses a fence in which there is no suitable gate within the extent of the line servitude, on the instruction of the DPM, a gate must be installed at the approval of the landowner;	✓✓					
	Care must be taken that the gates must be so erected that there is a gap of no more than 100 mm between the bottom of the gate and the ground;	✓✓					
	Where gates are installed in jackal proof fencing, a suitable reinforced concrete sill must be provided beneath the gate;	✓✓					
	Original tension must be maintained in the fence wires;	✓✓					
	All gates installed in electrified fencing must be re-electrified;	✓✓					
	All demarcation fencing and barriers must be maintained in good working order for the duration of the development activities;	✓✓					
	Fencing must be erected around the camp, batching plants, hazardous storage areas, and all designated access restricted areas, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Any temporary fencing to restrict the movement of life-stock must only be erected with the permission of the land owner.	✓✓					
	All fencing must be developed of high quality material bearing the SABS mark;	✓✓					
	The use of razor wire as fencing must be avoided;	✓✓					
	Fenced areas with gate access must remain locked after hours, during weekends and on holidays if staff is away from site. Site security will be required at all times;	✓✓					
	On completion of the development phase all temporary fences are to be removed;	✓✓					
	The contractor must ensure that all fence uprights are appropriately removed, ensuring that no uprights are cut at ground level but rather removed completely.	✓✓					
	All abstraction points or bore holes must be registered with the DWS and suitable water meters installed to ensure that the abstracted volumes are measured on a daily basis;	✓✓					GA issued for boreholes which have meters

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6	The Contractor must ensure the following: a. The vehicle abstracting water from a river does not enter or cross it and does not operate from within the river; b. No damage occurs to the river bed or banks and that the abstraction of water does not entail stream diversion activities; and c. All reasonable measures to limit pollution or sedimentation of the downstream watercourse are implemented.	✓✓					
	Ensure water conservation is being practiced by: a. Minimising water use during cleaning of equipment; b. Undertaking regular audits of water systems; and c. Including a discussion on water usage and conservation during environmental awareness training. d. The use of grey water is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Runoff from the cement/ concrete batching areas must be strictly controlled, and contaminated water must be collected, stored and either treated or disposed of off-site, at a location approved by the project manager;	✓✓					
	All spillage of oil onto concrete surfaces must be controlled by the use of an approved absorbent material and the used absorbent material disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Natural storm water runoff not contaminated during the development and clean water can be discharged directly to watercourses and water bodies, subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO;	✓✓					
	Water that has been contaminated with suspended solids, such as soils and silt, may be released into watercourses or water bodies only once all suspended solids have been removed from the water by settling out these solids in settlement ponds. The release of settled water back into the environment must be subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO.	✓✓					
	All measures regarding waste management must be undertaken using an integrated waste management approach;	✓✓					
	Sufficient, covered waste collection bins (scavenger and weatherproof) must be provided;	✓✓					
	A suitably positioned and clearly demarcated waste collection site must be identified and provided;	✓✓					
	The waste collection site must be maintained in a clean and orderly manner;	✓✓					
	Waste must be segregated into separate bins and clearly marked for each waste type for recycling and safe disposal;	✓✓					
	Staff must be trained in waste segregation;	✓✓					
	Bins must be emptied regularly;	✓✓					
	General waste produced onsite must be disposed of at registered waste disposal sites/ recycling company;	✓✓					
	Hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site;	✓✓					
	Certificates of safe disposal for general, hazardous and recycled waste must be maintained.	✓✓					
	All watercourses must be protected from direct or indirect spills of pollutants such as solid waste, sewage, cement, oils, fuels, chemicals, aggregate tailings, wash and contaminated water or organic material resulting from the Contractor's activities;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, prompt action must be taken to clear the polluted or affected areas;	✓✓					
	Where possible, no development equipment must traverse any seasonal or permanent wetland	✓✓					
	No return flow into the estuaries must be allowed and no disturbance of the Estuarine functional Zone should occur;				-		NA, no estuaries
	Development of permanent watercourse or estuary crossing must only be undertaken where no alternative access to tower position is available;	✓✓					
	There must not be any impact on the long term morphological dynamics of watercourses or estuaries;	✓✓					
	Existing crossing points must be favoured over the creation of new crossings (including temporary access)	✓✓					
	When working in or near any watercourse or estuary, the following environmental controls and consideration must be taken: a) Water levels during the period of construction; No altering of the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse	✓✓					
	b) During the execution of the works, appropriate measures to prevent pollution and contamination of the riparian environment must be implemented e.g. including ensuring that construction equipment is well maintained;	✓✓					
	c) Where earthwork is being undertaken in close proximity to any watercourse, slopes must be stabilised using suitable materials, i.e. sandbags or geotextile fabric, to prevent sand and rock from entering the channel; and	✓✓					Drainage pipes and gabions have been installed to allow natural drainage and free passage for water flow
	d) Appropriate rehabilitation and re-vegetation measures for the watercourse banks must be implemented timeously. In this regard, the banks should be appropriately and incrementally stabilised as soon as development allows.	✓✓					
	Indigenous vegetation which does not interfere with the development must be left undisturbed;	✓✓					
	Protected or endangered species may occur on or near the development site. Special care should be taken not to damage such species;	✓✓					

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	Search, rescue and replanting of all protected and endangered species likely to be damaged during project development must be identified by the relevant specialist and completed prior to any development or clearing;	✓✓					
	Permits for removal must be obtained from the relevant CA prior to the cutting or clearing of the affected species, and they must be filed;	✓✓					
	The Environmental Audit Report must confirm that all identified species have been rescued and replanted and that the location of replanting is compliant with conditions of approvals;	✓✓					
	Trees felled due to construction must be documented and form part of the Environmental Audit Report;	✓✓					
	Rivers and watercourses must be kept clear of felled trees, vegetation cuttings and debris;	✓✓					
	Only a registered pest control operator may apply herbicides on a commercial basis and commercial application must be carried out under the supervision of a registered pest control operator, supervision of a registered pest control operator or is appropriately trained;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A daily register must be kept of all relevant details of herbicide usage;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	No herbicides must be used in estuaries;				-		NA, no estuaries
	All protected species and sensitive vegetation not removed must be clearly marked and such areas fenced off in accordance to Section 5.3: Access restricted areas. Alien invasive vegetation must be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste management facility.	✓✓					
	No interference with livestock must occur without the landowner's written consent and with the landowner or a person representing the landowner being present;	✓✓					
	The breeding sites of raptors and other wild birds species must be taken into consideration during the planning of the development programme;	✓✓					
	Breeding sites must be kept intact and disturbance to breeding birds must be avoided. Special care must be taken where nestlings or fledglings are present;	✓✓					
	Special recommendations of the avian specialist must be adhered to at all times to prevent unnecessary disturbance of birds;	✓✓					
	No poaching must be tolerated under any circumstances. All animal dens in close proximity to the works areas must be marked as Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	No deliberate or intentional killing of fauna is allowed;	✓✓					
6	In areas where snakes are abundant, snake deterrents to be deployed on the pylons to prevent snakes climbing up, being electrocuted and causing power outages; and				-		NA at this stage
	No Threatened or Protected species (ToPs) and/or protected fauna as listed according NEMBA (Act No. 10 of 2004) and relevant provincial ordinances may be removed and/or relocated without appropriate authorisations/permits.	✓✓					
	Identify, demarcate and prevent impact to all known sensitive heritage features on site in accordance with the No-Go procedure in Section 5.3: Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	Carry out general monitoring of excavations for potential fossils, artefacts and material of heritage importance;	✓✓					
	All work must cease immediately, if any human remains and/or other archaeological, palaeontological and historical material are uncovered. Such material, if exposed, must be reported to the nearest museum, archaeologist/ palaeontologist (or the South African Police Services), so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time must be allowed to remove/collect such material before development recommences.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological or archaeological resources discovered at this stage
	Safety of the public Identify fire hazards, demarcate and restrict public access to these areas as well as notify the local authority of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately fenced or demarcated; Adequate protective measures must be implemented to prevent unauthorised access to and climbing of partly constructed towers and protective scaffolding; Ensure structures vulnerable to high winds are secured; Maintain an incidents and complaints register in which all incidents or complaints involving the public are logged.	✓✓					
	Mobile chemical toilets are installed onsite if no other ablution facilities are available;	✓✓					
	The use of ablution facilities and or mobile toilets must be used at all times and no indiscriminate use of the veld for the purposes of ablutions must be permitted under any circumstances;	✓✓					
	Where mobile chemical toilets are required, the following must be ensured: a) Toilets are located no closer than 100 m to any watercourse or water body;	✓✓					
	b) Toilets are secured to the ground to prevent them from toppling due to wind or any other cause;	✓✓					

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	c) No spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and the contents are managed in accordance with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	d) Toilets have an external closing mechanism and are closed and secured from the outside when not in use to prevent toilet paper from being blown out;	✓✓					
	e) Toilets are emptied before long weekends and workers holidays, and must be locked after working hours;	✓✓					
	f) Toilets are serviced regularly and the ECO must inspect toilets to ensure compliance to health standards;	✓✓					
	A copy of the waste disposal certificates must be maintained.	✓✓					
	Undertake environmentally-friendly pest control in the camp area;	✓✓					
	Ensure that the workforce is sensitised to the effects of sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV AIDS;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that information posters on AIDS are displayed in the Contractor Camp area;	✓✓					
	Information and education relating to sexually transmitted diseases to be made available to both construction workers and local community, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Free condoms must be made available to all staff on site at central points;	✓✓					
	Medical support must be made available;	✓✓					
	Provide access to Voluntary HIV Testing and Counselling Services.	✓✓					
	Compile an Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) prior to the commencement of the proposed project;	✓✓					
	The Emergency Plan must deal with accidents, potential spillages and fires in line with relevant legislation;	✓✓					
	All staff must be made aware of emergency procedures as part of environmental awareness training;	✓✓					
	The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	In the event of emergency necessary mitigation measures to contain the spill or leak must be implemented (see Hazardous Substances section 5.17).	✓✓					
	The use and storage of hazardous substances to be minimised and non-hazardous and non-toxic alternatives substituted where possible;	✓✓					
	All hazardous substances must be stored in suitable containers as defined in the Method Statement;	✓✓					
	Containers must be clearly marked to indicate contents, quantities and safety requirements;	✓✓					
	All storage areas must be bunded. The bunded area must be of sufficient capacity to contain a spill / leak from the stored containers;	✓✓					
6	Bunded areas to be suitably lined with a SABS approved liner;	✓✓					
	An Alphabetical Hazardous Chemical Substance (HCS) control sheet must be drawn up and kept up to date on a continuous basis;	✓✓					
	All hazardous chemicals that will be used on site must have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);	✓✓					
	All employees working with HCS must be trained in the safe use of the substance and according to the safety data sheet;	✓✓					
	Employees handling hazardous substances / materials must be aware of the potential impacts and follow appropriate safety measures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be made available;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that diesel and other liquid fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid is stored in appropriate storage tanks or in bowsers;	✓✓					
	The tanks/ bowsers must be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete) with a permanent bund. The impermeable lining must extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund must be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers (110% statutory requirement plus an allowance for rainfall);	✓✓					
	The floor of the bund must be sloped, draining to an oil separator;	✓✓					
	Provision must be made for refuelling at the storage area by protecting the soil with an impermeable groundcover. Where dispensing equipment is used, a drip tray must be used to ensure small spills are contained;	✓✓					
	All empty externally dirty drums must be stored on a drip tray or within a bunded area;	✓✓					
	No unauthorised access into the hazardous substances storage areas must be permitted;	✓✓					
	No smoking must be allowed within the vicinity of the hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Adequate fire-fighting equipment must be made available at all hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Where refuelling away from the dedicated refuelling station is required, a mobile refuelling unit must be used. Appropriate ground protection such as drip trays must be used;	✓✓					
	An appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity/s involving the use of hazardous substance must be available at all times;	✓✓					
	The responsible operator must have the required training to make use of the spill kit in emergency situations;	✓✓					

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	An appropriate number of spill kits must be available and must be located in all areas where activities are being undertaken;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, contaminated soil must be collected in containers and stored in a central location and disposed of according to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008. Refer to Section 5.7 for procedures concerning storm and waste water management and 5.8 for solid and hazardous waste management.	✓✓					
	Where possible and practical all maintenance of vehicles and equipment must take place in the workshop area;	✓✓					
	During servicing of vehicles or equipment, especially where emergency repairs are effected outside the workshop area, a suitable drip tray must be used to prevent spills onto the soil. The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or be removed from site to facilitate repair;	✓✓					
	Workshop areas must be monitored for oil and fuel spills;	✓✓					
	Appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity taking place must be available;	✓✓					
	The workshop area must have a bunded concrete slab that is sloped to facilitate runoff into a collection sump or suitable oil / water separator where maintenance work on vehicles and equipment can be performed;	✓✓					
	Water drainage from the workshop must be contained and managed in accordance Section 5.7: Storm and waste water management.	✓✓					
	Concrete mixing must be carried out on an impermeable surface;	✓✓					
	Batching plants areas must be fitted with a containment facility for the collection of cement laden water.	✓✓					
	Dirty water from the batching plant must be contained to prevent soil and groundwater contamination	✓✓					
	Bagged cement must be stored in an appropriate facility and at least 10 m away from any water courses, gullies and drains;	✓✓					
	A washout facility must be provided for washing of concrete associated equipment. Water used for washing must be restricted;	✓✓					
	Hardened concrete from the washout facility or concrete mixer can either be reused or disposed of at an appropriate licenced disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Empty cement bags must be secured with adequate binding material if these will be temporarily stored on site;	✓✓					
	Sand and aggregates containing cement must be kept damp to prevent the generation of dust (Refer to Section 5.20: Dust emissions)	✓✓					
6	Any excess sand, stone and cement must be removed or reused from site on completion of construction period and disposed at a registered disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Temporary fencing must be erected around batching plants in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation;	✓✓					
	Take all reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust as a result of project development activities to the satisfaction of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be avoided until such time as soil stripping is required and similarly exposed surfaces must be re- vegetated or stabilised as soon as is practically possible;	✓✓					
	Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials must be avoided under high wind conditions or when a visible dust plume is present;	✓✓					
	During high wind conditions, the ECO must evaluate the situation and make recommendations as to whether dust-damping measures are adequate, or whether working will cease altogether until the wind speed drops to an acceptable level;	✓✓					
	Where possible, soil stockpiles must be located in sheltered areas where they are not exposed to the erosive effects of the wind;	✓✓					
	Where erosion of stockpiles becomes a problem, erosion control measures must be implemented at the discretion of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Vehicle speeds must not exceed 40 km/h along dust roads or 20 km/h when traversing unconsolidated and non-vegetated areas;	✓✓					
	Straw stabilisation must be applied at a rate of one bale/10m^2 and harrowed into the top 100 mm of top material, for all completed earthworks;				-		This condition to be confirmed with technical specifications for earthworks and may be NA
	For significant areas of excavation or exposed ground, dust suppression measures must be used to minimise the spread of dust.	✓✓					
	Any blasting activity must be conducted by a suitably licensed blasting contractor; and	✓✓					
	Notification of surrounding landowners, emergency services site personnel of blasting activity 24 hours prior to such activity taking place on Site.	✓✓					
	The Contractor must keep noise level within acceptable limits, Restrict the use of sound amplification equipment for communication and emergency only.	✓✓					
6.22	**Noise** All vehicles and machinery must be fitted with appropriate silencing technology and must be properly maintained; Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise must be recorded and communicated. Where possible or applicable, provide transport to and from the site on a daily basis for construction workers; Develop a Code of Conduct for the construction phase.	✓✓					
6.23	**Fire Prevention**	✓✓					

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	Designate smoking areas where the fire hazard could be regarded as insignificant;						
	Firefighting equipment must be available on all vehicles located on site;	✓✓					
	The local Fire Protection Agency (FPA) must be informed of construction activities;	✓✓					
	Contact numbers for the FPA and emergency services must be communicated in environmental awareness training and displayed at a central location on site;	✓✓					
	Two way swop of contact details between ECO and FPA.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time site based ESCO
6.24	**Stockpiling and stockpile areas** All material that is excavated during the project development phase (either during piling (if required) or earthworks) must be stored appropriately on site in order to minimise impacts to watercourses, watercourses and water bodies;	✓✓					
	All stockpiled material must be maintained and kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by undertaking regular weeding and control methods;	✓✓					
	Topsoil stockpiles must not exceed 2 m in height;	✓✓					
	During periods of strong winds and heavy rain, the stockpiles must be covered with appropriate material (e.g. cloth, tarpaulin etc.);	✓✓					
	Where possible, sandbags (or similar) must be placed at the bases of the stockpiled material in order to prevent erosion of the material.	✓✓					
6.25	**Civil Works** Where terracing is required, topsoil must be collected and retained for the purpose of re-use later to rehabilitate disturbed areas not covered by yard stone;	✓✓					
	Areas to be rehabilitated include terrace embankments and areas outside the high voltage yards;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where required, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	These areas can be stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas must be managed in accordance with Section 5.35: Landscaping and rehabilitation;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	All excess spoil generated during terracing activities must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a recognised landfill site; and	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
6.26	**Excavation of foundation, cable trenching and drainage systems** All excess spoil generated during foundation excavation must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a licensed landfill site, if not used for backfilling purposes;	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Management of equipment for excavation purposes must be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; and	✓✓					
	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
6.27	**Installation of foundations, cable trenching and drainage systems** Batching of cement to be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.19: Batching plants; and Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.28	**Installation of equipment** Management of dust must be conducted in accordance with Section 5. 20: Dust emissions; Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
5.2	**Steelwork Assembly and Erection** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
6.29	**Cabling and Stringing** Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					

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	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and	✓✓					
6.30	**Testing and Commissioning** Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.31	**Socio-economic** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts	✓✓					
	Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste (off cuts etc.) shall be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 6.8: Solid waste and hazardous Management;	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement communication strategies to facilitate public participation;	✓✓					
	Develop and implement a collaborative and constructive approach to conflict resolution as part of the external stakeholder engagement process;	✓✓					
	Sustain continuous communication and liaison with neighbouring owners and residents	✓✓					
	Create work and training opportunities for local stakeholders; and	✓✓					
	Where feasible, no workers, with the exception of security personnel, must be permitted to stay over-night on the site. This would reduce the risk to local farmers.				-		NA, no workers stay overnight on site
6.32	**Temporary closure of site** Bunds must be emptied (where applicable) and need to be undertaken in accordance with the impact management actions included in sections 5.17: Hazardous substances and 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Hazardous storage areas must be well ventilated;	✓✓					
	Fire extinguishers must be serviced and accessible. Service records to be filed and audited at last service;	✓✓					
	Emergency and contact details displayed must be displayed;	✓✓					
	Security personnel must be briefed and have the facilities to contact or be contacted by relevant management and emergency personnel;	✓✓					
	Night hazards such as reflectors, lighting, traffic signage etc. must have been checked;	✓✓					
	Fire hazards identified and the local authority must have been notified of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	Structures vulnerable to high winds must be secured;	✓✓					
	Wind and dust mitigation must be implemented;	✓✓					
	Cement and materials stores must have been secured;	✓✓					
	Toilets must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Refuse bins must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Drip trays must have been emptied and secured.	✓✓					
6.33	**Dismantling of old equipment** All old equipment removed during the project must be stored in such a way as to prevent pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	Oil containing equipment must be stored to prevent leaking or be stored on drip trays;	✓✓					
	All scrap steel must be stacked neatly and any disused and broken insulators must be stored in containers;	✓✓					
	Once material has been scrapped and the contract has been placed for removal, the disposal Contractor must ensure that any equipment containing pollution causing substances is dismantled and transported in such a way as to prevent spillage and pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must also be equipped to contain and clean up any pollution causing spills; and Disposal of unusable material must be at a licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
6.34	**Landscaping and rehabilitation** All areas disturbed by construction activities must be subject to landscaping and rehabilitation; All spoil and waste must be disposed of to a registered waste site;				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken

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							when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	All slopes must be assessed for contouring, and to contour only when the need is identified in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	Berms that have been created must have a slope of 1:4 and be replanted with indigenous species and grasses that approximates the original condition;				-		
	Where new access roads have crossed cultivated farmlands, that lands must be rehabilitated by ripping which must be agreed to by the holder of the EA and the landowners;				-		
	Rehabilitation of access roads outside of farmland;				-		
	Indigenous species must be used for with species and/grasses to where it compliments or approximates the original condition;				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be used for rehabilitation (refer to Section 5.24: Stockpiling and stockpiled areas);				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread so as to facilitate seeding and minimise loss of soil due to erosion;				-		
	Before placing topsoil, all visible weeds from the placement area and from the topsoil must be removed;				-		
	Subsoil must be ripped before topsoil is placed;				-		
	The rehabilitation must be timed so that rehabilitation can take place at the optimal time for vegetation establishment;				-		
	Where impacted through construction related activity, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		
	Sloped areas stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		
	Spoil can be used for backfilling or landscaping as long as it is covered by a minimum of 150 mm of topsoil.				-		
	Where required, re-vegetation including hydro-seeding can be enhanced using a vegetation seed mixture as described below. A mixture of seed can be used provided the mixture is carefully selected to ensure the following: a) Annual and perennial plants are chosen;				-		
	b) Pioneer species are included;				-		
	c) Species chosen must be indigenous to the area with the seeds used coming from the area;				-		
	d) Root systems must have a binding effect on the soil;				-		
	e) The final product must not cause an ecological imbalance in the area.				-		
Part C - Impact Management Actions based on site specific environmental attributes							
	General The Owner shall ensure an Independent Auditor undertakes a compliance audit of the project every five years and submit the findings to DFFE. The Report must comply with the provision of Appendix 7 of the NEMA.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Botanical There should be no indiscriminate driving of vehicles 'in the veld' i.e. off designated roads and access routes.	✓✓					
	Construction areas must be clearly marked and no activity should occur outside these areas apart from access.	✓✓					
	Toilet facilities must be provided during the construction phase. The veld should not be used for ablutions.	✓✓					
9	Introduction of spread of alien invasive plant species must be avoided. Strict monitoring for possible invasion by alien plans species must be implemented and should remain in place for three years post-construction. Of particular note is the avoidance of spread of *Opuntia ficus-indica* (Prickly-pear – 'spiny form'). During the operational phase there must be ongoing monitoring to ensure that no alien invasive plant species are introduced to the sub-station site and that weedy species are eradicated.	✓✓					
	An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must oversee post-construction site cleaning and all construction sites must be inspected for cleanliness post-construction.	✓✓					
	Bats Artificial lighting - Consciously switch off all lights at a construction area when not required anymore, do not let it burn throughout the night. If suitable for the purpose utilize lighting temperatures (colours/wavelengths) that attract less insects.	✓✓					
	Foraging habitat loss - Adhere to the sensitivity map. Keep to designated areas and designated roads with all construction vehicles. Damaged areas not required after construction should be rehabilitated by an experienced vegetation succession specialist.	✓✓					

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated March 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Fauna Before vegetation clearance commences, areas must be walked and slow-moving animals removed out of the impact area.	✓✓					
	Construction workers should be made aware of slow-moving and cryptic species such as tortoises.	✓✓					
	Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm by persons with the necessary training in identification and handling of snakes.	✓✓					
	All construction staff shall undergo environmental awareness training and must be informed that disruption, trapping or snaring of wildlife is not permitted.	✓✓					
	Extra care should be taken on high fire danger index or rating days (orange or red days, see http://www.forestry.co.za/fire-danger-index/), where wildfire could start easily and spread rapidly, causing a high mortality in fauna species. High risk hot work should be carefully controlled and firefighting provisions must be on hand to quickly attend to and extinguish fires on these days.	✓✓					
	The presence of the switching station should not result in a disruption of the natural fire frequency, which could otherwise result in an accumulation of senescent vegetation and fuel so that when a fire does eventually occur it is faster moving and more intense than an natural fire, and can result in an increased mortality of fauna and retard vegetation recovery, cause the soil to turn hydrophobic and result in an increased risk of significant soil erosion. Thus the WEF owner must have agreements in place with local fire protection association, land owners and fire services to manage a wildfire, i.e. the setting of back burns from the ridgeline to counter wildfire conflagration of ridge top. Thus managing habitat vitality and biodiversity.	✓✓					
	Agriculture/soils Minimise the footprint of disturbance.	✓✓					
	Implement an effective stormwater control system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. Include periodical site inspection in environmental performance reporting that inspects the effectiveness of the run-off control system and specifically records occurrence or not of any erosion on site or downstream.	✓✓					
	Prohibit vehicular passage off designated roads and construction areas and use dust control measures during construction. Include periodic site inspections in environmental performance reporting that specifically records occurrence, or not, of off-road vehicle tracks in specific areas.	✓✓					
	If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them.	✓✓					
9	Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces). During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. Erosion must be controlled where necessary on rehabilitated areas.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	Establish an effective record-keeping system for each area where soil is disturbed for constructional purposes. These records should be included in environmental performance reports, and should include all of the below: Record the GPS coordinates of each area.	✓✓					
	Record the date of topsoil stripping.	✓✓					
	Record the GPS coordinates of where the topsoil is stockpiled.	✓✓					
	Record the date of cessation of construction (or operation) activities at the particular site.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on cessation of constructional activities.	✓✓					
	Record date and depth of re-spreading of topsoil.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on completion of rehabilitation and on an annual basis thereafter to show vegetation establishment and evaluate progress of restoration over time.						

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated March 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Palaeontology Remove any fossils found and send to a museum for curation – implement the chance find procedure. During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil material by the responsible ECO. Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible Environmental Control Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e. the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy).				-		Noted, no new palaeontological sites or fossils have been discovered at this stage
	Freshwater Contaminated runoff from the construction activities on site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction should preferably be undertaken in the low rainfall months when stormwater runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features or minimised during high rainfall events.	✓✓					
	After the construction phase, impacted areas within the freshwater features that have been disturbed should be rehabilitated, and re-vegetated with suitable vegetation.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels, these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. Should the site be decommissioned, these structures should be removed from the channels and the disturbed areas rehabilitated.	✓✓					
	Any increase in stormwater runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed within the drainage lines.	✓✓					
	Stormwater management for the site should be such that there are no direct discharges of stormwater arising from constructed areas into any of the freshwater features.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas should be monitored and managed in terms of the growth of invasive alien plants in/on river beds/banks.	✓✓					
Conditions common to the Generic EMPrs							
	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation.	✓✓					
	Only use existing access routes to reached infrastructure, proper identification of new AIPs introductions	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas	✓✓					
	Restrict vegetation clearing to the minimum footprint area to decrease the impact on habitat integrity and diversity	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15 m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora	✓✓					
	Access roads should be kept to existing roads, as far as possible, so as to reduce fragmentation of natural habitat outside of the authorised footprint.	✓✓					
	Upon completion of construction activities, it must be ensured that no bare areas remain, and that indigenous species be used to revegetate the disturbed area.	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas.	✓✓					
	Removal of AIP species should preferably commence during the planning phase and continue throughout the construction and operational phases thereby ensuring that no AIP propagules are spread with construction rubble, or soils contaminated with AIP seeds during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Construction and/or alterations within this habitat unit is highly advised against, not only is wetlands protected under certain legislative documents they are of ecologically important ESA.	✓✓					
	Implement erosion control measures where necessary to ensure that further habitat loss does not occur.	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	All soils compacted because of maintenance activities should be ripped and reprofiled to natural levels and revegetated with indigenous vegetation. Establishment of reintroduced vegetation within such disturbed areas must be monitored as part of maintenance activities to ensure no cumulative loss of floral habitat.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched and marked for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	A rescue and relocation plan must be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all floral SCC that will potentially be impacted by the proposed development. A Floral SCC Management Plan must also be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all SCC that will not be impacted directly but that could be impacted by edge effect impacts from operational and maintenance phase activities. The SCC Management Plan can be incorporated into the Rehabilitation Plan and must focus on the protection of specific RDL, and NT species that form part of the Study Area.	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be restricted to what is absolutely necessary and should remain within the approved development footprint.	✓✓					
	Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the construction activities. Additional road construction should be limited to what is absolutely necessary, and the footprint thereof kept to a minimal.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC species.	✓✓					
	Regular monitoring of SCC present and observation regarding their extent and abundance.	✓✓					
	Proper management plans to (if possible) relocated or avoid disturbing SCC species, especially those which are sensitive to disturbance.	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities.	✓✓					
Terrestrial Ecology - Fauna	Footprint areas (Pylons and servitude road) are to remain as small as possible with only those are necessary being cleared. Only tall trees located under the powerline are to be cut back, but not totally removed. As much herbaceous and shrubland vegetation as possible must remain under the powerlines. Small reptile and arachnid species should they not self-relocate must be carefully moved to habitat outside of the disturbance footprint.	✓✓					
	Existing roads must be used and as far as possible no new roads constructed.	✓✓					
	Avoid placement of pylons and service roads within this habitat unit and the associated zones of regulation. Do not clear any riparian vegetation within the powerline servitude. Where absolutely necessary only trim tall trees, do not cut them down.	✓✓					
	Manage edge effects and Alien Plant proliferation. Manage erosion and footprint creep.	✓✓					
	Vehicles to use designated roads as far as possible. Minimise vegetation clearance to only what is needed. No collection or destruction of faunal species and SCC is to occur. SCC to be relocated outside of disturbance footprint if they do not relocate themselves (Professional help may be required for such).	✓✓					
	Manage alien plant proliferation in disturbed areas and footprints. No catching / hunting of faunal species during operational activities. Manage erosion to ensure further habitat degradation does not occur. Do not clear vegetation unnecessarily under the powerline servitude.	✓✓					
	No collection or trapping of faunal SCC. Manage edge effects, habitat degradation and alien plant proliferation.	✓✓					
Aquatic ecology	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses;	✓✓					
	Due to the accessibility of the sites, no unnecessary crossing of the watercourses may be permitted and it is strongly recommended that the existing farm and access roads be utilised	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	It is strongly recommended that all support structures associated with the proposed powerline infrastructure be located outside the delineated extent of the identified watercourses and their 32m NEMA ZoR.	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	Maintenance vehicles must make use of dedicated access roads and no indiscriminate movement in the watercourses may be permitted	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate movement of construction equipment in the watercourses and buffer zones surrounding the watercourses may be permitted. Use must be made of the existing roads during the decommissioning phase	✓✓					
	All surface infrastructure (including throughflow structures) must be decommissioned. All materials must be removed from the watercourses (where applicable) and may temporarily be stored/ stockpiled outside of the delineated extent of the watercourses, where after it must be removed from site and disposed of at a registered disposal facility	✓✓					
Avifauna	All construction activities should be strictly managed according to generally accepted environmental best practice standards, so as to avoid any unnecessary impact on the receiving environment.	✓✓					
	All temporary disturbed areas should be rehabilitated according to the site's rehabilitation plan, following construction.				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
							remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	The overhead cables (specifically the earth wires) should be fitted with an approved anti bird collision line marking device to make cables more visible to birds in flight and reduce the likelihood of collisions. This should be done according to the Eskom Distribution standards in terms of device spacing and other factors. Literature around the world points towards a 50-60% reduction in bird collision risk if the line is marked (Jenkins, Smallie & Diamond, 2010; Shaw et al, 2021). The line marking device should be a dynamic (moving – bird flapper type) device.	✓✓					Bird flight diverters were delivered to site during April 2025 and fitment commenced at that time. At this stage the devices have been fitted to the full length of the 13.4km OHPL
	The new power line should be patrolled during operation by Eskom annually to measure any impacts on birds (through detecting collision fatalities) and to monitor the durability of the line marking devices.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Where multiple devices on a span have failed (broken off or become stuck and non-dynamic due to wind) they should be replaced immediately.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Any recorded bird fatality data should be submitted to the Eskom –EWT Strategic Partnership where it will be curated and publicly accessible.				-		No bird fatalities recorded or reported to ECO at this stage
	The pylon structure to be used provides sufficient clearance between phase and phase and phase and earth to mitigate against the risk of bird electrocution.	✓✓					
	It is recommended as a precautionary measure that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to further provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware.				-		The ECO has previously communicated the requirement of fitment of bird perches to pylon tops. Although this activity has been noted as not yet applicable in previous reports, it may be appropriate to confirm with the specialist and Eskom if bird perches are required.
	It is also essential that if any of the pylon structures are changed, we are given opportunity to assess the electrocution risk of the new structure and design mitigation.				-		There have been no new structure and design pylon structures at this stage
Heritage	An archaeologist/ heritage practitioner should conduct a walkthrough of a section of the proposed new servitude for the transmission line after vegetation clearing from: the Remaining Extent of the Farm Brakhill No. 139 (GPS reading: 33.31.328 ; S 25.23.426 E) to the Grassridge substation.	✓✓					
	All construction activities must be monitored or alternatively a person must be specially trained, for example the ECO, to conduct the monitoring. This must include the clearing of vegetation, levelling, excavations for other underground/ buried infrastructure and all above ground construction activities.	✓✓					
	Construction managers/foremen should also be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.	✓✓					
	If any human remains (or any other concentrations of archaeological heritage material) are exposed during construction, all work must cease in the immediate area of the finds and must be reported immediately to the archaeologist at the Albany Museum in Makhanda (Tel.: 046 622 2312) or to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (Tel.: 043 7450 888). Sufficient time should be allowed to investigate and to remove/collect such material. Recommendations will follow from the investigation and may include: - Consultation with the local communities regarding the conditions for the possible removal, storage and reburial (in the case of human remains) of heritage material.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If the local communities agree to the removal of human remains and heritage, an archaeologist must apply for permits from the Eastern Cape Province Heritage Resources Authority to collect and/or excavate sites/materials from archaeological sites impacted by the development.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Consultation with the Albany Museum (repository for archaeological material in the Eastern Cape) regarding permit(s) to remove the heritage material, the storing, curating and costs involved.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A Phase 2 Mitigation process to systematically excavate and to remove the archaeological deposits before construction of the development continues.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Monitor construction activities and implement chance fossil find procedure.	✓✓					Noted, Chance fossil find procedure available on site
							Summary calculation
		350	0	0	55	0	**405** (total no. of conditions)

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
		350	0	0	55	0	**350** (audited) **55** (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(350x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (350x2) x100
		EMPr Compliance					**100%**

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ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV 90km Overhead Powerline, Eastern Cape Province

August 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

August 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisation and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

03 September 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV 90km Overhead Powerline
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	00
DATE	03/09/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	03/09/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	09/09/2025	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	03 September 2025	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	03 September 2025	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	03 September 2025	Electronic
Queen Mothiba	DFFE (Environment Impact & Pollution Directorate)	09 September 2025	Electronic

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the new Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV Overhead Powerline Line ("**OHPL**") in the Eastern Cape Province which includes the extension of the three existing substations, namely Wolf Substation ("**SS**"), Skilpad SS and Grassridge SS. The purpose of this project is to connect the OHPL with another authorised infrastructure development project, namely the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**), to the national electricity grid. The route of the OHPL traverses for 90km from Grassridge SS located on the Uitenhage farms approximately 35km north of the Gqeberha Central Business District ("**CBD**") to Wolf SS situated approximately 3km to the south of the small village station of Kleinpoort which is approximately 7km south-east of Wolwefontein along the R75 main tar road.

The independent ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EA"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

This report provides insight into the overall compliance performance and a summary of any environmental challenges or opportunities, along with potential environmental risks through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) EA with ref no. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515
b) Generic EMPrs for the OHPL and Substations
c) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework
d) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the OHPL project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the project

Project name	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPrs	Date
Construction of a New Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132KV Overhead Transmission Line near Kariega and Kirkwood, Eastern Cape Province	14/12/16/3/3/1/2515	02 Sep 2022	Generic OHPL EMPr (Zutari, 2022) & Generic Substation Infrastructure EMPr (Zutari, 2022)	Jun 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) *Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and*
b) *Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.*

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in July 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken on 26th August 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~17.5 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
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Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional body registration	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("**SACNASP**") Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa ("**EAPASA**")
Affiliations	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa ("**IAIAsa**") Southern African Society of Aquatic Scientists ("**SASAqS**") Zoological Society of Southern Africa ("**ZSSA**")
Qualifications	MSc, BSc (Hons), BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

From project inception Optipower had originally been contracted by Murray and Roberts to construct the 90km OHPL however a full transition and handover of the responsibility to Concor was undertaken between April and May 2025 due to Murray and Roberts ceasing to operate and function as a business. The ESCO provides weekly updates of the progress of activities on site. Construction work activities underway during on the OHPL during August 2025 included the following:

- Stringing of Red Phase conductor on the Grassridge-Skilpad ("**CR**") OHPL
- Pulling of pilot wire on the CR OHPL
- Installation of post insulators and jumpers on the CR OHPL
- Installation of running blocks for OPGW on the CR OHPL
- Clamping of Tiger and Tern conductors on the CR OHPL
- Regulation and stringing of Tiger and Tern conductors on the CR OHPL
- Crimping of phase conductor on the CR OHPL
- Installation of bird diverters on the CR OHPL
- Delivery of monopoles to respective pole positions and tower dressing on the CR OHPL
- Removal of bird divertors from damaged OPGW on the Skilpad-Wolf ("**SW**") OHPL

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in August 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas are provided at the contractor's main site offices/laydown area for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to licensed waste facilities. There are dedicated waste storage areas including wheelie bins and general waste skips available at the Mayogi laydown area (**Photo 5b**). A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. [1]12m³ general waste was disposed of in the month of August 2025 with no waste taken for recycling. Where applicable, any cleared alien vegetation remaining stockpiled on parts of the servitude or around the site must be treated as waste and disposed of at a registered licensed landfill.

4.2 Hazardous waste

A large 6m³ hazardous waste skip is located at the Mayogi laydown area which is serviced by Oricol. [2]6m³ hazardous waste was disposed of in August 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

Mobile chemical ablution facilities are available at working areas the site. The service provider, East Cape Toilet Hire, services the mobile ablution facilities for the OHPL construction areas once per week and disposes the waste at the Fishwater Flats disposal site. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in August 2025 amounted to [3]19 079L. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the laydown areas and working areas to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits are available at each site where work activities are underway. The various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring such as access control, locked gates, oil spill kits, drip trays and barricading were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspection.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Bird flight diverters were delivered to site at the end of April 2025 and fitment to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the SW OHPL commenced promptly at the end of April. The ECO commends the response and actions

[1, 2, 3] Total combined monthly amount / volume for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

taken to address this matter and recommends that the fitment of the devices continues as a priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates.

Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR. As per the EMPr, alien invasive plant ("**AIP**") species, mostly *Opuntia* (prickly pear) species, must be manually removed and destroyed by being discarded as waste at a recognised licensed landfill. The contractor is not permitted to mulch or compost AIPs or to bury or dump such anywhere on site. Burning of cleared AIPs on site is also not permitted, any burning is required to be undertaken at a landfill site. The Contractor commenced transporting cleared, stockpiled alien vegetation to a landfill site in November 2024 and has so far removed an estimated 65 000kg to the Wate Management Division of the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality.

Bush-clearing between CR13 and CR19 was undertaken in the previous month. The cleared vegetation is predominantly comprised of listed AIPs including *Acacia cyclops, Melia azederach* and *Datura ferox*. The Contractor has felled and scraped the alien vegetation into heaps around the edges of the tower footprint areas and has not yet removed and disposed of the vegetation to the same registered landfill site which was previously utilised. Similarly, the bush-clearing undertaken between CR99 and CR110 has not been carried out in accordance with the EMPr and Eskom specifications given that prickly pears have not been cut and removed from the tower footprint areas and indigenous vegetation has also been felled and scraped into heaps around the edges of the tower footprint areas which poses a fire risk as well as barrier to movement of fauna. Vegetation management will be raised as an ECO concern this month.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no. 27/2/2/N240/3/3 is available for the construction and operation of the 132kV OHPL within the regulated area of a watercourse as per section 21(i) of the NWA i.e. "*altering the bed, banks, course, or characteristics of a watercourse*". This GA has relevance and applies primarily to stringing activity along the OHPL where pilot cables have been and will continue to be either pulled manually on foot across drainage lines / watercourses and also to allow for vehicles to traverse across existing roads through ephemeral/episodic watercourses.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is comprised of large rocks and boulders in some locations, is separately stockpiled and as and where required, is being shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas. Due to strength test failures for several of the OHPL tower foundations due to the nature of the *in-situ* original soil material, suitable G5 material was imported and used for backfilling purposes leaving behind a soil excess. Any

excess of the original subsoil material can be appropriately spread over and around the tower stay anchors and/or used for the repair/rehabilitation of damaged access roads traversing the farm properties. Any excess (unwanted) imported G5 material should be removed as part of rehabilitation.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Access Roads

Existing farm access roads are all traversable and remain in a general good condition with little to no erosion observed during the audit. The cleared access route along the servitude centre line is also accessible with 4x4 vehicles with the exception of a few spans between tower positions which are situated between steep ridges. There is only minor damage to a few sections of farm roads as a result of heavier vehicles getting stuck during wet conditions. Any damage should be addressed as part of ongoing repairs and rehabilitation until project completion.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates during stringing activities are being implemented. Gates are opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit and communicated via a project-specific WhatsApp Group to keep track of persons opening and closing gates correctly. Barricading should continue to be maintained around any and all open excavations to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and subsequent landowner conflict and damage claims. Daily inspections and weekly reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

The OHPL contractor which is now Concor (previously Optipower) is utilising existing buildings and previously disturbed areas for a site office based in Kleinpoort and currently utilises one laydown area, the Mayogi laydown area is based near the Daniell Cheetah Project adjacent to the main R75 tar road (See **Annexure C**, **Photo's 1b** to **6b**). The Contractor has completed the relocation of all materials and containers from the previous laydown area in Wolwefontein (See **Annexure C**, **Photo's 1c** and **2c**) to the Mayogi laydown area and has obtained a letter from the landowner releasing them from the land.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the OHPL contractor during August 2025 focussed on risk of bees and wasps at work, understanding the contents of safety data sheets and concrete and cement impacts on watercourses.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during August 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. No NCRs were recorded for the month of August 2025. The ECO NCR register is provided below (**Table 3**).

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date

NCR No.	Issue Date	NCR Description	Recommended Corrective Action for NCR Closure	Corrective Action(s) Taken	Status	NCR Closure Date
1	02 April 2025	Delayed fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Prioritise the fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Bird diverters were ordered, delivered to site with installation commencing at the end of April 2025	Closed	30 April 2025

12 REHABILITATION

Natural rehabilitation and vegetation re-growth along the OHPL servitude, aided by rainfall, is evident in many areas where stringing has been completed, primarily the SW line but also along sections of the CR line. Excavated topsoil and subsoil has generally been backfilled, shaped and levelled over the tower foundation and guy anchor excavations to match the surrounding topography as construction activities have been completed in sequence. Less re-growth can be observed in several areas where construction disturbances have been more recent and there is some damage to farm roads as a result of heavier vehicles getting stuck during wet conditions. Ongoing monitoring is recommended until project completion.

As part of the rehabilitation phase and prior to handover of the OHPL to Eskom, it is recommended that the Contractor obtains in writing from the landowners that rehabilitation has been carried out satisfactorily on their properties. Where applicable, it should be agreed what mut be done with any excess soil and/or rock material at tower positions on the servitude. Spreading and levelling subsoil, topsoil and small rocks around the stay anchors is the likely best option. Any temporary watercourse crossings should also be removed as part of rehabilitation unless authorised to remain in perpetuity by the GA.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit on 26th August 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EA and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management

v. Landowner relations

vi. Infrastructure management

vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management

viii. Environmental awareness

ix. Rehabilitation

x. Record-keeping and document control

- Documentation review. This included:
  i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements
  ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings
  iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented
  iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification

- Audit Report compilation. This included:
  i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
  ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;

ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and

iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*

Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not Auditable/Audited** (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable.

No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;
ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;
iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;
iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;

v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of four hundred and fifty-six (**456**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, three hundred and seventy-nine (**379**) are **compliant,** zero (**0**) are **non-compliant**, two (**2**) are **partially-compliant**, seventy (**70**) were **not audited/applicable** and five (**5**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

18.1 Major improvements required

None.

18.2 Minor improvements required

The **NC** audit finding raised by the ECO in November 2024 in terms of condition 5 of the 90km OHPL EA related to three (3) deviated OHPL sections beyond the 100m corridor remains as a **PC** finding this month on the basis that several deviated towers (CR13, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R) are still to be dismantled and relocated. Bush-clearing within the 100m corridor between CR12 and CR20R was undertaken last month and excavations have been completed this month. **Photo 3a** to **Photo 6a** indicate the state of rehabilitation around SW154, SW155 and SW164. The CA, DFFE, may follow-up on progress regarding rehabilitation by reviewing the successive environmental monitoring reports prepared and submitted to the department and may inspect the site in the near future. The ECO commends the actions taken thus far to address the issue and the timeframe in terms of when the finding can be closed out and rated as **C** can be addressed when rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage has been successfully completed.

The ECO concern raised in June 2025, although not as an audit finding, relates to the remnant/protruding sections of the dismantled timber pylon structures from the 132kV OHPL on the Eskom servitude properties.

The current method being used thus far illustrates incomplete and unsatisfactory dismantlement and it is recommended that this is rectified by cutting the protruding timber pole sections flush, neatly, level and as close to the ground as possible.

Vegetation management has been raised as an additional ECO concern this month in terms of incomplete bush-clearing in several areas along the CR line where indigenous vegetation (larger woody trees and bushes) have been pushed and stacked in heaps around the tower footprint edges as well as not all AIPs being cleared and removed from and between several tower footprints, namely between CR12 and CR20 and CR99 and CR110 (**Photo's 8a**, **9a** and **10a**). The AIPs should be cleared and disposed of at the landfill site and the larger woody trees and bushes which have been felled should either be chipped/mulched *in-situ* or spread around to reduce the current fire risk and remove the current impenetrable barrier to the movement of both wild and domestic fauna.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **99.7%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EA and EMPrs (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the August 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EA and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV 90km OHPL, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**90km OHPL EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	30	**1**	0	15	5	(96.8%)
2	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substations** (dated June 2022)	349	**1**	0	55	0	(99.7%)
	Overall total no. conditions	379	2	0	70	5	**456**
	Audited conditions	**379**	**2**	-	-	-	**762** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	758	2	-	-	-	**760** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[(758+2+0)] / 762} x100					**99.7%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	83.11%	0.44%	0%	15.35%	1.10%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Relocate the remaining OHPL tower deviations (CR12 to CR20) back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage.
- Remove all alien invasive vegetation from the tower footprints and dispose of at landfill site, primarily between CR12 and CR20 and CR99 and CR110.
- Chip and/or cut and spread cleared indigenous vegetation more evenly around the tower footprints, primarily between CR99 and CR110.
- Continue to install bird diverters/flappers and perches, as required, on the OPGW/earth wires and towers to the full length of the 90km OHPL (See EA condition 36), as recommended by the avifauna specialist and as per the Eskom Distribution Standards referred to in the EMPr.
- Cut the protruding/remnant 132kV timber poles sections flush, neatly, level and as close to the ground as possible.
- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Continue with the implementation of appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required.
- Based on the OHPL EMPr where it is recommended that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware as a precautionary measure, it may be appropriate to confirm with the avian specialist and Eskom if bird perches are required.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase of the project (construction), it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EA, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities. Notwithstanding the above, there are specific improvements and actions which are still required in terms of the tower deviations related to the 90km OPHL. The tower deviation finding has been reduced to partially compliant this month. Close out to full compliance will be addressed once rehabilitation has been undertaken.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	*Suggested Due Date by ECO	Proposed Corrective Action(s)	Action Status	Closure status
003	20 Nov 2024	OHPL tower deviations beyond the approved 100m corridor	Within ~3 months (end June 2025)	Relocate the OHPL tower deviations back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage	Relocation of several of the deviated towers (SW154A, SW154B, SW164A & SW165) to within the 100m corridor was done in May 2025. Relocation of CR13 to CR20R is yet to be undertaken although bush-clearing was done in July 2025 and excavations undertaken in August 2025. Ongoing monitoring will continue until completion, including rehabilitation monitoring.	Open
004	19 Jun 2025	There are remnants / protruding sections of the dismantled timber pylon structures (from the previous 132kV OHPL) on the Eskom servitude properties which represents incomplete and unsatisfactory dismantlement	Within ~3 months (end Sep 2025)	Use appropriate method and tools to fully cut and remove the timber pylon pole structures	Pending – to be confirmed	Open
005	03 Sep 2025	Vegetation management is a concern in terms of incomplete bush-clearing in several areas on both the CR and SW line as well as AIPs not being cleared and removed from several tower footprints on the CR line, namely between CR12 and CR20 and CR99 and CR110.	Within ~2 months (end Oct 2025)	- Remove all AIPs from the tower footprints and dispose of at landfill site - Chip and/or cut and spread cleared indigenous vegetation more evenly around the tower footprints	Pending – to be confirmed	Open

**The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site*

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
001	25 Apr 2023	Discovery of marked and unmarked graves along the 90km OHPL route	17 May 2023	Contact made with heritage specialist. Portion of OHPL which was traversing the grave site area were relocated withing the assessed corridor to avoid any potential conflict	Discovered graves will not be traversed during construction and any disturbance will potentially be avoided	End Jun 2023
002	02 Apr 2025	Delayed fitment of bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Within ~1 month (start May 2025)	Prioritise the fitment of the bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Fitment of bird diverters commenced at the end of April 2025	30 Apr 2025

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Audit observations along the 90km OHPL

Photo 1a: Skipad-Wolf (SW) OHPL from SW192 to SW190, bird diverters have been installed and conductors from the adjacent timber pylon powerline have been removed

Photo 2a: The contractor is in the process of dismantling the timber pylons structures which are temporarily being stored on the servitude

Photo 3a: SW164 has been relocated to within the 100m corridor

Photo 4a: Area where SW164 was constructed beyond the 100m corridor, natural rehabilitation is likely to take place however re-seeding may be ideal to hasten the process

Photo 5a & **Photo 6a**: SW155 and SW154 have both been relocated to within the 100m corridor. Natural rehabilitation is likely to take place however re-seeding may be ideal to hasten the process and minimise the risk of AIP establishment

Photo 7a: Excavations complete at CR102 awaiting concrete for foundations

Photo 8a: Bushclearing has been done for tower positions CR99 to CR110. The ~4m centre line for access and stringing is still to be cleared

Photo 9a & **Photo 10a**: Bushclearing between CR99 to CR110 is incomplete in terms of the AIP *Opuntia* (prickly pear) being left uncleared and indigenous vegetation being pushed and stacked in heaps around the tower footprint edges. The AIPs should be cleared and disposed of at the landfill site and the larger woody trees and bushes which have been felled should either be chipped/mulched *in-situ* or spread around to reduce the current fire risk and remove the current inpenetrable barrier to the movement of both wild and domestic fauna

Photo 11a: View of the servitude from CR98 towards CR110 from the Addo-Sunlands gravel road

Photo 12a: Stringing activity (OPGW) underway between CR150 and CR148

Photo Series B: Audit observations at the Mayogi site office / laydown area

Photo 1b: Neat storage and housekeeping at the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 2b: Storage of hazardous chemicals is on a bunded platform within an aerated, locked cage facility

Photo 3b: Storage of conductor drums in the yard at the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 4b: Wheelie bins available at the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 5b: General and hazardous waste skips and wheelie bins available at the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 6b: Used conductor components from the timber 132kV line which is being dismantled are being stored at the Mayogi laydown area. Eskom commenced with the collection of the used conductor cables in July 2025

Photo Series C: Audit observations at the former Wolwefontein site office / laydown area

Photo 1c: All materials and containers have been relocated from the former Wolwefontein laydown and office area to the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 2c: All materials and containers have been relocated from the former Wolwefontein laydown and office area to the Mayogi laydown area

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Sep 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV transmission power line and associated infrastructure within Ward 53 of the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality and Ward 7 and 8 of the Sundays River Valley Municipality near Kariega and Kirkwood, Eastern Cape Province, is approved as per the geographic coordinates cited in the table in the EA.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this Environmental Authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further Environmental Authorisation in terms of the regulations.		✓				Three (3) deviated sections of the OHPL beyond the 100m corridor were identified for several towers; namely SW164A, SW165, SW154A, SW154B, CR13, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R. It was observed during the May 2025 monthly audit that relocation of 4 of the deviated tower positions (SW164A, SW165, SW154A & SW154B) back to within the 100m corridor was underway. CR12-CR20 have not yet been relocated. The original **NC** finding was re-rated as **PC** given the rectification process for the deviations being underway where bush-clearing within the 100m corridor between CR12 and CR20 was done last month and excavations were undertaken this month. At the time of this audit, the no re-seeding has been undertaken. Monitoring of rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage will continue and once complete, the finding can be closed out and rated as **C**.
6	The holder of the authorisation must notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place				-		Noted, NA at this stage
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of issue of this Authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
9	Commencement with one activity listed in terms of this authorisation constitutes commencement of all authorised activities.					-	Noted
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
10	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
11.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
11.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
11.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
11.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
13	The layout map attached as Appendix 7 of the final BAR dated 14 June 2022 is hereby approved.					-	Noted
14	The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) submitted as part of the BAR dated 14 June 2022 is approved and must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
15	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
16	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
17	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the basic assessment be discovered.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
18	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 25 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
19	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
20	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
21	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
22	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
MONITORING							
23	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
23.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
23.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
23.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
23.4	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.	✓✓					
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
24	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
25	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
26	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
27	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
28	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
29	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
30	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
31	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
32	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
33	The footprint of the development must be limited to the areas required for actual construction works and operational activities.	✓✓					
34	Should any archaeological sites, artefacts, palaeontological fossils or grave be exposed during construction work, work in the immediate vicinity of the find must be stopped, the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) must be informed and the services of an accredited heritage professional obtained for an assessment of the heritage resources.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological resources or graves discovered at this stage
35	All declared aliens must be identified and managed in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983).	✓✓					The clearing of alien vegetation is observed to have been undertaken within the construction footprints during bush-clearing. The removal and disposal of cleared vegetation off site to a landfill commenced in November 2024 and is continuing to take place, as and when required.
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors, as recommended by the ecological specialist.	✓✓					The NCR issued by the ECO in April 2025 for delayed fitment bird flight diverters to the strung section of the SW OHPL was closed out at the end of April 2025 given the response and actions taken to deliver the devices to site and commence with fitment. The basis for changing the audit findings from **NC** to **C** and closing out the NCR is based on the fitment of the devices continuing as a priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates.
37	No exotic plants must be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area must be utilised.				-		Noted, no exotic plants are being used for rehabilitation
38	Construction must include design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	✓✓					No signs of major erosion due to stormwater run-off along farm access roads and around tower footprints observed this month
39	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
40	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
GENERAL							
41	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
41.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
41.2	to anyone on request; and				-		
41.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					EA holder website does makes provision
42	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
		Summary calculation					
		30	1	0	15	5	**51** (total no. of conditions)
		30	1	0	-	-	**31** (audited) **20** (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(30x2)+(0x1)+(1x0)] / (31x2) x100
		EA Compliance					**96.8%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	Roles and responsibilities						
	Developer's Project Manager (DPM) The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMPr and any conditions of approval from the competent authority (CA). Where required, an environmental control officer (ECO) must be contracted by the Project Developer to objectively monitor the implementation of the EMPr according to relevant environmental legislation, and the conditions of the environmental authorisation (EA). The Project Developer is further responsible for providing and giving mandate to enable the ECO to perform responsibilities, and he must ensure that the ECO is integrated as part of the project team while remaining independent.	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA; Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Developer and its Contractor(s); Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Monitor the implementation of the EMPr throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMPr implementation; and Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation	✓✓					
	Developer Site Supervisor (DSS) The DSS reports directly to the DPM, oversees site works, liaises with the contractor(s) and the ECO. The DSS is responsible for the day to day implementation of the EMPr and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Ensure that all contractors identify a contractor's Environmental Officer (cEO); Must be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA. Oversees site works, liaison with Contractor, DPM and ECO; Must ensure that all landowners have the relevant contact details of the site staff, ECO and cEO; Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Will issue all non-compliances to contractors; and Ratify the Monthly Environmental Report.	✓✓					
4	*Environmental Control Officer (ECO)* The ECO is to conduct periodic site inspections, attend regular site meetings, pre-empt problems and suggest mitigation and be available to advise on incidental issues that arise. The ECO is also required to conduct compliance audits, verifying the monitoring reports submitted by the cEO. The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager regarding all environmental matters.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager, who in turn reports back to the Contractor and potential and Registered Interested & Affected Parties' (RI&AP's), as required. Issues of non-compliance raised by the ECO must be taken up by the Project Manager and resolved with the Contractor as per the conditions of his contract.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Decisions regarding environmental procedures, specifications and requirements which have a cost implication (i.e. those that are deemed to be a variation, not allowed for in the Performance Specification) must be endorsed by the Project Manager. The ECO must also, as specified by the EA, report to the relevant CA as and when required.	✓✓					
	The responsibilities of the ECO will include the following: - Be aware of the findings and conclusions of all EA related to the development;	✓✓					
	- Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr;	✓✓					
	- Be conversant with relevant environmental legislation, policies and procedures, and ensure compliance with them;	✓✓					
	Undertake regular and comprehensive site inspections / audits of the construction site according to the generic EMPr and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMPr and environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Compilation and administration of an environmental monitoring plan to ensure that the environmental management measures are implemented and are effective;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Monitoring the performance of the Contractors and ensuring compliance with the EMPr and associated Method Statements;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In consultation with the Developer Site Supervisor order the removal of person(s) and/or equipment which are in contravention of the specifications of the EMPr and/or environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Liaison between the DPM, Contractors, authorities and other lead stakeholders on all environmental concerns;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Compile a regular environmental audit report highlighting any non-compliance issues as well as satisfactory or exceptional compliance with the EMPr;	✓✓					This report
	Validating the regular site inspection reports, which are to be prepared by the contractor Environmental Officer (cEO);	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's record of environmental incidents (spills, impacts, legal transgressions etc.) as well as corrective and preventive actions taken;	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's public complaints register in which all complaints are recorded, as well as action taken;	✓✓					
	Assisting in the resolution of conflicts;	✓✓					
	Facilitate training for all personnel on the site – this may range from carrying out the training, to reviewing the training programmes of the Contractor;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In case of non-compliances, the ECO must first communicate this to the Senior Site Supervisor, who has the power to ensure this matter is addressed. Should no action or insufficient action be taken, the ECO may report this matter to the authorities as non-compliance;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maintenance, update and review of the EMPr;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMPr to the relevant stakeholders.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Developer Environmental Officer (dEO) The dEOs will report to the Project Manager and are responsible for implementation of the EMPr, environmental monitoring and reporting, providing environmental input to the Project Manager and Contractor's Manager, liaising with contractors and the landowners as well as a range of environmental coordination responsibilities	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Employees, Contractor(s) ;	✓✓					
	- Confine the development site to the demarcated area;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental internal audits with regards to EMPr and authorisation compliance (on cEO);	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractors in addressing environmental challenges on site;	✓✓					
	- Assist in incident management:	✓✓					
	- Reporting environmental incidents to developer and ensuring that corrective action is taken, and lessons learnt shared;	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractor in investigating environmental incidents and compile investigation reports;	✓✓					
	- Follow-up on pre-warnings, defects, non-conformance reports;	✓✓					
	- Measure and communicate environmental performance to the Contractor;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental awareness training on site together with ECO and cEO;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that the necessary legal permits and / or licenses are in place and up to date;	✓✓					
	- Acting as Developer's Environmental Representative on site and work together with the ECO and contractor;	✓✓					
4	*Contractor* The Contractor appoints the cEO and has overall responsibility for ensuring that all work, activities, and actions linked to the delivery of the contract are in line with the EMPr and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMPr while performing the onsite activities as per their contract with the Project Developer. The contractors are required, where specified, to provide Method Statements setting out in detail how the impact management actions contained in the EMPr will be implemented during the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity activities.	✓✓					
	project delivery and quality control for the development services as per appointment;	✓✓					
	employ a suitably qualified person to monitor and report to the Project Developer's appointed person on the daily activities on-site during the construction period;	✓✓					
	ensure that safe, environmentally acceptable working methods and practices are implemented and that equipment is properly operated and maintained, to facilitate proper access and enable any operation to be carried out safely;	✓✓					
	attend on site meeting(s) prior to the commencement of activities to confirm the procedure and designated activity zones;	✓✓					
	ensure that contractors' staff repair, at their own cost, any environmental damage as a result of a contravention of the specifications contained in EMPr, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMPr should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMPr (or relevant sections of the EMPr). The Contractor's representative can be the site agent; site engineer; a dedicated environmental officer; or an independent consultant. The Contractor must ensure that the Contractor's Representative is suitably qualified to perform the necessary tasks and is appointed at a level such that	✓✓					

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	she/he can interact effectively with other site Contractors, labourers, the Environmental Control Officer and the public. As a minimum the cEO shall meet the following criteria:						
4	-Be on site throughout the duration of the project and be dedicated to the project;	✓✓					
	-Ensure all their staff are aware of the environmental requirements, conditions and constraints with respect to all of their activities on site;	✓✓					
	-Implementing the environmental conditions, guidelines and requirements as stipulated within the EA, EMPr and Method Statements;	✓✓					
	-Attend the Environmental Site Meeting;	✓✓					
	- Undertaking corrective actions where non-compliances are registered within the stipulated timeframes;	✓✓					
	- Report back formally on the completion of corrective actions;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO in maintaining all the site documentation;	✓✓					
	- Prepare the site inspection reports and corrective action reports for submission to the ECO;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO with the preparing of the monthly report; and	✓✓					
	- Where more than one Contractor is undertaking work on site, each company appointed as a Contractor will appoint a cEO representing that company.	✓✓					
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE							
5	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMPr file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMPr file. A hard copy of all documentation shall be filed, while an electronic copy may be kept where relevant. A duplicate file will be maintained in the office of the DSS (where applicable). This duplicate file must remain current and up-to-date. The filing system must be updated and relevant documents added as required. The EMPr file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMPr file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	At the outset of the project the following preliminary list of documents shall be placed in the filing system and be accessible at all times: • Full copy of the signed EA from the CA in terms of NEMA, granting approval for the development or expansion; • Copy of the generic and site specific EMPr as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMPr and subsequent approval of site specific EMPr and amendments thereof; • All method statements; • Completed environmental checklists; • Minutes and attendance register of environmental site meetings; • An up-to-date environmental incident log; • A copy of all instructions or directives issued; • A copy of all corrective actions signed off. The corrective actions must be filed in such a way that a clear reference is made to the non-compliance record; • Complaints register.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to complete a Weekly Environmental Checklist, the format of which is to be agreed prior to commencement of the activity. The ECOs are required to sign and date the checklist, retain a copy in the EMPr file and submit a copy of the completed checklist to the DSS on a weekly basis.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The checklists will form the basis for the Monthly Environmental Reports. Copies of all completed checklists will be attached as Annexures to the Environmental Audit Report as required in terms of the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	Minutes of the environmental site meetings shall be kept. The minutes must include an attendance register and will be attached to the Monthly Report that is distributed to attendees. Each set of minutes must clearly record "Matters for Attention" that will be reviewed at the next meeting.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The method statement will be done in such detail that the ECOs are enabled to assess whether the contractor's proposal is in accordance with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Unless indicated otherwise by the Project Manager, the Contractor shall provide the following method statements to the Project Manager no less than 14 days prior to the commencement date of the activity: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall monitor and ensure that the contractors perform in accordance with these method statements.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to maintain an up-to-date and current Environmental Incident Log (environmental diary). The Environmental Incident Log is a means to record all environmental incidents and/or all non-compliance notice would not be issued.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECOs are to record all environmental incidents in the Environmental Incident Log. All incidents regardless of severity must be reported to the Developer. The Log is to be kept in the EMPr file and at a minimum the following will be recorded for each environmental incident.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Environmental Incident Log will be captured in the EAR.	✓✓					
	A non-compliance notice will be issued to the responsible contractor by the ECOs via the DSS or Project Manager. The non-compliance notice will be issued in writing; a copy filed in the EMPr file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMPr	✓✓					An NCR was issued by the ECO at the end of March 2025 and closed out at the end of April 2025
5	The contractors shall act immediately when a notice of non-compliance is received and correct whatever is the cause for the issuing of the notice. Complaints received regarding activities on the development site pertaining to the environment shall be recorded in a dedicated register and the response noted with the date and action taken. The ECO should be made aware of any complaints. Refer to EMPr				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	For each non-compliance notice issued, a documented corrective action must be recorded. On receiving a non-compliance notice from the DSS, the contractor's cEO will ensure that the corrective actions required take place within the stipulated timeframe. On completion of the corrective action the cEO is to issue a Corrective Action Report in writing to the ECOs. If satisfied that the corrective action has been completed, the ECOs are to sign-off on the Corrective Action Report, and attach the report to the non-compliance notice in the EMPr file. A corrective action is considered complete once the report has signed off by the ECOs.				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	A digital photographic record will be kept. The photographic record will be used to show before, during and post rehabilitation evidence of the project as well used in cases of damages claims if they arise. Each image must be dated and a brief description note attached.	✓✓					Photographic records taken during construction are available and same will be captured after rehabilitation
	The Contractor shall: Allow the ECOs access to take photographs of all areas, activities and actions. The ECOs shall keep an electronic database of photographic records which will include: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall keep a current and up-to-date complaints register. The complaints register is to be a record of all complaints received from communities, stakeholders and individuals.	✓✓					No complaints received this month
	In the event that a Claim for Damages is submitted by a community, landowner or individual, the ECOs shall record the full detail of the complaint, facilitate with resolving / settling the complaint,				-		No complaints/claims this month, to be facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Open, transparent and good relations with affected landowners, communities and regional staff are an essential aspect to the successful management and mitigation of environmental impacts. The ECOs shall: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMPr must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMPr file and submitted to the CA at intervals as indicated in the EA.	✓✓					
	The ECOs must prepare a monthly EAR. The report will be tabled as the key point on the agenda of the Environmental Site Meeting. The Report is submitted for acceptance at the meeting and the final report will be circulated to the Project Manager and filed in the EMPr file. At a frequency determined by the EA, the ECOs shall submit the monthly reports to the CA.	✓✓					
	On final completion of the rehabilitation and/or requirements of the EA a final EAR is to be prepared and submitted to the CA. The EAR must comply with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS							
6	All staff must receive environmental awareness training prior to commencement of the activities;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must allow for sufficient sessions to train all personnel with no more than 20 personnel attending each course;	✓✓					
	Refresher environmental awareness training is available as and when required;	✓✓					
	All staff are aware of the conditions and controls linked to the EA and within the EMPr and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMPr;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must erect and maintain information posters at key locations on site, and the posters must include the following information as a minimum: a) Safety notifications; and b) No littering.	✓✓					
	Environmental awareness training must include as a minimum the following: a) Description of significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, related to their work activities; b) Mitigation measures to be implemented when carrying out specific activities; c) Emergency preparedness and response procedures; d) Emergency procedures; e) Procedures to be followed when working near or within sensitive areas; f) Wastewater management procedures; g) Water usage and conservation; h) Solid waste management procedures; i) Sanitation procedures; j) Fire prevention; and k) Disease prevention.	✓✓					
	A record of all environmental awareness training courses undertaken as part of the EMPr must be available;	✓✓					
	Educate workers on the dangers of open and/or unattended fires;	✓✓					
	A staff attendance register of all staff to have received environmental awareness training must be available.	✓✓					
	Course material must be available and presented in appropriate languages that all staff can understand.	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	A method statement must be provided by the contractor prior to any onsite activity that includes the layout of the construction camp in the form of a plan showing the location of key infrastructure and services (where applicable), including but not limited to offices, overnight vehicle parking areas, stores, the workshop, stockpile and lay down areas, hazardous materials storage areas (including fuels), the batching plant (if one is located at the construction camp), designated access routes, equipment cleaning areas and the placement of staff accommodation, cooking and ablution facilities, waste and wastewater management;	✓✓					
	Location of camps must be within approved area to ensure that the site does not impact on sensitive areas identified in the environmental assessment or site walk through;	✓✓					
	Sites must be located where possible on previously disturbed areas;	✓✓					
	The camp must be fenced in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation; and	✓✓					
	The use of existing accommodation for contractor staff, where possible, is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Identification of access restricted areas is to be informed by the environmental assessment, site walk through and any additional areas identified during development;	✓✓					
	Erect, demarcate and maintain a temporary barrier with clear signage around the perimeter of any access restricted area, colour coding could be used if appropriate; and	✓✓					
	Unauthorised access and development related activity inside access restricted areas is prohibited.	✓✓					
	An access agreement must be formalised and signed by the DPM, Contractor and landowner before commencing with the activities;	✓✓					
	All private roads used for access to the servitude must be maintained and upon completion of the works, be left in at least the original condition	✓✓					
	All contractors must be made aware of all these access routes.	✓✓					
	Any access route deviation from that in the written agreement must be closed and re-vegetated immediately, at the contractor's expense;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maximum use of both existing servitudes and existing roads must be made to minimize further disturbance through the development of new roads;	✓✓					
	In circumstances where private roads must be used, the condition of the said roads must be recorded in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record; prior to use and the condition thereof agreed by the landowner, the DPM, and the contractor;	✓✓					
	Access roads in flattish areas must follow fence lines and tree belts to avoid fragmentation of vegetated areas or croplands	✓✓					
	Access roads must only be developed on a pre-planned and approved roads;	✓✓					
	Use existing gates provided to gain access to all parts of the area authorised for development, where possible;	✓✓					
	Existing and new gates to be recorded and documented in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record;	✓✓					
	All gates must be fitted with locks and be kept locked at all times during the development phase, unless otherwise agreed with the landowner;	✓✓					
	At points where the line crosses a fence in which there is no suitable gate within the extent of the line servitude, on the instruction of the DPM, a gate must be installed at the approval of the landowner;	✓✓					
	Care must be taken that the gates must be so erected that there is a gap of no more than 100 mm between the bottom of the gate and the ground;	✓✓					
	Where gates are installed in jackal proof fencing, a suitable reinforced concrete sill must be provided beneath the gate;	✓✓					
	Original tension must be maintained in the fence wires;	✓✓					
	All gates installed in electrified fencing must be re-electrified;	✓✓					
	All demarcation fencing and barriers must be maintained in good working order for the duration of the development activities;	✓✓					
	Fencing must be erected around the camp, batching plants, hazardous storage areas, and all designated access restricted areas, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Any temporary fencing to restrict the movement of life-stock must only be erected with the permission of the land owner.	✓✓					
	All fencing must be developed of high quality material bearing the SABS mark;	✓✓					
	The use of razor wire as fencing must be avoided;	✓✓					
	Fenced areas with gate access must remain locked after hours, during weekends and on holidays if staff is away from site. Site security will be required at all times;	✓✓					
	On completion of the development phase all temporary fences are to be removed;	✓✓					
	The contractor must ensure that all fence uprights are appropriately removed, ensuring that no uprights are cut at ground level but rather removed completely.	✓✓					
	All abstraction points or bore holes must be registered with the DWS and suitable water meters installed to ensure that the abstracted volumes are measured on a daily basis;	✓✓					GA issued for boreholes which have meters

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	The Contractor must ensure the following: a. The vehicle abstracting water from a river does not enter or cross it and does not operate from within the river; b. No damage occurs to the river bed or banks and that the abstraction of water does not entail stream diversion activities; and c. All reasonable measures to limit pollution or sedimentation of the downstream watercourse are implemented.	✓✓					
	Ensure water conservation is being practiced by: a. Minimising water use during cleaning of equipment; b. Undertaking regular audits of water systems; and c. Including a discussion on water usage and conservation during environmental awareness training. d. The use of grey water is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Runoff from the cement/ concrete batching areas must be strictly controlled, and contaminated water must be collected, stored and either treated or disposed of off-site, at a location approved by the project manager;	✓✓					
	All spillage of oil onto concrete surfaces must be controlled by the use of an approved absorbent material and the used absorbent material disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Natural storm water runoff not contaminated during the development and clean water can be discharged directly to watercourses and water bodies, subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO;	✓✓					
	Water that has been contaminated with suspended solids, such as soils and silt, may be released into watercourses or water bodies only once all suspended solids have been removed from the water by settling out these solids in settlement ponds. The release of settled water back into the environment must be subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO.	✓✓					
	All measures regarding waste management must be undertaken using an integrated waste management approach;	✓✓					
	Sufficient, covered waste collection bins (scavenger and weatherproof) must be provided;	✓✓					
	A suitably positioned and clearly demarcated waste collection site must be identified and provided;	✓✓					
	The waste collection site must be maintained in a clean and orderly manner;	✓✓					
6	Waste must be segregated into separate bins and clearly marked for each waste type for recycling and safe disposal;	✓✓					
	Staff must be trained in waste segregation;	✓✓					
	Bins must be emptied regularly;	✓✓					
	General waste produced onsite must be disposed of at registered waste disposal sites/ recycling company;	✓✓					
	Hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site;	✓✓					
	Certificates of safe disposal for general, hazardous and recycled waste must be maintained.	✓✓					
	All watercourses must be protected from direct or indirect spills of pollutants such as solid waste, sewage, cement, oils, fuels, chemicals, aggregate tailings, wash and contaminated water or organic material resulting from the Contractor's activities;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, prompt action must be taken to clear the polluted or affected areas;	✓✓					
	Where possible, no development equipment must traverse any seasonal or permanent wetland	✓✓					
	No return flow into the estuaries must be allowed and no disturbance of the Estuarine functional Zone should occur;				-		NA, no estuaries
	Development of permanent watercourse or estuary crossing must only be undertaken where no alternative access to tower position is available;	✓✓					
	There must not be any impact on the long term morphological dynamics of watercourses or estuaries;	✓✓					
	Existing crossing points must be favoured over the creation of new crossings (including temporary access)	✓✓					
	When working in or near any watercourse or estuary, the following environmental controls and consideration must be taken: a) Water levels during the period of construction; No altering of the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse	✓✓					
	b) During the execution of the works, appropriate measures to prevent pollution and contamination of the riparian environment must be implemented e.g. including ensuring that construction equipment is well maintained;	✓✓					
	c) Where earthwork is being undertaken in close proximity to any watercourse, slopes must be stabilised using suitable materials, i.e. sandbags or geotextile fabric, to prevent sand and rock from entering the channel; and	✓✓					Drainage pipes and gabions have been installed to allow natural drainage and free passage for water flow
	d) Appropriate rehabilitation and re-vegetation measures for the watercourse banks must be implemented timeously. In this regard, the banks should be appropriately and incrementally stabilised as soon as development allows.	✓✓					
	Indigenous vegetation which does not interfere with the development must be left undisturbed;	✓✓					
	Protected or endangered species may occur on or near the development site. Special care should be taken not to damage such species;	✓✓					

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	Search, rescue and replanting of all protected and endangered species likely to be damaged during project development must be identified by the relevant specialist and completed prior to any development or clearing;	✓✓					
	Permits for removal must be obtained from the relevant CA prior to the cutting or clearing of the affected species, and they must be filed;	✓✓					
	The Environmental Audit Report must confirm that all identified species have been rescued and replanted and that the location of replanting is compliant with conditions of approvals;	✓✓					
	Trees felled due to construction must be documented and form part of the Environmental Audit Report;	✓✓					
	Rivers and watercourses must be kept clear of felled trees, vegetation cuttings and debris;	✓✓					
	Only a registered pest control operator may apply herbicides on a commercial basis and commercial application must be carried out under the supervision of a registered pest control operator, supervision of a registered pest control operator or is appropriately trained;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A daily register must be kept of all relevant details of herbicide usage;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	No herbicides must be used in estuaries;				-		NA, no estuaries
	All protected species and sensitive vegetation not removed must be clearly marked and such areas fenced off in accordance to Section 5.3: Access restricted areas. Alien invasive vegetation must be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste management facility.	✓✓					
	No interference with livestock must occur without the landowner's written consent and with the landowner or a person representing the landowner being present;	✓✓					
	The breeding sites of raptors and other wild birds species must be taken into consideration during the planning of the development programme;	✓✓					
	Breeding sites must be kept intact and disturbance to breeding birds must be avoided. Special care must be taken where nestlings or fledglings are present;	✓✓					
	Special recommendations of the avian specialist must be adhered to at all times to prevent unnecessary disturbance of birds;	✓✓					
	No poaching must be tolerated under any circumstances. All animal dens in close proximity to the works areas must be marked as Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	No deliberate or intentional killing of fauna is allowed;	✓✓					
6	In areas where snakes are abundant, snake deterrents to be deployed on the pylons to prevent snakes climbing up, being electrocuted and causing power outages; and				-		NA at this stage
	No Threatened or Protected species (ToPs) and/or protected fauna as listed according NEMBA (Act No. 10 of 2004) and relevant provincial ordinances may be removed and/or relocated without appropriate authorisations/permits.	✓✓					
	Identify, demarcate and prevent impact to all known sensitive heritage features on site in accordance with the No-Go procedure in Section 5.3: Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	Carry out general monitoring of excavations for potential fossils, artefacts and material of heritage importance;	✓✓					
	All work must cease immediately, if any human remains and/or other archaeological, palaeontological and historical material are uncovered. Such material, if exposed, must be reported to the nearest museum, archaeologist/ palaeontologist (or the South African Police Services), so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time must be allowed to remove/collect such material before development recommences.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological or archaeological resources discovered at this stage
	Safety of the public Identify fire hazards, demarcate and restrict public access to these areas as well as notify the local authority of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately fenced or demarcated; Adequate protective measures must be implemented to prevent unauthorised access to and climbing of partly constructed towers and protective scaffolding; Ensure structures vulnerable to high winds are secured; Maintain an incidents and complaints register in which all incidents or complaints involving the public are logged.	✓✓					
	Mobile chemical toilets are installed onsite if no other ablution facilities are available;	✓✓					
	The use of ablution facilities and or mobile toilets must be used at all times and no indiscriminate use of the veld for the purposes of ablutions must be permitted under any circumstances;	✓✓					
	Where mobile chemical toilets are required, the following must be ensured: a) Toilets are located no closer than 100 m to any watercourse or water body;	✓✓					
	b) Toilets are secured to the ground to prevent them from toppling due to wind or any other cause;	✓✓					

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	c) No spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and the contents are managed in accordance with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	d) Toilets have an external closing mechanism and are closed and secured from the outside when not in use to prevent toilet paper from being blown out;	✓✓					
	e) Toilets are emptied before long weekends and workers holidays, and must be locked after working hours;	✓✓					
	f) Toilets are serviced regularly and the ECO must inspect toilets to ensure compliance to health standards;	✓✓					
	A copy of the waste disposal certificates must be maintained.	✓✓					
	Undertake environmentally-friendly pest control in the camp area;	✓✓					
	Ensure that the workforce is sensitised to the effects of sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV AIDS;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that information posters on AIDS are displayed in the Contractor Camp area;	✓✓					
	Information and education relating to sexually transmitted diseases to be made available to both construction workers and local community, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Free condoms must be made available to all staff on site at central points;	✓✓					
	Medical support must be made available;	✓✓					
	Provide access to Voluntary HIV Testing and Counselling Services.	✓✓					
	Compile an Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) prior to the commencement of the proposed project;	✓✓					
	The Emergency Plan must deal with accidents, potential spillages and fires in line with relevant legislation;	✓✓					
	All staff must be made aware of emergency procedures as part of environmental awareness training;	✓✓					
	The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	In the event of emergency necessary mitigation measures to contain the spill or leak must be implemented (see Hazardous Substances section 5.17).	✓✓					
6	The use and storage of hazardous substances to be minimised and non-hazardous and non-toxic alternatives substituted where possible;	✓✓					
	All hazardous substances must be stored in suitable containers as defined in the Method Statement;	✓✓					
	Containers must be clearly marked to indicate contents, quantities and safety requirements;	✓✓					
	All storage areas must be bunded. The bunded area must be of sufficient capacity to contain a spill / leak from the stored containers;	✓✓					
	Bunded areas to be suitably lined with a SABS approved liner;	✓✓					
	An Alphabetical Hazardous Chemical Substance (HCS) control sheet must be drawn up and kept up to date on a continuous basis;	✓✓					
	All hazardous chemicals that will be used on site must have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);	✓✓					
	All employees working with HCS must be trained in the safe use of the substance and according to the safety data sheet;	✓✓					
	Employees handling hazardous substances / materials must be aware of the potential impacts and follow appropriate safety measures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be made available;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that diesel and other liquid fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid is stored in appropriate storage tanks or in bowsers;	✓✓					
	The tanks/ bowsers must be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete) with a permanent bund. The impermeable lining must extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund must be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers (110% statutory requirement plus an allowance for rainfall);	✓✓					
	The floor of the bund must be sloped, draining to an oil separator;	✓✓					
	Provision must be made for refuelling at the storage area by protecting the soil with an impermeable groundcover. Where dispensing equipment is used, a drip tray must be used to ensure small spills are contained;	✓✓					
	All empty externally dirty drums must be stored on a drip tray or within a bunded area;	✓✓					
	No unauthorised access into the hazardous substances storage areas must be permitted;	✓✓					
	No smoking must be allowed within the vicinity of the hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Adequate fire-fighting equipment must be made available at all hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Where refuelling away from the dedicated refuelling station is required, a mobile refuelling unit must be used. Appropriate ground protection such as drip trays must be used;	✓✓					
	An appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity/s involving the use of hazardous substance must be available at all times;	✓✓					
	The responsible operator must have the required training to make use of the spill kit in emergency situations;	✓✓					

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	An appropriate number of spill kits must be available and must be located in all areas where activities are being undertaken;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, contaminated soil must be collected in containers and stored in a central location and disposed of according to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008. Refer to Section 5.7 for procedures concerning storm and waste water management and 5.8 for solid and hazardous waste management.	✓✓					
	Where possible and practical all maintenance of vehicles and equipment must take place in the workshop area;	✓✓					
	During servicing of vehicles or equipment, especially where emergency repairs are effected outside the workshop area, a suitable drip tray must be used to prevent spills onto the soil. The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or be removed from site to facilitate repair;	✓✓					
	Workshop areas must be monitored for oil and fuel spills;	✓✓					
	Appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity taking place must be available;	✓✓					
	The workshop area must have a bunded concrete slab that is sloped to facilitate runoff into a collection sump or suitable oil / water separator where maintenance work on vehicles and equipment can be performed;	✓✓					
	Water drainage from the workshop must be contained and managed in accordance Section 5.7: Storm and waste water management.	✓✓					
	Concrete mixing must be carried out on an impermeable surface;	✓✓					
	Batching plants areas must be fitted with a containment facility for the collection of cement laden water.	✓✓					
	Dirty water from the batching plant must be contained to prevent soil and groundwater contamination	✓✓					
	Bagged cement must be stored in an appropriate facility and at least 10 m away from any water courses, gullies and drains;	✓✓					
	A washout facility must be provided for washing of concrete associated equipment. Water used for washing must be restricted;	✓✓					
	Hardened concrete from the washout facility or concrete mixer can either be reused or disposed of at an appropriate licenced disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Empty cement bags must be secured with adequate binding material if these will be temporarily stored on site;	✓✓					
	Sand and aggregates containing cement must be kept damp to prevent the generation of dust (Refer to Section 5.20: Dust emissions)	✓✓					
6	Any excess sand, stone and cement must be removed or reused from site on completion of construction period and disposed at a registered disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Temporary fencing must be erected around batching plants in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation;	✓✓					
	Take all reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust as a result of project development activities to the satisfaction of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be avoided until such time as soil stripping is required and similarly exposed surfaces must be re- vegetated or stabilised as soon as is practically possible;	✓✓					
	Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials must be avoided under high wind conditions or when a visible dust plume is present;	✓✓					
	During high wind conditions, the ECO must evaluate the situation and make recommendations as to whether dust-damping measures are adequate, or whether working will cease altogether until the wind speed drops to an acceptable level;	✓✓					
	Where possible, soil stockpiles must be located in sheltered areas where they are not exposed to the erosive effects of the wind;	✓✓					
	Where erosion of stockpiles becomes a problem, erosion control measures must be implemented at the discretion of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Vehicle speeds must not exceed 40 km/h along dust roads or 20 km/h when traversing unconsolidated and non-vegetated areas;	✓✓					
	Straw stabilisation must be applied at a rate of one bale/10m^2 and harrowed into the top 100 mm of top material, for all completed earthworks;				-		This condition to be confirmed with technical specifications for earthworks and may be NA
	For significant areas of excavation or exposed ground, dust suppression measures must be used to minimise the spread of dust.	✓✓					
	Any blasting activity must be conducted by a suitably licensed blasting contractor; and	✓✓					
	Notification of surrounding landowners, emergency services site personnel of blasting activity 24 hours prior to such activity taking place on Site.	✓✓					
	The Contractor must keep noise level within acceptable limits, Restrict the use of sound amplification equipment for communication and emergency only.	✓✓					
6.22	**Noise** All vehicles and machinery must be fitted with appropriate silencing technology and must be properly maintained; Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise must be recorded and communicated. Where possible or applicable, provide transport to and from the site on a daily basis for construction workers; Develop a Code of Conduct for the construction phase.	✓✓					

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6.23	**Fire Prevention** Designate smoking areas where the fire hazard could be regarded as insignificant;	✓✓					
	Firefighting equipment must be available on all vehicles located on site;	✓✓					
	The local Fire Protection Agency (FPA) must be informed of construction activities;	✓✓					
	Contact numbers for the FPA and emergency services must be communicated in environmental awareness training and displayed at a central location on site;	✓✓					
	Two way swop of contact details between ECO and FPA.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time site based ESCO
6.24	**Stockpiling and stockpile areas** All material that is excavated during the project development phase (either during piling (if required) or earthworks) must be stored appropriately on site in order to minimise impacts to watercourses, watercourses and water bodies;	✓✓					
	All stockpiled material must be maintained and kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by undertaking regular weeding and control methods;	✓✓					
	Topsoil stockpiles must not exceed 2 m in height;	✓✓					
	During periods of strong winds and heavy rain, the stockpiles must be covered with appropriate material (e.g. cloth, tarpaulin etc.);	✓✓					
	Where possible, sandbags (or similar) must be placed at the bases of the stockpiled material in order to prevent erosion of the material.	✓✓					
6.25	**Civil Works** Where terracing is required, topsoil must be collected and retained for the purpose of re-use later to rehabilitate disturbed areas not covered by yard stone;	✓✓					
	Areas to be rehabilitated include terrace embankments and areas outside the high voltage yards;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where required, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	These areas can be stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas must be managed in accordance with Section 5.35: Landscaping and rehabilitation;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	All excess spoil generated during terracing activities must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a recognised landfill site; and	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
6.26	**Excavation of foundation, cable trenching and drainage systems** All excess spoil generated during foundation excavation must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a licensed landfill site, if not used for backfilling purposes;	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Management of equipment for excavation purposes must be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; and	✓✓					
	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
6.27	**Installation of foundations, cable trenching and drainage systems** Batching of cement to be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.19: Batching plants; and Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.28	**Installation of equipment** Management of dust must be conducted in accordance with Section 5. 20: Dust emissions; Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
5.2	**Steelwork Assembly and Erection** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
6.29	**Cabling and Stringing** Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and	✓✓					
6.30	**Testing and Commissioning** Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.31	**Socio-economic** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts	✓✓					
	Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste (off cuts etc.) shall be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 6.8: Solid waste and hazardous Management;	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement communication strategies to facilitate public participation;	✓✓					
	Develop and implement a collaborative and constructive approach to conflict resolution as part of the external stakeholder engagement process;	✓✓					
	Sustain continuous communication and liaison with neighbouring owners and residents	✓✓					
	Create work and training opportunities for local stakeholders; and	✓✓					
	Where feasible, no workers, with the exception of security personnel, must be permitted to stay over-night on the site. This would reduce the risk to local farmers.				-		NA, no workers stay overnight on site
6.32	**Temporary closure of site** Bunds must be emptied (where applicable) and need to be undertaken in accordance with the impact management actions included in sections 5.17: Hazardous substances and 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Hazardous storage areas must be well ventilated;	✓✓					
	Fire extinguishers must be serviced and accessible. Service records to be filed and audited at last service;	✓✓					
	Emergency and contact details displayed must be displayed;	✓✓					
	Security personnel must be briefed and have the facilities to contact or be contacted by relevant management and emergency personnel;	✓✓					
	Night hazards such as reflectors, lighting, traffic signage etc. must have been checked;	✓✓					
	Fire hazards identified and the local authority must have been notified of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	Structures vulnerable to high winds must be secured;	✓✓					
	Wind and dust mitigation must be implemented;	✓✓					
	Cement and materials stores must have been secured;	✓✓					
	Toilets must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Refuse bins must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Drip trays must have been emptied and secured.	✓✓					
6.33	**Dismantling of old equipment** All old equipment removed during the project must be stored in such a way as to prevent pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	Oil containing equipment must be stored to prevent leaking or be stored on drip trays;	✓✓					
	All scrap steel must be stacked neatly and any disused and broken insulators must be stored in containers;	✓✓					
	Once material has been scrapped and the contract has been placed for removal, the disposal Contractor must ensure that any equipment containing pollution causing substances is dismantled and transported in such a way as to prevent spillage and pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must also be equipped to contain and clean up any pollution causing spills; and Disposal of unusable material must be at a licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
6.34	**Landscaping and rehabilitation** All areas disturbed by construction activities must be subject to landscaping and rehabilitation; All spoil and waste must be disposed of to a registered waste site;				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a

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							comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL.
	All slopes must be assessed for contouring, and to contour only when the need is identified in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL.
	Berms that have been created must have a slope of 1:4 and be replanted with indigenous species and grasses that approximates the original condition;				-		
	Where new access roads have crossed cultivated farmlands, that lands must be rehabilitated by ripping which must be agreed to by the holder of the EA and the landowners;				-		
	Rehabilitation of access roads outside of farmland;				-		
	Indigenous species must be used for with species and/grasses to where it compliments or approximates the original condition;				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be used for rehabilitation (refer to Section 5.24: Stockpiling and stockpiled areas);				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread so as to facilitate seeding and minimise loss of soil due to erosion;				-		
	Before placing topsoil, all visible weeds from the placement area and from the topsoil must be removed;				-		
	Subsoil must be ripped before topsoil is placed;				-		
	The rehabilitation must be timed so that rehabilitation can take place at the optimal time for vegetation establishment;				-		
	Where impacted through construction related activity, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		
	Sloped areas stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		
	Spoil can be used for backfilling or landscaping as long as it is covered by a minimum of 150 mm of topsoil.				-		
	Where required, re-vegetation including hydro-seeding can be enhanced using a vegetation seed mixture as described below. A mixture of seed can be used provided the mixture is carefully selected to ensure the following: a) Annual and perennial plants are chosen;				-		
	b) Pioneer species are included;				-		
	c) Species chosen must be indigenous to the area with the seeds used coming from the area;				-		
	d) Root systems must have a binding effect on the soil;				-		
	e) The final product must not cause an ecological imbalance in the area.				-		
Part C - Impact Management Actions based on site specific environmental attributes							
	General The Owner shall ensure an Independent Auditor undertakes a compliance audit of the project every five years and submit the findings to DFFE. The Report must comply with the provision of Appendix 7 of the NEMA.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Botanical There should be no indiscriminate driving of vehicles 'in the veld' i.e. off designated roads and access routes.	✓✓					
	Construction areas must be clearly marked and no activity should occur outside these areas apart from access.	✓✓					
	Toilet facilities must be provided during the construction phase. The veld should not be used for ablutions.	✓✓					
9	Introduction of spread of alien invasive plant species must be avoided. Strict monitoring for possible invasion by alien plans species must be implemented and should remain in place for three years post-construction. Of particular note is the avoidance of spread of *Opuntia ficus-indica* (Prickly-pear – 'spiny form'). During the operational phase there must be ongoing monitoring to ensure that no alien invasive plant species are introduced to the sub-station site and that weedy species are eradicated.	✓✓					
	An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must oversee post-construction site cleaning and all construction sites must be inspected for cleanliness post-construction.	✓✓					
	Bats Artificial lighting - Consciously switch off all lights at a construction area when not required anymore, do not let it burn throughout the night. If suitable for the purpose utilize lighting temperatures (colours/wavelengths) that attract less insects.	✓✓					

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	Foraging habitat loss - Adhere to the sensitivity map. Keep to designated areas and designated roads with all construction vehicles. Damaged areas not required after construction should be rehabilitated by an experienced vegetation succession specialist.	✓✓					
	Fauna Before vegetation clearance commences, areas must be walked and slow-moving animals removed out of the impact area.	✓✓					
	Construction workers should be made aware of slow-moving and cryptic species such as tortoises.	✓✓					
	Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm by persons with the necessary training in identification and handling of snakes.	✓✓					
	All construction staff shall undergo environmental awareness training and must be informed that disruption, trapping or snaring of wildlife is not permitted.	✓✓					
	Extra care should be taken on high fire danger index or rating days (orange or red days, see http://www.forestry.co.za/fire-danger-index/), where wildfire could start easily and spread rapidly, causing a high mortality in fauna species. High risk hot work should be carefully controlled and firefighting provisions must be on hand to quickly attend to and extinguish fires on these days.	✓✓					
	The presence of the switching station should not result in a disruption of the natural fire frequency, which could otherwise result in an accumulation of senescent vegetation and fuel so that when a fire does eventually occur it is faster moving and more intense than an natural fire, and can result in an increased mortality of fauna and retard vegetation recovery, cause the soil to turn hydrophobic and result in an increased risk of significant soil erosion. Thus the WEF owner must have agreements in place with local fire protection association, land owners and fire services to manage a wildfire, i.e. the setting of back burns from the ridgeline to counter wildfire conflagration of ridge top. Thus managing habitat vitality and biodiversity.	✓✓					
9	**Agriculture/soils** Minimise the footprint of disturbance.	✓✓					
	Implement an effective stormwater control system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. Include periodical site inspection in environmental performance reporting that inspects the effectiveness of the run-off control system and specifically records occurrence or not of any erosion on site or downstream.	✓✓					
	Prohibit vehicular passage off designated roads and construction areas and use dust control measures during construction. Include periodic site inspections in environmental performance reporting that specifically records occurrence, or not, of off-road vehicle tracks in specific areas.	✓✓					
	If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them.	✓✓					
	Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces). During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. Erosion must be controlled where necessary on rehabilitated areas.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL.
	Establish an effective record-keeping system for each area where soil is disturbed for constructional purposes. These records should be included in environmental performance reports, and should include all of the below: Record the GPS coordinates of each area.	✓✓					
	Record the date of topsoil stripping.	✓✓					
	Record the GPS coordinates of where the topsoil is stockpiled.	✓✓					
	Record the date of cessation of construction (or operation) activities at the particular site.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on cessation of constructional activities.	✓✓					
	Record date and depth of re-spreading of topsoil.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on completion of rehabilitation and on an annual basis thereafter to show vegetation establishment and evaluate progress of restoration over time.						

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Palaeontology Remove any fossils found and send to a museum for curation – implement the chance find procedure. During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil material by the responsible ECO. Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible Environmental Control Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e. the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy).				-		Noted, no new palaeontological sites or fossils have been discovered at this stage
	Freshwater Contaminated runoff from the construction activities on site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction should preferably be undertaken in the low rainfall months when stormwater runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features or minimised during high rainfall events.	✓✓					
	After the construction phase, impacted areas within the freshwater features that have been disturbed should be rehabilitated, and re-vegetated with suitable vegetation.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels, these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. Should the site be decommissioned, these structures should be removed from the channels and the disturbed areas rehabilitated.	✓✓					
	Any increase in stormwater runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed within the drainage lines.	✓✓					
	Stormwater management for the site should be such that there are no direct discharges of stormwater arising from constructed areas into any of the freshwater features.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas should be monitored and managed in terms of the growth of invasive alien plants in/on river beds/banks.	✓✓					
Conditions common to the OHPL EMPrs							
	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation.	✓✓					
	Only use existing access routes to reached infrastructure, proper identification of new AIPs introductions	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas	✓✓					
	Restrict vegetation clearing to the minimum footprint area to decrease the impact on habitat integrity and diversity		✓				Three (3) deviated sections of the OHPL beyond the 100m corridor were identified for several towers; namely SW164A, SW165, SW154A, SW154B, CR13, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R. It was observed during the May 2025 monthly audit that relocation of 4 of the deviated tower positions (SW164A, SW165, SW154A & SW154B) back to within the 100m corridor was underway. CR12-CR20 have not yet been relocated. The original **NC** finding was re-rated as **PC** given the rectification process for the deviations being underway where bush-clearing within the 100m corridor between CR12 and CR20 was done last month and excavations were undertaken this month. At the time of this audit, the no re-seeding has been undertaken. Monitoring of rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage will continue and once complete, the finding can be closed out and rated as **C**.
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities	✓✓					

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	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15 m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora	✓✓					
	Access roads should be kept to existing roads, as far as possible, so as to reduce fragmentation of natural habitat outside of the authorised footprint.	✓✓					
	Upon completion of construction activities, it must be ensured that no bare areas remain, and that indigenous species be used to revegetate the disturbed area.	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas.	✓✓					
	Removal of AIP species should preferably commence during the planning phase and continue throughout the construction and operational phases thereby ensuring that no AIP propagules are spread with construction rubble, or soils contaminated with AIP seeds during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Construction and/or alterations within this habitat unit is highly advised against, not only is wetlands protected under certain legislative documents they are of ecologically important ESA.	✓✓					
	Implement erosion control measures where necessary to ensure that further habitat loss does not occur.	✓✓					
	All soils compacted because of maintenance activities should be ripped and reprofiled to natural levels and revegetated with indigenous vegetation. Establishment of reintroduced vegetation within such disturbed areas must be monitored as part of maintenance activities to ensure no cumulative loss of floral habitat.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched and marked for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	A rescue and relocation plan must be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all floral SCC that will potentially be impacted by the proposed development. A Floral SCC Management Plan must also be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all SCC that will not be impacted directly but that could be impacted by edge effect impacts from operational and maintenance phase activities. The SCC Management Plan can be incorporated into the Rehabilitation Plan and must focus on the protection of specific RDL, and NT species that form part of the Study Area.	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be restricted to what is absolutely necessary and should remain within the approved development footprint.	✓✓					
	Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the construction activities. Additional road construction should be limited to what is absolutely necessary, and the footprint thereof kept to a minimal.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC species.	✓✓					
	Regular monitoring of SCC present and observation regarding their extent and abundance.	✓✓					
	Proper management plans to (if possible) relocated or avoid disturbing SCC species, especially those which are sensitive to disturbance.	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities.	✓✓					
Terrestrial Ecology - Fauna	Footprint areas (Pylons and servitude road) are to remain as small as possible with only those are necessary being cleared. Only tall trees located under the powerline are to be cut back, but not totally removed. As much herbaceous and shrubland vegetation as possible must remain under the powerlines. Small reptile and arachnid species should they not self-relocate must be carefully moved to habitat outside of the disturbance footprint.	✓✓					
	Existing roads must be used and as far as possible no new roads constructed.	✓✓					
	Avoid placement of pylons and service roads within this habitat unit and the associated zones of regulation. Do not clear any riparian vegetation within the powerline servitude. Where absolutely necessary only trim tall trees, do not cut them down.	✓✓					
	Manage edge effects and Alien Plant proliferation. Manage erosion and footprint creep.	✓✓					
	Vehicles to use designated roads as far as possible. Minimise vegetation clearance to only what is needed. No collection or destruction of faunal species and SCC is to occur. SCC to be relocated outside of disturbance footprint if they do not relocate themselves (Professional help may be required for such).	✓✓					
	Manage alien plant proliferation in disturbed areas and footprints. No catching / hunting of faunal species during operational activities. Manage erosion to ensure further habitat degradation does not occur. Do not clear vegetation unnecessarily under the powerline servitude.	✓✓					
	No collection or trapping of faunal SCC. Manage edge effects, habitat degradation and alien plant proliferation.	✓✓					
Aquat	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses;	✓✓					

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	Due to the accessibility of the sites, no unnecessary crossing of the watercourses may be permitted and it is strongly recommended that the existing farm and access roads be utilised	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	It is strongly recommended that all support structures associated with the proposed powerline infrastructure be located outside the delineated extent of the identified watercourses and their 32m NEMA ZoR.	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	Maintenance vehicles must make use of dedicated access roads and no indiscriminate movement in the watercourses may be permitted	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate movement of construction equipment in the watercourses and buffer zones surrounding the watercourses may be permitted. Use must be made of the existing roads during the decommissioning phase	✓✓					
	All surface infrastructure (including throughflow structures) must be decommissioned. All materials must be removed from the watercourses (where applicable) and may temporarily be stored/ stockpiled outside of the delineated extent of the watercourses, where after it must be removed from site and disposed of at a registered disposal facility	✓✓					
Avifauna	All construction activities should be strictly managed according to generally accepted environmental best practice standards, so as to avoid any unnecessary impact on the receiving environment.	✓✓					
	All temporary disturbed areas should be rehabilitated according to the site's rehabilitation plan, following construction.				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPLs.
	The overhead cables (specifically the earth wires) should be fitted with an approved anti bird collision line marking device to make cables more visible to birds in flight and reduce the likelihood of collisions. This should be done according to the Eskom Distribution standards in terms of device spacing and other factors. Literature around the world points towards a 50-60% reduction in bird collision risk if the line is marked (Jenkins, Smallie & Diamond, 2010; Shaw et al, 2021). The line marking device should be a dynamic (moving – bird flapper type) device.	✓✓					From May 2024 the ECO recommended that bird flight diverters be fitted to the strung sections of the SW OHPL. Following on from the NCR which was issued by the ECO in March 2025, the ECO commends the response and actions taken during April 2025 to deliver the devices to site and commence with fitment. The basis for changing the audit findings from **NC** to **C** and closing out the NCR is based on the fitment of the devices continuing as an urgent priority to minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline resulting in higher mortality rates
	The new power line should be patrolled during operation by Eskom annually to measure any impacts on birds (through detecting collision fatalities) and to monitor the durability of the line marking devices.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Where multiple devices on a span have failed (broken off or become stuck and non-dynamic due to wind) they should be replaced immediately.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Any recorded bird fatality data should be submitted to the Eskom –EWT Strategic Partnership where it will be curated and publicly accessible.				-		No bird fatalities recorded or reported to ECO at this stage
	The pylon structure to be used provides sufficient clearance between phase and phase and phase and earth to mitigate against the risk of bird electrocution.	✓✓					
	It is recommended as a precautionary measure that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to further provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware.				-		The ECO has previously communicated the requirement of fitment of bird perches to pylon tops. Although this activity has been noted as not yet applicable in previous reports, it may be appropriate to confirm with the specialist and Eskom if bird perches are required.
	It is also essential that if any of the pylon structures are changed, we are given opportunity to assess the electrocution risk of the new structure and design mitigation.				-		There have been no new structure and design pylon structures at this stage

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Heritage	An archaeologist/ heritage practitioner should conduct a walkthrough of a section of the proposed new servitude for the transmission line after vegetation clearing from: the Remaining Extent of the Farm Brakhill No. 139 (GPS reading: 33.31.328 ; S 25.23.426 E) to the Grassridge substation.	✓✓					
	All construction activities must be monitored or alternatively a person must be specially trained, for example the ECO, to conduct the monitoring. This must include the clearing of vegetation, levelling, excavations for other underground/ buried infrastructure and all above ground construction activities.	✓✓					
	Construction managers/foremen should also be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.	✓✓					
	If any human remains (or any other concentrations of archaeological heritage material) are exposed during construction, all work must cease in the immediate area of the finds and must be reported immediately to the archaeologist at the Albany Museum in Makhanda (Tel.: 046 622 2312) or to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (Tel.: 043 7450 888). Sufficient time should be allowed to investigate and to remove/collect such material. Recommendations will follow from the investigation and may include: - Consultation with the local communities regarding the conditions for the possible removal, storage and reburial (in the case of human remains) of heritage material.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If the local communities agree to the removal of human remains and heritage, an archaeologist must apply for permits from the Eastern Cape Province Heritage Resources Authority to collect and/or excavate sites/materials from archaeological sites impacted by the development.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Consultation with the Albany Museum (repository for archaeological material in the Eastern Cape) regarding permit(s) to remove the heritage material, the storing, curating and costs involved.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A Phase 2 Mitigation process to systematically excavate and to remove the archaeological deposits before construction of the development continues.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Monitor construction activities and implement chance fossil find procedure.	✓✓					Noted, Chance fossil find procedure available on site

Summary calculation					
349	1	0	55	0	**405** (total no. of conditions)
349	1	0	55	0	**350** (audited) **55** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(349x2)+(1x1)+(0x0)] / (350x2) x100
EMPr Compliance					**99.7%**

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ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf Wind Energy Facility and Main Access Road, Eastern Cape Province

August 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

August 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisations and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

03 September 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

LIABILITY DISCLAIMER AND CONFIDENTIALITY CLAUSE

All inspections conducted, as well as reports and recommendations provided by NCC are purely advisory. They are primarily intended for the purpose of assisting clients in relation to integrated environmental management, compliance with environmental legislation, policies and procedures and minimisation of environmental risks.

Observations and recommendations are the result of practices and conditions observed and information made available to us in various forms at the time of our site visits. They do not purport to refer to or guarantee compliance with local or government regulations which may be applicable to such practices and conditions. This report should not be considered a definitive listing of all existing risks nor an absolute solution to all indicated risks, or hazards present from time to time in the Client Organisation. The report should always be considered in its entirety; individual sentences, paragraphs or sections of the report should not be used in isolation.

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf Wind Energy Facility and Main Access Road
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	00
DATE	03/09/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	03/09/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	09/09/2025	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	03 September 2025	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	03 September 2025	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	03 September 2025	Electronic
Queen Mothiba	DFFE (Environment Impact & Pollution Directorate)	09 September 2025	Electronic

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
CR	Critically Endangered
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EN	Endangered
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**) and the associated WEF Access Road (hereafter referred to as the "**project**"), which is located in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa an approximate distance of 44km from the town of Jansenville travelling in a southerly and south-easterly direction along the R75 tar road.

In relation to the construction phase the combined project footprint includes material laydown areas, a construction site camp and a temporary concrete batch plant area, the latter having been demobilised in August 2024. Upon completion of construction the operational project component will comprise a WEF consisting of 17 wind turbines, overhead and underground powerline cabling, a 33/132kV substation, an operational and maintenance building and an internal main access road. During the operational phase, the WEF will connect to new overhead powerlines ("**OHPLs**") which are currently under construction under separate EAs. Prior to the commencement of the operational phase, it is planned that the current OHPL EA holder will transfer the OHPL EAs over to Eskom.

The independent ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EAs"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

This report provides an indication of the overall environmental compliance and performance of the project including insight relating to environmental challenges, opportunities and potential environmental risks obtained through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) Environmental Authorisations
    i. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 (Wolf WEF and Substation)
    ii. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516 (Wolf Main Access Road)
b) Environmental Management Programmes
c) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework
d) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the project

Project name	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPr (Compiled by, date)	Date
Wolf Wind Farm near Wolwefontein, Eastern Cape	~~14/12/16/3/3/2/599~~ ~~14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM1~~ ~~14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM3~~ 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM4 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1	~~14 Sep 2015~~ ~~17 Nov 2015~~ ~~1 Sep 2017~~ 26 Nov 2018 22 Sep 2020 02 Feb 2022 25 May 2022	Zutari, 2022	25 Mar 2022
Main Access Road for the Wolf Wind Farm	14/12/16/3/3/1/2516	24 Aug 2022	Savannah, 2022	May 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake daily inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) *Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and*
b) *Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.*

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in July 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken on 25th August 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~17.5 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
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Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional body registrations	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("**SACNASP**")
	Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa ("**EAPASA**")
Affiliations / Memberships	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa ("**IAIAsa**") Southern African Society of Aquatic Scientists ("**SASAqS**") Zoological Society of Southern Africa ("**ZSSA**")
Qualifications	MSc, BSc Hons, BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

The ESCO provides weekly updates of the progress of activities on site. Construction work activities underway during August 2025 included the following:

- Testing and commissioning of the turbines
- Preservation
- Housekeeping and demobilisation / removal of containers off site
- Civil and building construction at the WEF (Lupo/IPP) Substation which included construction of the O&M warehouse and office building

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in August 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas have been designated at the contractor's main site offices/laydown areas for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to the licensed waste facilities. There is a waste storage area remaining at the Concor site offices including wheelie bins available at the WEF substation (**Photo 11a**). Most of the materials and construction rubble has been removed from the Vestas laydown area (**Photo 5c**). and all wheelie bins have been relocated to the Concor site office. A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. [1]12m³ general waste was disposed of in the month of August 2025 with no waste taken for recycling.

4.2 Hazardous waste

Hazardous waste bins are available at the waste storage area at the WEF (Lupo) Substation with a large 6m^3 skip stationed at the Mayogi laydown area which is serviced as and when required by Oricol. [2]6m³ hazardous waste was disposed of in August 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

Mobile chemical ablution facilities are available at working areas on site. The service provider, Liyavuyisa Logistics, services Concor's facilities twice per week and disposes sewage waste at the Jansenville Wastewater Treatment Plant ("**WTP**"). East Cape Toilet Hire and Sanitech are the appointed sub-contractors for servicing the Vestas mobile ablution facilities for disposal at Fishwater Flats.

Ablution facilities at the Concor site office block are connected to a conservancy tank which is emptied and disposed of at the Jansenville WTP, as and when required. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in August 2025 amounted to [3]19 079L. The greywater flow bin originally located at the Vestas office block has been removed from site and no greywater was disposed this month. Safe disposal records are maintained on

[1, 2, 3] Total combined monthly amount / volume for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the entrance to the WEF to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits are available at each site where work activities are underway. An arrestor bed has been constructed at the start of the main access road to the WEF turbines as another protective measure which has the intended function of slowing down and/or halting a runaway vehicle that may fail mechanically and come down the steep gradient of the WEF access road. Various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring such as locked gates, oil spill kits and barricading were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspections.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no: 27/2/2/L570/1/1 is available for the WEF for the abstraction of groundwater from an existing borehole (GA JA02400) located at the main site office (location 33°28'04.73"S, 24°99'36.75"E). Abstraction from the existing borehole for August 2025 was 50m³. No (0m^3) groundwater from the borehole at the Concor site office was abstracted this month. Temporary water storage facilities are available at the site office and at the WEF construction site. Records of all water use activities are noted in a centralised water use register. The concrete batch plant was demobilised from mid-2024 and water abstraction is no longer required for this particular activity.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is also comprised largely of rocks and boulders, is separately stockpiled and as and where required, has and is being shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas. The original topsoil and rock material which was previously stripped and stockpiled at the WEF during earthworks activities has been re-distributed over several previously disturbed footprint areas as part of the rehabilitation process.

Rehabilitation of the temporary Vestas laydown area, now demobilised and vacated, is still to be undertaken (See **Photo 1c** to **5c**). Grass growth on a number of road verges and hardstand edges due to grass seeding by hand has had some success in areas with fair to good natural vegetation re-growth observed in several areas under rehabilitation. Erosion prevention and stormwater measures have been put in place and should continue to be maintained to minimise potential erosion and loss of soil due to heavy rainfall and strong winds.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 WEF, Substation and Main Access Road

All 17 turbines were erected/assembled in April 2025 with the installation of bird sensors on the turbines being undertaken in May 2025. The sensors will function to monitor and warn birds flying towards the operational turbines and if necessary, switch off the rotating blades until the birds have passed. The re-placement of rock, subsoil and topsoil onto the sloped edges of the WTG hardstands and batters, including the access road verges, first commenced around July 2024 and was progressively undertaken during the remainder of 2024 with landscaping, soil re-levelling and re-shaping continuing during 2025. The gravel and paved section of the main access road mostly remains in good condition with no major signs of damage or erosion observed during the August monthly site visit (See **Photo's 1b** to **6b**).

In terms of the fill-slope adjacent to the paved road section, there is both limited/minimal vegetation re-growth occurring along some sections of the road verge (**Photo 1b)** and natural succulent vegetation returning to previously disturbed areas (**Photo 3b**). In terms of the cut-slope there is also very little vegetation establishment (See **Photo 2b**) which is primarily due to the largely mineral nature of the original, underlying geology of the ridge and the limited quantity and depth of topsoil and organic matter. Vegetation re-growth around the stormwater culverts remains quite sparse however erosion was not observed to be a significant problem. More time will be required for a full vegetation cover to become established. Monitoring of erosion, rock-falls and/or rock-slides should continue to ensure the slopes are stable from a geotechnical perspective. If deemed to be technically, financially and environmentally feasible, there are a number of potential engineered solutions which may be considered to further stabilise the road verges and the cut- and fill-slopes.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates are being implemented with gates opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit to the WEF farm properties (See **Photo 4a**). Barricading is being maintained and should continue to be maintained around any and all open excavations to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and subsequent landowner conflict and damage claims. Daily inspections and weekly reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

An existing farm building and yard area is being utilised by the principal contractor (Concor) as their main site office and laydown facility. Ablution facilities are available which are connected to a conservancy tank which formed part of the original (existing) farm buildings. Vestas had been utilising a temporary laydown area near the intersection of the R75 and the WEF entrance road as their laydown and office area (**Photo 5c**) which will now need to be rehabilitated as they have demobilised and departed from the site. Soil stockpiles have been delivered to site in preparation for levelling and landscaping as part of rehabilitation (**Photo 3c**).

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no official complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the contractors during August 2025 included topics focusing on risks of bees and wasps at work, understanding the contents of safety data sheets, concrete and cement impacts on watercourses, pollution prevention and environmental concerns.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during August 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. To date no NCRs have been issued by the ECO relating to the WEF and the associated main access road.

12 REHABILITATION

Earthworks rehabilitation first commenced in July 2024 along the road verges and the sloped edges of the turbine hardstands. This included the filling and levelling of sub-soil followed by the re-placement, grading and shaping of topsoil. A rehabilitation register and rehabilitation handover documents were compiled and as rehabilitation was undertaken around the turbine positions and various disturbed areas, reports for each section were compiled and submitted for review and approval. Rehabilitation efforts have also included the re-seeding of sloped areas by hand. Natural re-growth of vegetation, aided by the previous summer rainfall months, has been robust in a number of areas with less success observed in areas with less topsoil and/or more recent construction disturbances. In comparison to visual observations during the previous seven months in 2025, an overall increase in vegetation coverage over the ground surfaces has been observed e.g. along some of the turbine batters and road verges (See **Photo's 5a, 6a, 3b, 4b, 5b** and **6b**). However there are areas where vegetation cover still remains sparse. Ongoing monitoring recommended until project completion.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit on 25th August 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EAs and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management
    viii. Environmental awareness
    ix. Rehabilitation
    x. Record-keeping and document control

- Documentation review. This included:
    i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements
    ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings
    iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented
    iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification

- Audit Report compilation. This included:
    i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
    ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;
ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and
iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not Auditable/Audited** (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable. No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;

ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;

iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;

iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;

v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of five hundred and thirty-seven (**537**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, four hundred and sixty-seven (**467**) are **compliant,** zero (**0**) are **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) are **partially-compliant**, forty seven (**47**) were **not audited/applicable** and twenty three (**23**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 4**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

18.1 Major improvements required

None.

18.2 Minor improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **100%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs (**Table 4**).

Table 4: Overall compliance rating for the August 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EAs and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf WEF & Main Access Road, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**Wolf WEF and Substation EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	74	0	0	13	11	(100%)
2	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
3	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
4	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
5	**Wolf WEF Main Access Road EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	32	0	0	15	3	(100%)
6	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 - Zutari)	72	0	0	3	6	(100%)
7	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 - Savannah)	283	0	0	16	0	(100%)
	Overall total no. conditions	467	0	0	47	23	**537**
	Audited conditions	467	-	-	-	-	**934** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	934	0	0	-	-	**934** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[(934+0+0)] / 934} x100					**100%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	86.96%	0%	0%	8.75%	4.28%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue with the implementation of appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required.
- Continue to monitor, remove and dispose of invasive vegetation from the construction footprint(s).
- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Continue to manage dust by suppression with water-spraying, if and when required.
- Consider appointing a qualified botanist to undertake an annual audit of the development footprint and immediate surroundings in terms of section 6.2 of the WEF Access Road EMPr.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase (construction) of the WEF development, it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EAs, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns - nil

No	Observation date	Concern	*Suggested Due Date by ECO	Proposed Corrective Action	Action Status	Closure status

**The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site*

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
001	12 May 2023	Excessive dust and failure to implement dust suppression measures	Immediate (12 May 2023)	An additional water source was identified to assist with dust suppression measures. An ADT truck is located permanently on the mountain and conducts dust mitigation on the turbine sites, the access road and internal roads. The second water truck moves on the R75 to the greywater site in Jansenville	An increase in dust suppression operations and resources have been implemented however due to rains during the period effectiveness was unable to be determined	14 Jun 2023

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures
16 June 2024	Release of water	Potential soil erosion	A water meter was driven over by an excavator and caused the release of an unknown amount of water. No water entered a watercourse and the water was clean. The incident occurred due to a lack of identifying infrastructure present within the footprint	unknown	The water was stopped and meter fixed by the farmer. The cost of the repairs was handled by the contractor and paid to the farmer. The area was investigated by the EO and no erosion or contamination was caused	Awareness training and induction
17 June 2024	Animal casualty	Social	A cow was found stuck one of the MV cable trenches. The cow was lifted out of the trench, found to have a dislocated hip and was transported to the farmer's abattoir on his request	n/a	The trenches in the area were barricaded to prevent livestock from moving over the trenches	Awareness training and induction

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Audit observations at the Wolf WEF and Substation

Photo 1a & **Photo 2a**: All turbines have been assembled. Vestas is in the process of testing and commissioning the turbines however full testing is possible only once the OHPL can be energised

Photo 3a: Testing and commissioning underway at WEA05

Photo 4a: Several of the boundaries on the farms on which the WEF has been established have electric gates and security cameras installed

Photo 5a & **Photo 6a**: Natural vegetation re-growth is occurring along re-shaped / landscaped areas around the WTGs including the batters and hardstands. More recently re-worked sections still have less plant growth due to more recent disturbances

Photo 7a: Internal road around one of the substation control buildings. The final paved surface layer is completed

Photo 8a: Yard-stone has been delivered and laid within the substation footprint

Photo 9a: Construction of the oil dam for the transformers at the WEF substation is complete

Photo 10a: Electrical and civil construction is largely complete within the substation

Photo 11a & **Photo 12a**: The substation O&M warehouse / building is still under construction. Waste bins were available with barricading and signage observed around open excavations

Photo Series B: Audit observations along the WEF Access Road

Photo 1b: View of a gravel road section at the top of the ridge, limited vegetation re-growth observed on the fill-slope due to little to no topsoil with low/no organic matter

Photo 2b: Stormwater v-drain below cut-slope. More time is required for vegetation to become established although the slope appears largely stable

Photo 3b: Section of the paved road showing fair vegetation re-growth establishing above the fill slope

Photo 4b: Section of the gravel road showing good vegetation re-growth establishing along the road verge

Photo 5b and **Photo 6b**: Sections of the gravel access road where rehabilitation along the road verges (soil levelling and backfilling) was completed in 2024. No erosion observed with natural succulent vegetation species observed to have re-established with good re-growth continuing to take place

Photo Series C: Audit observations at the Vestas office / laydown area

Photo 1c & 2c: Rehabilitation of the temporary Vestas laydown area (now demobilised and vacated) is still to be undertaken

Photo 3c: Soil material has been delivered to the site in preparation for rehabilitation (levelling and landscaping)

Photo 4c: Access road to be rehabilitated with soil material

Photo 5c: Final removal of office containers from the Vestas laydown was undertaken in August 2025. The reduced site office and skeleton staff contingent has relocated to the Concor office remain until the relevant testing of the WTGs is complete. The fence, Jojo tank and security staff container have not yet been removed

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLISTS BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Feb 2022 (Split from and replaces the original EA dated 14 Sep 2015)							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The development of the 90MW Wolf Wind Energy Facility, associated facilities and substation near Wolwefontein, within the Dr Beyers Naude and Sundays River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved, at the geographic coordinates and property details cited in the table in the EA.					-	
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.	✓✓					
6	The holder of an Environmental Authorisation must apply for an amendment of the Environmental Authorisation with the Competent Authority for any alienation, transfer or change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.	✓✓					
7	This activity must commence within a period of five (5) years from the date of first issue of the Environmental authorisation issued on 14 September 2015. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken. The Environmental Authorisation will not be extended further.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (twelve) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.				-		No Longer Applicable
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;				-		No Longer Applicable
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;				-		No Longer Applicable
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and						No Longer Applicable
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.				-		No Longer Applicable
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.				-		No Longer Applicable
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	A copy of the final site layout plan must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout plan.	✓✓					
13	The site layout plan must include the following:						
13.1	Turbine positions;	✓✓					
13.2	Foundation footprint;	✓✓					
13.3	Permanent lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.4	Construction lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.5	Internal roads indicating width (construction period width and operation period width) and with numbered sections between the other site elements which they serve (to make commenting on sections possible);	✓✓					
13.6	Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;	✓✓					
13.7	The location of heritage sites;	✓✓					
13.8	Sub-station(s) and/or transformer(s) sites including their entire footprint;	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*Info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
13.9	Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads);	✓✓					
13.10	Cut and fill areas at turbine sites along roads and at sub-station/transformer sites indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill;	✓✓					
13.11	Borrow pits;	✓✓					
13.12	Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material);	✓✓					
13.13	All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;	✓✓					
13.14	Buildings including accommodation;	✓✓					
13.15	All "no-go" areas	✓✓					
13.16	A map combining the final layout plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the proposed location of turbines as described in the Final EA Amendment report (Part 2) dated 22 July 2020.	✓✓					
14	The applicant must appoint a qualified botanical and fauna specialist to ground-truth every footprint and their recommendation must inform the final layout of the wind energy facility and EMPr to be submitted to be submitted to the department for approval.				-		No Longer Applicable
15	The revised Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) submitted as part of the application for environmental authorisation is not approved and must be amended and submitted with the abovementioned layout plan to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity.					-	The then Wolf EMP dated Feb 2015 (Aurecon, 2015) which is referred to in this condition is/was not implemented but rather a revised EMPr in June 2022 by Zutari was approved
16	The EMPr amendments must include the following:						
16.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the amended EIR dated 26 June 2015 and EIR dated 11 February 2015.	✓✓					
16.2	The requirements and conditions of this authorisation.	✓✓					
16.3	A plant rescue and protection plan which allows for the maximum transplant of conservation important species from areas to be transformed. This plan must be compiled by a vegetation specialist familiar with the site in consultation with the ECO and be implemented prior to commencement of the construction phase.	✓✓					
16.4	An open space management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility.	✓✓					
16.5	A re-vegetation and rehabilitation plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility including timeframes for restoration which must indicate rehabilitation within the shortest possible time after completion of construction activities to reduce the amount of habitat converted at any one time and to speed up the recovery to natural habitats.				-		The Operation Phase is not yet applicable. Rehabilitation of the WEF hardstands with replacement of topsoil has been done and which should be monitored until completion of construction to ensure sufficient vegetation growth. Further re-seeding may be an option to consider as and where may be necessary
16.6	An alien invasive management plan to be implemented during construction and operation of the facility. The plan must include mitigation measures to reduce the invasion of alien species and ensure that the continuous monitoring and removal of alien species is undertaken.	✓✓					Operation phase not yet applicable. The control of alien vegetation is an ongoing process which is observed to still be underway
16.7	A storm water management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility. The plan must ensure compliance with applicable regulations and prevent off-site migration of contaminated storm water or increased soil erosion. The plan must include the construction of appropriate design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	✓✓					Operation phase not yet applicable. Drainage measures to dissipate stormwater run-off have been constructed along the WEF footprint and access road. Additional options may be required if any of the current stormwater measures either fail or are ineffective.
16.8	An effective monitoring system to detect any leakage or spillage of all hazardous substances during their transportation, handling, use and storage. This must include precautionary measures to limit the possibility of oil and other toxic liquids from entering the soil or storm water systems.	✓✓					
16.9	An erosion management plan for monitoring and rehabilitating erosion events associated with the facility. Appropriate erosion mitigation must form part of this plan to prevent and reduce the risk of any potential erosion.	✓✓					
16.10	A transport plan for the transport of turbine components, main assembly cranes and other large pieces of equipment.	✓✓					
16.11	A traffic management plan for the site access roads to ensure that no hazards would results from the increase truck traffic and that traffic flow would not be adversely impacted. This plan must include measures to minimize impacts on local commuters e.g. limiting construction vehicles travelling on public roadways during the morning and late afternoon commute time and avoid using roads through densely populated built-up areas so as not to disturb existing retail and commercial operations.	✓✓					
16.12	An avifauna and bat monitoring programme to document the effect of the operation of the wind energy facility on avifauna and bats. This must be compiled by a qualified specialist.	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*Info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
16.13	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
16.14	Measures to protect hydrological features such as streams, rivers, pans, wetlands, and their catchments, and other environmental sensitive areas from construction impacts including the direct and indirect spillage of pollutants.	✓✓					
17	The Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site substation, submitted as part of the Application for Amendment of the Environmental Authorisation dated November 2021, must be amended to include measures as dictated by the final site lay-out map and micro-siting; and the provisions of this environmental authorisation. Once amended, the final generic EMPr must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. Once approved the EMPrs must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
18	The generic EMPr for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site Substation Infrastructure must be properly completed and must include the following amendments;	✓✓					
18.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr for the substation.	✓✓					
18.2	All mitigation measures as listed in the specialist reports for the powerline and substation must be included in the EMPr;	✓✓					
18.3	The requirements and conditions of this environmental authorisation.	✓✓					
18.4	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
18.5	A final site layout map for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site Substation, superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the location of the IPP portion of the on-site substation as stated in the EIAr and this Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
19	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
20	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
21	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the EIAr be discovered.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
22	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 29 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
23	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
24	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
25	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
26	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
MONITORING							
27	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
27.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
27.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
27.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
27.4	A detailed incident (including spillage of bitumen, fuels, chemicals, or any other material) and complaint register must be kept on site indicating how these issues were addressed, what rehabilitation measures were taken and what preventative measures were implemented to avoid re-occurrence of incidents/complaints.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
27.5	In addition the ECO must maintain the following on site: a weekly site diary, copies of all reports submitted to the Department; and a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities.	✓✓					Summarised in each monthly report and facilitated by the on-site ESCO
27.6	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
28	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
29	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
30	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
31	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.	✓✓					
32	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
33	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
34	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
35	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, to be done. Operational phase not yet underway
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
36	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, to be done when applicable. The activity has not ceased or become redundant yet
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
37	Should any historical, cultural palaeontological resources and graves being found during the construction of the project, all construction activities must be suspended and Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority together with the heritage specialists who surveyed and compiled HIA reports must be alerted so that the find can be investigated and mitigation measures proposed.	✓✓					No new historical, cultural or palaeontological resources discovered this month
38	A bird and bat monitoring programme must be implemented to document the effect of the operation of the wind energy facility on avifauna and bats. This must commence prior to construction and continue during operation of the wind energy facility.	✓✓					
39	Reports regarding bird monitoring must be submitted to the relevant provincial environmental department, BirdLife South Africa, The Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) and this Department on a quarterly basis. The report will assist all stakeholders in identifying potential and additional mitigation measures and to establish protocols for a bird monitoring programme for wind energy development in the country.	✓✓					
40	The baseline data collected and documented during the survey must be shared with the EWT and Birdlife South Africa for a better understanding of the distribution of breeding behaviour of any of the priority species.	✓✓					
41	The applicant must ensure that all the "No-go" areas are clearly demarcated (using fencing and appropriate signage) before construction commences.	✓✓					
42	The applicant must ensure that the National Noise Control Regulations and SANS10103:2008 are adhered to and reasonable measures to limit noise from the work site are implemented.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
43	A health and safety programme must be developed to protect both workers and the general public during construction, operation and decommissioning of the energy facility. The programme must establish a safety zone for wind turbines from residences and occupied buildings, roads, right of ways and other public access areas that is sufficient to prevent accidents resulting from the operation of the wind turbines.	✓✓					
44	The applicant must obtain a written permit or approval from the South Africa Civil Aviation Authority that the wind facility will not interfere with the performance of aerodrome radio Communication, Navigation and Surveillance (CNS) equipment especially the radar prior to commencement of the activity. The approval/permit must be submitted to the Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations.	✓✓					
45	Areas around fuel tanks must be bunded or contained in an appropriate manner as per the requirements of SABS 089:1999 Part 1.	✓✓					
46	Leakage of fuel must be avoided at all times and if spillage occurs, it must be remedied immediately.	✓✓					
47	Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses.	✓✓					
48	The applicant must ensure that poaching, hunting and killing of animals on site during the construction phase of the project is strictly not allowed under any circumstances. In addition, firearms or any other hunting weapons must not be permitted on site.	✓✓					
49	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
50	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
51	Liaison with land owners/farm managers must be done prior to construction in order to provide sufficient time for them to plan their activities.	✓✓					
52	Should the applicant opt to use a turbine model with a sound power emissions level higher than 110dBA; the applicant must appoint a qualified noise specialist to revise the facility's noise model, advise on the turbines' micro-siting and purpose additional mitigation measures for inclusion into the EMPr, if any.				-		
53	The layout to be submitted to the Department for approval as per Condition 12 of the EA issued on 14 September 2015 must comply with the latest requirements for work in or near Eskom servitudes and Eskom Guidelines for Renewable Energy Generation Plant Setbacks to Eskom Infrastructure.	✓✓					
GENERAL							
54	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
54.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
54.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
54.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
55	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.					-	Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
74	0	0	13	11	**98** (total no. of conditions)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	**74** (audited) **24** (NA)
74	0	0			Audit Score (%) = [(74x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (74x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Auditable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
Amended EA dated 26 Nov 2018							
1	This letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 14 September 2015 as amended.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					
		Summary calculation					
		2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
		2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = 2/2 x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Auditable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
Amended EA dated 22 Sep 2020							
1	This proposed amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 14 September 2015 as amended.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					
		Summary calculation					
		2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
		2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = 2/2 x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Auditable / Not Audited	*info*	Findings & Recommendations
	Amended EA dated 25 May 2022						
1	This proposed amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 02 February 2022.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					

	Summary calculation					
2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)	
2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)	
✓✓	✓	X	-	-	**Audit Score (%)** = 2/2 x100	
EA Compliance					**100%**	

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 24 Aug 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The development of a main access road for the authorised Wolf Wind Farm near Jansenville, within Wards 7 and 12 of the Bayers Naude and Sunday's River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved as per the geographic cited in the table above.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation, which form part of the Environmental Authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this Environmental Authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
6	The holder of an Environmental Authorisation must apply for an amendment of the Environmental Authorisation with the Competent Authority for any alienation, transfer or change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of issue of this authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for environmental authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) and the final layout plan submitted as part of the BAR dated May 2022 are approved and the EMPr must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
13	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
14	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
15	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the BAR be discovered.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
16	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 23 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
17	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
18	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
19	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
20	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
MONITORING							
21	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
21.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
21.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
21.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
21.4	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed. Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
22	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
23	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
24	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
25	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
26	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					This report
27	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
28	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
29	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
30	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
31	No activities will be allowed to encroach into a watercourse without a water use authorisation being in place from the Department of Water and Sanitation.	✓✓					A GA has been issued to the EA holder
32	Vegetation clearing must be limited to the required footprint for construction works. Mitigation measures must be implemented to reduce the risk of erosion and the invasion of alien species.	✓✓					
33	The footprint of the development must be limited to the areas required for actual construction works and operational activities.	✓✓					
34	A permit must be obtained from the relevant nature conservation agency for the removal or destruction of protected or endangered plant or animal species.	✓✓					Permits are in place, search and rescue was undertaken
35	No exotic plants may be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area may be utilised.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed. Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates
36	Dust suppression measures must be implemented during the construction phase to limit the impacts of dust.	✓✓					
37	Foundations and trenches must be backfilled with originally excavated materials as much as possible. Excess excavation materials must be disposed of only in approved areas or, if suitable, stockpiled for use in reclamation activities.	✓✓					
38	Should any further evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g. remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, marine shell and charcoal/ash concentrations), unmarked human burials, fossils or other categories of heritage resources are found during construction, the South African Heritage Resource Heritage Agency (SAHRA) must be alerted immediately, and a professional archaeologist or palaeontologist, must be contacted as soon as possible to inspect the findings.				-		Noted, no new archaeological sites or remains have been discovered at this stage
39	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal. Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licensed in terms of Section 20 (b) of the National Environment Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
GENERAL							
40	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
40.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
40.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website makes provision
40.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
41	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
32	0	0	15	3	**50** (total no. of conditions)
32	0	0	-	-	**32** (audited) **18** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(32x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (32x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLISTS BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	EMPr for Wolf WEF (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
NO LONGER APPLICABLE					-		The pre-construction phase is over and this section of the EMPr is no longer applicable
5. CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	The Contractor must be provided with the opportunity to cost for implementation of the EMPr in their tender submission. The Developer shall ensure that items pertaining to the environmental protection measures should be reflected in the Bill of Quantities and are adequately priced. Where provisions for he the implementation of environmental specifications is deemed inadequate, the Contractor shall be instructed to amend this or face tender disqualification.	✓✓					
	Where the Project specifications conflict with the General Environmental Specifications, the project specifications or relevant specialists' management plans shall take precedence.					-	Noted
5.3	The developer refers to the holder of the Environmental Authorisation who will be responsible for the following tasks, but not limited to: - Ensure that the requirements as set out in this EMPr are adhered to and implemented; - Allocate the responsibilities assigned to the ECO to an independent suitably qualified individual prior to the start of construction activities on site; and - Provide all principal contractors working on the project with a copy of this EMPr as part of tender contract documentation to allow the contractors to cost for its requirements within their respective construction contracts.	✓✓					
	Principal Contractors shall each appoint their own compliance management structure, including Environmental Officers, Health and Safety Management, and Community Liaison Officers, who shall report to the Project Permit Holder, who in turn provides compliance oversight and assurance.	✓✓					
	Environmental Control Officer (ECO): The Developer shall appoint a suitably qualified independent ECO to monitor the compliance of all parties in terms of this EMPr and the conditions contained in the Environmental Authorisation, as well as address environmental site issues. The ECO shall work with the Owners teams and Contractor's appointed EO. The designation is reserved for a suitably qualified (National Diploma / Degree in Natural Science or an equivalent qualification), independent, environmental manager, with adequate environmental knowledge to understand and verify implementation of the EMPr. The duties of the ECO during construction phase will include but are not limited to:	✓✓					
	i) Liaison with the Owner, Project Manager, ESCO or Construction Manager and DFFE.	✓✓					
	ii) Monitoring of all the Contractor's activities for compliance with the various environmental requirements contained in the construction Specification.	✓✓					
	iii) Monitoring of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation related to the construction phase as issued by DFFE as well as other relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	iv) Reviewing of the Contractor's environmental Method Statements for compliance with the EMPr and environmental best practice.	✓✓					
	v) Monitor and report on requisite remedial action taken in the event of non-compliance.	✓✓					
	vi) Monitor and report on the proactive and effective implementation and management of environmental protection measures.	✓✓					
	vii) Monitor and report on the register of public complaints, confirming that itis maintained by the Contractor and that all public comments or issues are appropriately reported and addressed.	✓✓					
5.3	viii) Routine recording and reporting of environmental activities and general progress monthly.	✓✓					
	ix) Recording and reporting of environmental incidents and remediation; and	✓✓					
	x) Monitor compliance with and implementation of the construction phase EMPr, Operational Phase EMPr and Rehabilitation Plan, including compliance with the relevant conditions contained in the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	The Developer shall appoint a suitably qualified independent ESCO to oversee on-site compliance management and EMPr implementation on a day-to-day basis.	✓✓					
	An independent Environmental Auditor must be appointed by the Owner to undertake an Environmental Audit every five years to verify compliance with the Conditions of EA and the EMPr and submit the results to the DFFE Director: Compliance Monitoring. Audit reports must comply with Appendix 78 of the NEMA. In addition to the five yearly audits, the Owner must ensure an Audit is completed and submitted to the DFFE within 30 days of the completion of the construction phase (Refer to condition 31 of the EA).				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Contractor must ensure that all its sub-contractors, employees, etc., are made fully aware of the environmental issues detailed in this EMPr. The Contractor shall liaise closely with the Construction Manager / Construction Manager, Environmental Site Compliance Officer (ESCO) and the ECO and must ensure that all activities on site are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner and in compliance with the requirements of the EMPr and conditions of EA. The Contractor shall appoint a suitably senior member or staff or qualified professional to the position of EO. The EO's duties will include the following:	✓✓					
	Liaise with all parties on matters relating to the environment;	✓✓					
	Assist with the compilation of environmental components of method statements;	✓✓					
	Undertake daily site compliance inspections of the various works areas;	✓✓					
	Compile a weekly report detailing the key findings and environmental matters observed and dealt with during the week and submit this to the ECO, ESCO and Construction Manager;	✓✓					
	Ensure Contractor is implementing the EMPr and conditions of Authorisation;	✓✓					
	Ensure that any environmental monitoring requirements are being fulfilled and include results in the weekly submissions;	✓✓					
	Report environmental accidents and incidents and oversee all remediated works;	✓✓					
	Make recommendations for disciplinary actions where and if required; and	✓✓					
	Undertake environmental awareness training and routine toolbox talks with contractor staff on matters relating to environmental management.	✓✓					
5.4.1	**Baseline photography** Following official handover of the site to the Contractor and prior to the commencement of mobilisation activities, the Contractor shall take photographs of all areas that will be impacted by construction activity and their immediate surrounds. Photographs shall include, inter alia, all works areas, site establishment and laydown areas, access roads, gates, no go and natural areas, debris, boundary fences, existing structures and infrastructure on the site and any defects or issues to any of the foregoing. These photographs shall be provided to the ESCO and Construction Manager for reference purposes.	✓✓					
5.4.2	**Method statements** Method statements shall be produced and submitted for approval by the ESCO and Construction Manager at least five working days prior to the commencement of the activities. The Contractor shall not commence the activity until the Method Statement has been approved. Approval of method statements shall not unreasonably be withheld. The ESCO and Construction Manager may approve, reject, or approve with conditions any method statement. Refer to detailed list under Subclause 2.2.1-2.2.3 with specific reference to environmental awareness training, toolbox talks and construction information posters.	✓✓					
5.4.3.1	**Site establishment** The ESCO and Construction Manager shall be advised of the area that the Contractor intends using for his site establishment by way of the Mobilisation plan discussed under item 1) of Clause 2.2. The Contractor's camp shall occupy as small an area as possible, and no site establishment shall be allowed within 50 m of any watercourse unless otherwise approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall inform the ESCO and Construction Manager of the intended actions and programme for site establishment. The site layout shall be planned to facilitate ready access for deliveries, facilitate future works and to curtail any disturbance or security implications for neighbours.	✓✓					
5.4.3.2	**Site fencing and demarcations** As may be required, the Contractor shall erect and maintain permanent and/or temporary fences of the type and in the locations directed by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Such fences shall, if so specified, be erected before undertaking designated activities. The Contractor shall not damage or remove any boundary fences without the agreement of the affected landowners. Where property fences are replaced, these shall, at the minimum, meet specification of the fencing it replaces, in terms of top height, sturdiness and rigidity (pole foundations and supports and strength and wire gauge), security (barbed or razor wire) and size of the largest openings (i.e., distances between horizontal wires or mesh dimensions.	✓✓					
5.4.3.3	**No Go Areas** If required, certain areas shall be considered "no go" areas and these may be detailed in the Environmental Management Plan or as conditions attached to an Environmental Authorisation or specified by the ECO. The Contractor shall ensure that, insofar as he has the authority, no unauthorised entry, stockpiling, dumping or storage of equipment or materials shall be allowed within the demarcated "no go" areas. "No go" area demarcation fencing shall be established prior to the commencement of construction in the vicinity.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	"No go" areas shall be demarcated with fencing consisting of wooden or metal posts at 3 m centres with 1 plain wire strand tensioned horizontally at 900 mm from ground level. Commercially available danger tape shall be wrapped around the wire strand. The Contractor shall maintain the fence for the duration of construction and ensure that the danger tape does not become dislodged.						
5.4.4.1	**Protection of natural features** The Contractor shall not deface, paint, damage or mark any natural features (e.g., rock formations) situated in or around the Site for survey or other purposes unless agreed beforehand with the ESCO and Construction Manager. Any features affected by the Contractor in contravention of this clause shall be restored/ rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that plant, equipment, materials, and staff are not permitted to enter any designated "no go" area. The Contractor shall not permit his employees to make use of any natural water sources (e.g., springs, streams, and open water bodies) for the purposes of swimming, personal washing and the washing of machinery or clothes.	✓✓					
5.4.4.2	**Protection of fauna and flora** It is important that ecological functioning of the site should not be negatively impacted e.g., by excluding fire. The fire-management programme should be adhered to. Except to the extent necessary for the carrying out of the Works (as per an approved method statement), flora shall not be removed, damaged or disturbed. Firewood may not be collected from the site. Trapping, poisoning and/ or shooting of animals is strictly forbidden. No domestic pets or livestock belonging to the project staff are permitted on site. The use of biocides is subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager unless provided for in the project specification. Where the use of biocides and other poisonous substances has been specified, they shall be stored, handled and applied with due regard to their potential harmful effects. Persons using any biocide or poisonous substances shall have received training in the appropriate handling, use and storage of such materials. Care will be taken to ensure no movement or drift occurs into non-target areas. Dyes shall be mixed into sprayed biocide so that the treatment areas may be inspected and the risk of over spray / re-spraying is avoided. Before vegetation clearance commences areas must be walked and slow moving animals removed out of the impact area; and Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm.	✓✓					
5.4.4.3	**Protection of archaeological and palaeontological remains** During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil remains by the responsible Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and ESCO. In particular, the ECO should be alerted to the (slight) possibility that fossil-rich lenses or horizons of dark, organic-rich lagoonal mudrocks may be exposed during excavations into the Witpoort Formation along the Klein-Winterhoek ridge. Other possibilities include dark grey phosphatic carbonate nodules containing fossil plants and / or fish in the Waaipoort Formation as well as well-preserved fish and reptile remains within the Whitehill Formation. Should substantial fossil remain (such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages) be exposed during construction, the Environmental Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e., The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, the cost of which is at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g., stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy). The palaeontologist concerned with mitigation work will need a valid fossil collection permit from ECPHRA and any material collected would have to be curated in an approved depository (e.g., museum or university collection). All palaeontological specialist work would have to conform to international best practice for palaeontological fieldwork and the study (e.g., data recording fossil collection and curation, final report) should adhere as far as possible to the minimum standards for Phase 2 palaeontological studies recently developed by SAHRA (2013). The Contractor shall take reasonable precautions to prevent any person from removing or damaging any fossils, coins, articles of value or antiquity and structures and other remains of archaeological interest discovered on the Site, immediately upon discovery thereof and before removal. The Contractor shall inform the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately of such a discovery and carry out the ESCO and Construction Managers instructions for dealing therewith. All construction within the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and the area shall be cordoned off until such time as the Construction Manager authorises resumption of construction in writing.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
5.4.4.4	**Noise control** The applicable regulations framed under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), and the provisions of SANS 1200 A Subclause 4.1 regarding "built-up areas" shall apply to all areas within audible distance of residents whether in urban, peri-urban, or rural areas. Appropriate directional and intensity settings are to be maintained on all hooters and sirens, and the Contractor shall provide and use suitable and effective silencing devices for pneumatic tools and other plant such that the noise level in inhabited areas and dwellings adjacent to the work areas will not increase by more than 7 dB(A)Leq 60 above residual background sound levels. Similarly in habituated areas adjacent to access roads maximum noise levels shall not exceed 60 dB(A)Leq 60 and maximum sound pressure level of 70 dB(A). Where excess noise generation is unavoidable, the Contractor shall, by means of barriers, isolate the source of any such noise to comply with the said regulations. The Contractor shall restrict any of his operations that may result in excessive noise disturbance to those communities and dwellings abutting the Site to the hours of 08:00 to 22:00 on weekdays and Saturdays. No work will be permitted on Sundays unless otherwise agreed to with the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where loud construction operations or plant are required, that cannot be practically barricaded (i.e., Pile driving, hydraulic breakers, or rock crushing), nearby residents that may be disturbed by the operation will be notified and provided with a program for the works prior to commencement. The Contractor shall be reasonable in accommodating the needs of neighbours and take reasonable measures to minimise the impact of noise on neighbouring communities. Apart from warning and emergency sirens and public address systems used during an emergency, no sound is to be broadcast across the site without approval from the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					The site is within a rural area with no residential or built-up areas in close proximity
5.4.4.5	**Lighting** The Contractor shall ensure that any lighting installed on the site for his activities does not interfere with road traffic or cause a reasonably avoidable disturbance to the surrounding community or other users of the area. Subject to meeting the minimum requirements of the OHSA and general security, lighting shall be kept to the minimum. Care will be taken to ensure lighting is task specific and does not spill into the surrounding environment through appropriate placement and shielding. Floodlighting of expansive work areas or up- or down lighting of vertical structures or natural features shall only be permitted if approved by ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.6	**Fuel and oil** Unless otherwise specified, fuel may be stored on site in an area approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that all liquid fuels (petrol and diesel) are stored in tanks with lids, which are kept firmly shut or in bowsers. The tanks/bowsers shall be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250µm plastic) with an earth bund (plastic must have a 5 cm layer of sand on top to prevent damage and perishing). The impermeable lining shall extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund shall be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers. The bunded area shall be covered to protect it from rain. Provision shall be made for refuelling at the fuel storage area, by protecting the soil with 250µm plastic covered with a minimum of a 5 cm layer of sand. If fuel is dispensed from 200 litre drums, only empty externally clean drums may be stored on the bare ground. All empty externally dirty drums shall be stored on an area where the ground has been protected. The proper dispensing equipment shall be used, and the drum shall not be tipped to dispense fuel. The dispensing mechanism of the fuel storage drum shall be stored in a waterproof container when not in use. The Contractor shall prevent unauthorised access into the fuel storage area. No smoking shall be allowed within the vicinity of the fuel storage area. The Contractor shall ensure that there is adequate fire-fighting equipment at the fuel stores. Where reasonably practical, plant shall be refuelled at the fuel storage area or at the workshop as applicable. If it is not reasonably practical, then the surface under the refuelling area shall be protected against pollution to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager prior to any refuelling activities. The Contractor shall employ the use of appropriate non-spill dispensing equipment and drip trays to prevent spills during refuelling. The Contractor shall ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible be designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials shall be able to handle a minimum of 200 litre of hydrocarbon liquid spill. The Contractor shall ensure that staff responsible for refuelling of plant is trained to clean up any fuel of oil spills as they occur. The Contractor shall obtain the ESCO's and Construction Manager's prior approval for any refuelling or maintenance activities. The fuel bowsers and stores must be inspected daily by the Contractor and any contaminated soil shall be collected and disposed of via the	✓✓					

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	hazardous waste system. Care will be taken to ensure that oil contaminated soil, rags or other materials are not disposed of as part of domestic waste system due to the fire risk.						
5.4.4.7	**Contaminated water** Contaminated runoff from the various construction and decommission activities on the site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction as well as the decommissioning activities in work areas prone to stormwater disturbances / damages, i.e., the ascending portion of main access road and any channel crossings, should preferably be scheduled and undertaken in the low rainfall months when storm water runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features. The Contractor shall take reasonable measure to prevent the contamination of water and where this is not possible will set up a contaminated water management system, which shall include collection facilities to be used to prevent pollution, as well as suitable methods of disposal of contaminated water. The Contractor shall prevent the discharge of water contaminated with any pollutants, such as soaps, detergent, cements, concrete, lime, chemicals, glues, solvents, paints, and fuels, into the environment. The Contractor shall notify the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately of any pollution incidents on Site. The ESCO's and Construction Manager's approval is required prior to the discharge of contaminated water to the Municipal sewer system.	✓✓					
5.4.4.8	**Stormwater and drainage** Any increase in storm water runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed with the drainage lines. Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels; these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. The Contractor shall ensure that storm water is managed in such a way that prevents erosion. The Contractor shall install temporary stormwater control measures which may include cut off drains, berms, side drains, retention ponds or similar needed to divert stormwater away from earthworks areas, or as directed by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Apart from identified road crossings, all delineated river systems are to be regarded as no-go areas. According to the Stormwater management plan (Annexure H.6) the following mitigations must be adhered to: ■ Avoid any construction activities within the 1:100-year flood-line or 100 meters from the edge any watercourse, except for linear infrastructure such as transmission lines and other flood compatible infrastructure such as electrical pylons. ■ Clearing of vegetation and associated excavation areas should be kept to a minimum. ■ Construction of new access roads should be kept to what is necessary. Stick to existing roads as far as possible. ■ Vegetation clearance and commencement of construction activities can be scheduled to coincide with low rainfall conditions when the erosive stormwater and wind are anticipated to be low. ■ No vegetation clearance should be undertaken prior to periods of inactivity. ■ A berm/channel combination should be constructed around each of the construction sites using the excavated soil material. ■ Bare soils can be regularly dampened with water to suppress dust during the construction phase, especially when strong wind conditions are predicted according to the local weather forecast. Thus, a water tanker should be available onsite. ■ Soil/topsoil should be placed onto the concrete slab once it has dried up and the turbine fixed, with natural vegetation re-established to mimic the previous undisturbed environment as far as practically possible. ■ All excavation/construction vehicles should be in good condition and inspected regularly to ensure there are no chemical spills (diesel/oil) which will negatively impact the receiving environment. ■ Excavated soils should be stockpiled and separated into separate material types. ■ The disconnection flow paths should be located on gradual slopes (≤5%) to maintain sheet flow. ■ The construction of the proposed roads will create large areas prone to erosion due to soils being exposed as well as sloping terrain. Roads should therefore be constructed in a manner to rapidly stabilise soils, while roadside drainage should be included where necessary. Additional information in this regard can be obtained on the SANRAL (2013) 6th Edition Drainage Manual. ■ All disturbed areas must be rehabilitated (as soon as possible) to represent the previous undisturbed environment (soil, land use, slope) as closely as possible so as to limit the impact on receiving water resources through improve infiltration and limited soil erosion. ■ A water tanker should be available to be used for dust suppression should the need arise	✓✓					

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	■ Regular inspection of the berms/channels and sediment control areas should be undertaken to assess erosion which may result from a loss in vegetation or cavitation from soil slumping; and ■ A practical erosion control handbook should be developed, based on the principles developed in this report and given to the construction contractors to ensure the impact on receiving water resources is limited.						
5.4.4.9	**Solid waste management** The Contractor shall provide sufficient bins with lids on Site to store the produced daily. Solid, non-hazardous waste shall be disposed of in the bins provided and no on-site burying, dumping, or burning of any waste materials, vegetation, litter, or refuse shall occur. Bins shall not be allowed to become overfull and shall be emptied a minimum of once daily. The waste may be temporarily stored on Site in a central waste area that is weatherproof and scavenger-proof, and which the ESCO and Construction Manager has approved. All solid waste shall be disposed of offsite at an approved landfill site. The Contractor shall supply the ESCO and Construction Manager with a certificate of disposal.	✓✓					
5.4.4.10	**Shutter oil and curing compound** Shutter oil and curing compound pose a risk of causing water and soil contamination and accordingly are regarded as potential hazardous substances. The Contractor shall ensure that shutter oil and curing compound containers in use are stored within the fuel bund. The remaining containers shall be inspected regularly to ensure that no leakage occurs. When shutter oil or curing compound is dispensed, the proper dispensing equipment shall be used, and the storage container shall not be tipped to dispense the oil/compound. The dispensing mechanism of the shutter oil/curing compound storage container shall be stored in a waterproof container when not in use. Shutter oil and curing shall be used in moderation and shall be applied under controlled conditions using appropriate equipment. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent accidental and incidental spillage during the application of these compounds. In the event of a shutter oil or curing compound spill, the source of the spillage shall be isolated, and the spillage contained. The Contractor shall clean up the spill, either by removing the contaminated soil or by the application of absorbent material in the event of a larger spill. Treatment and remediation of the spill area shall be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.12	**Bitumen** The ESCO and Construction Manager shall be advised of the area that the Contractor intends using for the storage of bitumen drums/ products. The storage area shall have a smooth impermeable (concrete or 250µm plastic covered in sand) floor. The floor shall be bunded and sloped towards a sump to contain any spillages of substances. The bund shall be inspected and emptied daily and serviced when necessary. The bund shall be closely monitored during rain events to ensure that it does not overflow.	✓✓					
5.4.4.13	**Hazardous substances** Procedures detailed in the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) shall be followed in the event of an emergency. Petroleum, chemicals, harmful and hazardous waste shall be stored in an enclosed and bunded area. This area shall be subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The waste shall be disposed of at a hazardous waste disposal site as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.14	**Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage** The Contractor shall ensure that all items of plant and equipment are inspected daily by the operators prior to commencement. Any maintenance requirements shall be seen to before start-up, which includes fuel and oil leaks. Inspection checklists shall be retained and submitted to the Construction Manager on request. Leaking equipment shall be repaired immediately or removed from the Site. Where practical, all maintenance of equipment and vehicles on Site shall be performed off Site or in the workshop. If it is necessary to do in field maintenance, the Contractor shall ensure that measures are implemented to prevent the accidental spillage of oil and fuel into the environment and that the area is effectively cleaned after such maintenance. The Contractor shall ensure that in his workshop and other plant maintenance facilities, including those areas where, after obtaining the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval, the Contractor carries out emergency plant maintenance, there is no contamination of the soil or vegetation. The workshop shall have a smooth impermeable (concrete or 250µm plastic covered with sand) floor. The floor shall be bunded and sloped towards an oil trap or sump to contain any spillages of substances (e.g., oil). When servicing equipment on site, drip trays shall be used to collect the waste oil and other lubricants. Drip trays shall also be provided in construction areas for stationary plant (such as generators, pumps, and compressors) and for Transport and Earthmoving Equipment (such as scrapers, diggers, loaders, trucks, cranes, etc.). Drip trays shall be inspected and emptied daily. Drip trays shall be closely	✓✓					

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	monitored during rain events to ensure that they do not overflow. Where practical, the Contractor shall ensure that equipment is covered so that rainwater is excluded from the drip trays. The washing of equipment shall be restricted to urgent or preventative maintenance requirements only. All washing shall be undertaken off Site or in the workshop with adequate facilities for dealing with wastewater, including an oil separator. The use of detergents for washing of equipment on site is prohibited						
5.4.4.15	**Materials handling, use and storage** The Contractor shall ensure that any delivery drivers are informed of all procedures and restrictions (including "no go" areas) required to comply with the Specifications. The Contractor shall ensure that these delivery drivers are supervised during off loading, by someone with an adequate understanding of the requirements of the Specifications. Materials shall be appropriately secured to ensure safe passage between destinations. Loads including, but not limited to sand, stone chips, fine vegetation, refuse, paper, and cement, shall have appropriate cover to prevent them spilling from the vehicle during transit. The Contractor shall be responsible for any clean up resulting from the failure by his employees or suppliers to properly secure transported materials.	✓✓					
5.4.4.16	**Dust** The Contractor shall take reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust because of construction activities to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor's dust management planning shall, as a minimum, take cognisance of the following: ► Schedule of spraying water on unpaved roads paying due attention to control of runoff. ► Speed limits for vehicles on unpaved roads and minimisation of haul distances. ► Measures to ensure that material loads are properly covered during transportation. ► Schedule for wheel cleaning and measures to clean up public roads that may be soiled by construction vehicles. ► Minimisation of the areas disturbed at any one time and protection of exposed soil against wind erosion, e.g. by dampening with water or covering with straw ► Location and treatment of material stockpiles taking into consideration prevailing wind directions and location of sensitive receptors. ► Controlled blasting techniques to minimise dust and fly rock during blasting. ► Adherence to the dust loads and protective gear stipulated in the Occupational Health and Safety Act. ► Reporting mechanism and action plan in case of excessive wind and dust conditions. During dry and, or windy periods, a water tanker shall be available for the control of dust, and the Contractor shall ensure that the sprays do not generate excess run off. During high wind conditions, the Contractor shall comply with the ESCO and Construction Manager's instructions regarding dust-damping measures. The Construction Manager may request the temporary cessation of all construction activities where wind speeds are high and excessive dust is produced, and until such time as dust levels return to acceptable levels. "As required by the National Dust Control Regulations, promulgated in terms of section 53(o) of National Environmental Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004) the Contractor shall establish of a network of dust monitoring points using method ASTM D1739: 1970 (or equivalent), sufficient in number to establish the contribution of the project to dust fall in the vicinity of the premises, to monitor identified or likely sensitive receptor locations, and to establish the baseline dust fall for the district. The following standards will apply: ► For residential areas the dust fallout may not exceed 600mg/m2/day (on a 30 day average) more than two times a year and not on sequential months. ► For non-residential areas the dust fallout may not exceed 1200mg/m2/day (on a 30 day average) more than two times a year and not on sequential months. All items of plant capable of generating significant volumes of dust (i.e., crusher plants, concrete batching plants) shall be equipped with necessary equipment (Bag filters in cement silos, sprayers and conveyor transfer and fall points and hoppers) to ensure that fugitive dust is minimised.	✓✓					
5.4.4.17	**Aesthetics** According to CAA regulations wind turbines must be painted in bright colours to increase its visibility to aircraft. For the same reason red warning lights must indicate their presence during night-time. Note, due to the proximity Verreaux's Eagle Nest that all turbines have a single blade painted with a red stripe to increased visibility for the birds.	✓✓					The assembled turbines have a single blade painted with a red stripe.

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	All site establishment components (as well as equipment) shall be positioned to limit visual intrusion on neighbours and the size of area disturbed. The type and colour of roofing and cladding materials to the Contractor's temporary structures shall be selected to reduce reflection. The Contractor shall take reasonable measures to ensure that construction activities do not have an unreasonable impact on the aesthetics of the area. Measures will be taken to obscure construction yards and associated plant and equipment from onlookers as far as is reasonable. Refer also to 2.4.5 regarding requirements for lighting.						
5.4.4.18	**Disruption to existing and neighbouring land use activities** The Contractor shall take measures to limit the disruption of any existing land use activities occurring on the site or neighbouring sites as far as reasonable. Where construction may impact on access routes, safe alternative access shall be provided to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where construction will result in disruptions to activities, the Construction Manager shall notify the affected landowner and inform him of the construction activity, the program and what mitigations measures will be implemented to minimise the disruptions. The Owner, Contractor and Construction Manager shall make compensations and or accommodate landowner's requests and to maintain the status quo, as far as is reasonable.	✓✓					
5.4.4.19	**Temporary site closure** If the site is closed for a period exceeding one week, the Contractor, in consultation with the Construction Manager shall carry out the following checklist procedure. Hazardous materials stores: ► Outlet secure / locked. ► Bund empty (where applicable). ► Fire extinguishers serviced and accessible. ► Secure area from accidental damage e.g. vehicle collision. ► Emergency and contact details displayed. ► Adequate ventilation. Safety: ► All trenches secured or barricades in place. ► Fencing and barriers in place as per the Occupational Health and Safety Act (No 85 of 1193). ► Emergency and management contact details for at least two standby staff displayed. ► Pipe stockpile wedged/ secured. ► Emergency equipment, including firefighting and spill response materials and equipment remain readily accessible to standby staff. ► Site security measures in place. ► All plant and equipment have their keys removed or are disabled to prevent unauthorised start-up / theft. Erosion: ► Wind and dust mitigation in place. ► Slopes and stockpiles at stable angle. ► Revegetated areas watering schedules and supply secured. Water contamination and pollution: ► Cement and materials stores secured. ► Toilets empty and secured. ► Refuse bins empty and secured. ► Drip trays empty and secure (where possible). ► Structures vulnerable to high winds secure. ► All plant and equipment not in use are withdrawn from areas prone to flooding.	✓✓					

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5.4.4.20	**Public roads** The Contractor shall control the movement of all vehicles and plant including that of his suppliers so that they remain on designated routes, are distributed so as not to cause an undue concentration of traffic and that all relevant laws are complied with. In addition, such vehicles and plant shall be so routed and operated as to minimise disruption to regular users of the routes not on the Site (Due to the site, this will be achieved more through the timing of deliveries, since the route options are limited). Where road safety may be impacted on the Contractor shall notify the relevant roads authority and arrange for the necessary road warning signage and appoint trained points men to control traffic around any hazards. Any damage caused to the public road system because of construction or as a direct result of construction vehicles and equipment shall be repaired to the satisfaction of the Construction Manager. On gravel or earth roads on Site and within 500 m of the Site, the vehicles of the Contractor and his suppliers shall not exceed a speed of 40 km/h. Mud and sand deposited onto public roads by construction activities shall be cleared daily or as required.	✓✓					
5.4.4.21	**Security and access control** The Contractor shall ensure that access to the Site and associated infrastructure and equipment is always off-limits to the public during construction. If so required, as directed by the Construction Manager, the Contractor shall fence the site to ensure effective control of access to the site. This fence shall be a diamond mesh fence or similar with a minimum height of 1.8 m, and it shall be erected around the site and shall be maintained for the duration of construction. All authorised personal and visitors shall be issued with an identification card (or similar) to ensure that the security personnel may identify authorised persons. The Project's overarching security objective is to protect the people and assets in a way that minimises conflict and respects the human rights of its diverse stakeholders, avoids creating or worsening conflict and address security threats in as peaceful a way as possible. The Project has adopted the IFC Performance Standards and supporting World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines as the overarching standards associated with human rights, labour force management, vulnerable groups, and stakeholder engagement to guide it towards achievement of appropriately high levels of environmental and social performance throughout the Project's life cycle. A security company must be appointed to guard the site and monitor access and must be registered with the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA). The company should be utilised for the project life cycle, alternatively different companies can be used for the construction, operations, and decommissioning phases. The choice is at the discretion of the Holder of the EA. The following guiding principles have been developed for site security: – All access roads shall be gated to restrict access to the general public. Gates will be required to be kept locked when construction is occurring or when turbine maintenance is not occurring." – The Contractor, prior to arriving on site, will assess any risks posed by its security arrangements to people within and outside the Project site. – No firearms allowed on site or in vehicles transporting staff to / from site (unless used by security personnel). – The Operations and Maintenance Building ("O&M building") shall be locked at all times when Project personnel are not inside. – The security arrangements must take account of the principles of proportionality and good international practice in relation to hiring, rules of conduct, training, equipping, and monitoring of security. – The contractor and Holder of the EA: – is required to make reasonable inquiries to ensure that those providing security are not implicated in past abuses; and – Ensure that the security company is adequately trained in the use of force and appropriate conduct, and they act within the applicable law. – A grievance mechanism for affected communities shall be provided to express any concerns about security arrangements. The Project has adopted the United Nations Basic Principles on the use of Force and Firearms and Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.	✓✓					
5.4.4.22	**Access routes / haul roads** Access to the Construction camp and working areas shall utilise existing roads or tracks as far as possible. Entry/exit points onto public roads shall take cognisance of traffic safety. Traffic safety measures shall include appropriate signage and signalmen where relevant. Where temporary roads are required for construction the route, design and layout shall be subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Roads shall be routed to limit environmental impact by avoiding sensitive environmental features including rivers, wetlands, areas of botanical significance or any other areas as identified through environmental planning processes. Roads shall follow routes that minimise stormwater related risks (i.e., steep gradients, cuts and fills, drainage lines, marshy areas). Where temporary roads	✓✓					

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	cross drainage lines (which must be an approved, see Activity 18 of R 544 of NEMA) the reasonable provision shall be made to accommodate flooding without structural damages to the road crossing, approaches or to the riverbanks, the design of crossings shall be subject to approval by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Subject to the preceding requirements, roads shall be designed to have the least possible footprint needed to meet project objectives. All temporary roads shall undergo full rehabilitation at project completion and the expense of such shall be to the Contractor's account. Unless inside the urban edge or part of an environmental authorisation in terms of NEMA R544 Activity No. 22. (II), no new construction road shall exceed 8m or, where such road already exists, be widened by more than 6m or lengthened by more than 1000m.						
5.4.4.23	**Housekeeping** The Contractor shall make available the time and resources need to undertake routine housekeeping of the works areas and site establishment areas at a minimum of a weekly interval. Housekeeping shall include maintenance of barriers, structures, signage, material stockpiles to ensure that they are safe and aesthetically acceptable and to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Construction materials shall be stacked in a safe, neat, and orderly fashion and shall comply with the requirements of the OHSA. Windblown litter, construction debris and spoil shall be collected and removed for disposal.	✓✓					
5.4.4.24	**Ablution facilities** The Contractor shall deploy an adequate number (As per the requirements of the OHSA) of portable toilets at the various works areas and site establishment area, including provision for security and access control personal. Toilets should not be located further than 100m from the place of work. Toilets should be placed in shaded areas wherever possible. The Contractor shall make provision to have the toilets cleaned and maintained in a hygienic fashion and shall supply toilet paper. Toilets shall be secured to the ground to ensure they are not blown over during high winds or bumped over by some other means. The Contractor shall also make available a hand washing facility. Where portable toilets are located within view of the public or neighbouring residences or places of business, efforts should be taken to screen such facilities from view and provide privacy to users. The Contractor shall ensure that no spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and that the contents are properly stored and removed from Site. Discharge of waste from toilets into the environment and burial of waste is strictly prohibited and must be treated at a registered wastewater treatment works. The Contractor shall keep record, and provided such records upon request, of the location and volumes of waste disposed. The use of pit latrines and soak-a-ways is prohibited unless approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Washing, whether of the person or of personal effects and acts of excretion and urination are strictly prohibited other than at the facilities provided. The Contractor shall take disciplinary action against any staff member found in contravention of this requirement.	✓✓					
5.4.4.25	**Recess areas and canteens** The Contractor shall provide covered recess areas at the site establishment area and at various working areas, which are situated too far from the site establishment area to allow staff to return for recesses. The recess area should provide shade but should not be located within 32m of a drainage lines or wetland, in or adjacent a "no go" area, in dense combustible vegetation or near any neighbour or activity to which they may cause disturbance. The recess areas should also be located away from construction noise, dust, waste storage areas, hazardous materials stores, fuel storage and dispensing areas and any other activity that may contaminate food or impair comfort. The recess areas shall provide adequate seating to accommodate the staff stationed at that area of the works. Recess areas shall be located near, but not next to, ablution and hand washing facilities. Recess areas should also have an adequate supply of cool potable water, as determined by the number of staff working in that area. An adequate number of rubbish bins shall be provided to contain the waste generate by this facility in a day. The recess areas shall make provision for a smoking area, including seating and a fireproof sand filled container for extinguishing cigarettes. Smoking shall otherwise be prohibited across the site and in the works areas. The recess areas shall be equipped with an appropriately sized fire extinguisher to deal with a fire at this location. Subject to implementation of reasonable fire protection measures and the presence of fight fighting equipment, the Contractor may establish a purpose built warming or cooking fire in an area cleared of all combustible material near the recess area. Staff shall not be permitted to eat or rest during recess times in any other areas other than the designated recess or canteen area.	✓✓					
5.4.4.26	**Site clinic or first aid station** Should the scale of construction warrant the need for a first aid station (clinic, sick bay, medical bay) the following requirements shall apply. The design and maintenance of the first aid station shall be such that the hygienic safety of the patients can be assured. The first aid station shall be operated by a certified first aider or paramedic. All waste arising from the first aid station or site ambulance shall be	✓✓					

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	treated as hazardous waste and shall not be disposed of via the domestic waste system. A safe potable water supply shall be provided. Effluents from washing shall be direct to a tank, collected and disposed via the sewage disposal system.						
5.4.5	**Emergency procedures**						
5.4.5.1	**Fire** Any wildfires that occur shall be reported to the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately. Smoking shall not be permitted in those areas where it is a fire hazard. Such areas shall include the workshop and fuel storage areas and any areas where the vegetation or other material is such as to make liable the rapid spread of an initial flame. In terms of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (No. 45 of 1965), burning is not permitted as a disposal method. The Contractor shall ensure that there is basic but adequate fire-fighting equipment available on Site at all times. This shall include at least rubber beaters when working in urban open spaces and fynbos areas, and at least one fire extinguisher of the appropriate type when welding or other "hot" activities are undertaken. The Contractor shall advise the relevant authority and Fire Protection Association (Emergency numbers must be prominently displayed at the site offices) of a fire as soon as one starts and shall not wait until he can no longer control it. The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are aware of the procedure to be followed in the event of a fire. The Contractor shall provide adequate fire protection measures at each work area and the site establishment area to deal with the type and nature of fire that may arise.	✓✓					
5.4.5.2	**Accidental leaks and spillages** The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are aware of the emergency procedure(s) to be followed for dealing with spills and leaks, which shall include notifying the ESCO and Construction Manager and the relevant authorities. The Contractor shall ensure that the necessary materials and equipment for dealing with spills and leaks is available on Site at all times. Treatment and remediation of the spill areas shall be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. In the event of a hydrocarbon spill, the source of the spillage shall be isolated, and the spillage contained. The area shall be cordoned off and secured. The Contractor shall ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible be designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials shall be able to handle a minimum of 200 ℓ of hydrocarbon liquid spill.	✓✓					
5.4.6	**Community relations** The Contractor shall erect and maintain information boards in the position, quantity, design, and dimensions specified. Such boards shall include contact details for complaints by members of the public in accordance with details provided by the Construction Manager. The Contractor shall keep a "Complaints Register" on Site. The Register shall contain all contact details of the person who made the complaint, and information regarding the complaint itself and any measures or agreements made in resolution to such complaint. The Contractor shall develop an employment policy and shall disseminate this to interested communities, informing them of how many opportunities are available and the skills required for such opportunities. Depending on the scale of the project and the proximity and populace of nearby communities, the Contractor shall consider appointing a community liaison officer and an employment desk in the interested communities to manage the recruitment of staff. Local South Africans should be given priority about any employment opportunities and the Contractor's recruitment policy and nature and number of job opportunities should be communicated timeously and clearly to manage expectations and avoid conflict. This can be done by following the following mitigation measures: ► Organise local community meetings to advise the local labour on the project that is planned to be established and the jobs that can potentially be applied for. ► Set up a recruitment office in the nearby towns (i.e. Jansenville and Kirkwood) and adhere to strict labour recruitment practices that would reduce the desire of potential job seekers to loiter around the properties in hope to find temporary employment. ► Establish a local skills desk (in Jansenville and Kirkwood) to determine the potential skills that could be sourced in the area. ► Recruit local labour as far as feasible. ► Control the movement of workers between the site and areas of residence to minimise loitering around the proposed facility by providing scheduled transportation services between the urban areas and the construction site. ► Engage communities with respect to their possible involvement during construction in providing supporting services such as catering, temporary housing of workers, transportation, etc. ► Employ labour-intensive methods in construction where feasible. ► Formalise trading and service provision on the site, by providing a dedicate area for such services and signing contracts with service providers.	✓✓					

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	► Establish a proper fencing around the property to reduce the desire of workers to trespass between the construction site and adjacent properties. ► Set up a gate and controlled access system to monitor the movement of people to and from the property, as well as to reduce the influx of job seekers to the site itself. ► Ensure that any damages or losses to the nearby farms that can be linked to the conduct of the construction workers are adequately reimbursed. ► Assign a person to deal with complaints and concerns of the affected parties ► Sub-contract to local construction companies where possible. ► Use local suppliers where feasible and arrange with the local Small and Medium Enterprises to provide transport, catering, and other services to the construction crew. ► Facilitate knowledge and skills transfer between foreign experts and South African professionals during the pre-establishment and construction phases. ► Set up apprenticeship programmes to build onto existing or develop new skills of construction workers, especially those coming from the local communities.						
5.4.7	**Construction Methods and procedures**						
5.4.7.1	**Site clearance** The Contractor shall ensure that the clearance of vegetation is restricted to that required to facilitate the execution of the Works. Site clearance shall occur in a planned manner and cleared areas shall be stabilised as soon as possible. The detail of vegetation clearing shall be to the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval. All cleared vegetation shall either be mulched and mixed into the topsoil stockpiles or disposed of at an approved disposal site. The disposal of vegetation by burying or burning is prohibited without the requisite permit from the local authority. The Contractor shall strip the topsoil and mulch layer within the working areas. The topsoil and mulch layer shall be stockpiled separately from subsoil and used for subsequent rehabilitation and revegetation. topsoil and mulch layer stockpiles shall not be compacted. Should fauna be encountered during site clearance, earthworks shall cease until fauna have been safely relocated form the affected area.	✓✓					
5.4.7.2	**Demolition** Hazardous and non-hazardous materials shall be separated at site and disposed of in a manner approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. All buildings older than 60 years require a permit from South African Heritage Resources Agency in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (no. 25 of 1999). A demolition permit is also required from the local authority in terms of the National Building Regulations.	✓✓					
5.4.7.3	**Cement and concrete batching** Where applicable, the location of the batching plant (including the location of cement stores, sand, and aggregate stockpiles) shall be as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The concrete/cement batching plant shall be kept neat and clean at all times. No batching activities shall occur directly on unprotected ground. The batching plant shall be located on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250µm plastic covered with 5 cm of sand). The area shall be bunded and sloped towards a sump to contain spillages of substances. All wastewater resulting from batching of concrete shall be disposed of via the contaminated water management system and shall not be discharged into the environment. Contaminated water storage areas shall not be allowed to overflow and appropriate protection from rain and flooding shall be implemented Empty cement bags shall be stored in weatherproof containers to prevent windblown cement dust and water contamination. Empty cement bags shall be disposed of on a regular basis via the solid waste management system and shall not be used for any other purpose. Unused cement bags shall be stored so as not to be affected by rain or runoff events. In this regard, closed steel containers shall be used for the storage of cement powder and any additives. The Contractor shall ensure that sand, aggregate, cement, or additives used during the mixing process are contained and covered to prevent contamination of the surrounding environment. The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to prevent the spillage of cement/ concrete during batching and construction operations. During pouring, the soil surface shall be protected using plastic and all visible remains of concrete shall be physically removed on completion of the cement/ concrete pour and appropriately disposed of. All spoiled and excess aggregate/ cement/ concrete shall be removed and disposed of via the solid waste management system. Where "readymix" concrete is used, the Contractor shall ensure that the delivery vehicles do not wash their chutes directly onto the ground. Any spillage resulting from the "readymix" delivery shall be immediately cleared and disposed of via the solid waste management	✓✓					

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	system. Ready-mix trucks shall not be permitted to dump drum wash on site unless into contaminated water pond which must be fully rehabilitated at completion and the sediment collected for disposal.						
5.4.7.4	**Earthworks** All earthworks shall be undertaken in such a manner to minimise the extent of any impacts caused by such activities, particularly with regards to erosion and dust generation. No equipment associated with earthworks shall be allowed outside of the Site and defined access routes unless expressly permitted by the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.5	**Dewatering** Pumps shall be placed over a drip tray to contain fuel spills and leaks. Pumps shall be located sufficiently above the water line to ensure that that it does not become inundated if pumping is discontinued. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent spillage during the refuelling of these pumps. The Contractor shall ensure that, unless like the upstream water quality, none of the water pumped during any dewatering activities, including good points, is released into the environment without the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval. The ESCO's and Construction Manager's approval is required before the discharge of this water into the Municipal sewer system.	✓✓					
5.4.7.6	**Bitumen** Over spray of bitumen products outside of the road surface and onto roadside vegetation or the surrounding environment shall be prevented using a method approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. When heating bitumen products, the Contractor shall take cognisance of appropriate fire risk controls. Heating of bitumen products shall only be undertaken using LPG or similar zero emission fuels and appropriate firefighting equipment shall be readily available. Stone chip/gravel excess shall not be left on road / paved area verges. This shall be swept / raked into piles and removed to an area approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Water quality from runoff from new/ fresh bitumen surfaces will be monitored visually by the ESCO and Construction Manager and remedial actions taken where necessary by the Contractor.	✓✓					
5.4.7.7	**Erosion and sedimentation control** The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to minimise the footprint of disturbance and limit erosion and sedimentation due to the construction activities. Implement an effective system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. ► Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them. ► Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces or hard standing areas). ► During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. ► Erosion must be controlled where necessary on top soiled areas. Where erosion and/or sedimentation, whether on or off the Site, occurs despite the Contractor complying with the foregoing, rectification shall be carried out in accordance with details specified by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where erosion and/or sedimentation occur due to the fault of the Contractor, rectification shall be carried out to the reasonable requirements of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Any runnels or erosion channels developed during construction or during the defect's liability period shall be backfilled and compacted. Stabilisation of cleared areas to prevent and control erosion shall be actively managed. Consideration and provision shall be made for various methods, namely, brush cut packing, mulch or chip cover, straw stabilising (at a rate of one bale/ 20 m2 and rotovated into the top 100 mm of the completed earthworks), watering, soil binders and anti-erosion compounds, mechanical cover or packing structures (e.g., Hessian cover). Traffic and movement over stabilised areas shall be restricted and controlled, and damage to stabilised area shall be repaired and maintained to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.8	**Crane operations** Drive plants shall be well maintained, and drip trays shall be positioned at potential leak areas. Over-greasing of crane cables shall be avoided. Movement and lifting of hazardous materials shall be undertaken such that they do not cause a pollution, spillage, or safety risk (were concrete buckets are in use).	✓✓					

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5.4.7.9	**Trenching** Trenching for services shall be undertaken in accordance with the engineering specifications with the following environmental amplifications, where applicable: ► Topsoil shall be removed and stockpiled separately from and not mixed with the subsoil. Preferably topsoil should be placed on the upslope side of the trench which subsoil is placed on the downslope side of the trench, levelled and used for construction access. The areas used for topsoil and subsoil stockpiling should not be cleared of shorter herbaceous vegetation and must not be grubbed. Only once the trench is backfilled and shaped will the topsoil be spread across the trench area," ► Soil shall be excavated and used for refilling trenches i.e. soil from the first trench shall be excavated and stockpiled, thereafter soil from the second excavated trench length shall be used to backfill the trench behind it once the services have been laid. The last trench shall be filled using the soil stockpiled from the first trench. ► Trench lengths shall be kept as short as practically possible before backfilling and compacting. ► Trenches shall be re-filled to the same level as (or slightly higher to allow for settlement) the surrounding land surface to minimise erosion. ► Stormwater control measures shall be used to reduce the ingress of stormwater into the trench. Where needed the Contractor shall provide temporary stormwater pipes to allow stormwater to cross the open trench.	✓✓					
5.4.7.10	**Drilling and jack hammering** The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to limit dust generation and noise because of drilling operations. The Contractor shall ensure that no pollution results from drilling operations, either because of oil and fuel drips, or from drilling fluid. Any areas or structures damaged by the drilling and associated activities shall be rehabilitated by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.11	**Stockpiling** The ESCO and Construction Manager will identify suitable sites for stockpiling. Stockpiles shall be convex in shape and shall be limited in height so that it does not result in undue visual impacts or significant dust, as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Stockpiles shall be so placed to occupy minimum width compatible with the natural angle of repose of material, and measures shall be taken to prevent the material from being spread over too wide a surface. Unless otherwise stipulated, areas for temporary stockpiling will not be cleared of shorter herbaceous vegetation as this compacted vegetation layer will serve protect the topsoil and serve as a marker during stockpile reclamation. Where required, appropriate precautions shall be taken to prevent the erosion and limit the compaction of the stockpiles. The Contractor shall ensure that all stockpiles do not result in the damming of water or run off or is itself washed away. Top material stockpiles shall not be covered with any material (e.g., plastic) that may kill seeds or cause it to compost. If the stockpiles start to erode significantly or cause dust problems, they shall be covered with hessian or similar. Where practical, top material shall not be left for longer than six to eight months before being used for rehabilitation. If stored for longer than six months, the top material shall be analysed and, if necessary, ameliorated before use in rehabilitation works.	✓✓					
5.4.7.12	**Site closure and rehabilitation** Any areas that the ESCO or Construction Manager believes may have been impacted upon or disturbed, shall be rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the Construction Manager, which includes all areas where top material has been stripped or compacted. Once construction is complete the Contractor shall clear all construction debris and materials from the Site not forming part of the Permanent Works. The area to be rehabilitated shall first be landscaped to match the topography of the surrounding area as it was prior to construction. The composition of vegetation to be used for any rehabilitation shall be specified. The Contractor may not use herbicides, pesticides, fertilisers, or other poisonous substances for the rehabilitation process unless otherwise agreed with the ESCO and Construction Manager. All rehabilitated areas shall be considered "no go" areas and the Contractor shall ensure that none of his staff or equipment enters these areas. The Contractor shall undertake irrigation of rehabilitated areas for a minimum period of six to eight weeks to encourage germination. They may elect to extend the irrigation programme, or the ESCO and Construction Manager may specify ongoing irrigation programme if required. However, any irrigation programme must taper off over a period of four to eight weeks before complete cessation as an abrupt cessation is likely to result in high seeding mortality rates (depending on local soil and climatological factors). The Contractor shall undertake to remove all alien vegetation re-establishing on the area and shall implement the necessary temporary or permanent measures to combat soil erosion.				-		-Site closure is NA at this stage -Earthworks rehabilitation commenced in July 2024 and has continued during 2025 in terms of re-shaping subsoil and topsoil material along the WEF access road verges and the sloped edges of several turbine hardstands -Rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed -Rehabilitation monitoring should continue until completion of construction to check aspects such as erosion and ensure alien plants do not become problems in rehabilitated areas -Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates

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5.4.7.13	**Temporary revegetation of the areas disturbed by construction** Where there is likely to be a delay of greater than two months in the landscaping and revegetation of a disturbed area or where that site is likely to be the subject of further construction activities at a later stage, the Contractor shall ensure that the area is temporarily revegetated to combat dust generation and prevent erosion. This revegetation shall occur incrementally immediately upon completion of the construction activities at the subject location. "Prior to revegetation, structures and material not forming part of the Permanent Works, including remnants of building materials, concrete foundations, timber, and foreign debris, shall be removed, and disposed of via the solid waste management system. The area shall be revegetated as follows: ► Compacted areas, such as roads, stockpile areas and construction platforms shall be ripped or scarified to depth of 300mm." ► The surface shall be shaped to conform to the adjacent landforms. ► Alien vegetation shall be cleared; ► For areas with a slope of greater than 1:3, straw shall be utilised as a binding material to stabilise the soil during revegetation and rehabilitation of the site. Straw shall consist of natural, dried fibres of hay or chaff of various lengths between 50mm and 400mm, delivered to Site in bales and shall be applied evenly by hand or machine at a rate of 1 bale per 20m2 over the area to be revegetated. It shall then immediately be rotated into the upper 100 mm layer of soil. ► The prepared area shall be hydro- or hand-seeded at a rate of 40 kg/ha using a suitable indigenous grass species or Rye grass (Lolium multiflorum). In the event of hand-seeding, the seed mixture as specified shall be mixed with two parts per volume of clean dry plaster sand, then divided in half and applied evenly in two successive applications, one after the other, by means of an approved hand seeding machine (known colloquially as a "tefsaaier"). On completion of the seeding the surface shall be lightly raked to cover the seed with no more than 5 mm of soil. ► Water used for the irrigation of vegetated areas shall be free of pollutants that will have a detrimental effect on the plants. The vegetated area shall only be watered once, immediately following seeding. Watering should be carried out from a tanker, using a fine nozzle spray to avoid erosion and disturbance of the vegetation. Water for irrigation purposes may be from an approved source. No construction equipment, vehicles or unauthorised personnel shall be allowed onto areas that have been vegetated. Only persons or equipment required for the preparation of areas, application of fertiliser and maintenance of revegetated area shall be allowed to operate on these areas.	✓✓					-Earthworks rehabilitation commenced in July 2024 and has continued during 2025 in terms of re-shaping subsoil and topsoil material along the WEF access road verges and the sloped edges of several turbine hardstands -Rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed -Rehabilitation monitoring should continue until completion of construction to check aspects such as erosion and ensure alien plants do not become problems in rehabilitated areas -Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates
5.4.8	**Compliance**						
5.4.8.1	**Penalties** Penalties will be issued for certain transgressions. Penalties may be issued per incident at the discretion of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Such penalties will be issued in addition to any remedial costs incurred because of non-compliance with this Specification. The Construction Manager will inform the Contractor of the contravention and the amount of the penalty and shall be entitled to deduct the amount from monies due under the Contract.	✓✓					Noted, no penalties for environmental non-compliance have been issued at this stage
5.4.8.2	**Removal from site and suspension of Works** The Construction Manager may instruct the Contractor to remove from Site any person(s) who in their opinion is guilty of misconduct, or is incompetent, negligent or constitutes an undesirable presence on Site. Where the Construction Manager deems the Contractor to be in breach of any of the requirements of this Specification, he may order the Contractor to suspend the progress of the Works or any part thereof.					-	Noted
5.4.9	**Measurement and payment**						
5.4.9.1	Except as specified or in the Specification Data or as billed, no separate measurement and payment will be made to cover the costs of complying with the provisions of this Specification and such costs shall be deemed to be covered by the rates tendered for the items in the Bill of Quantities completed by the Contractor when submitting his tender.					-	Noted
5.4.9.2	**All requirements of the environmental management specification** All work not measured elsewhere, associated with complying with any requirement of this Environmental Management specification will be measured and paid as a sum. The tendered sum shall cover the cost of with complying with the environmental management specification and shall include for all materials, labour and plant required to execute and complete the Works as specified, described in the Bill of Quantities, or shown on the Drawing(s).					-	Noted

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5.4.9.3	**Work required by the Construction Manager** Where a clause in this Specification includes a requirement as "required by the Construction Manager", measurement and payment for compliance with that requirement shall be in accordance with the relevant measurement and payment clause of the Project Environmental Specifications.					-	Noted
5.4.10	**Amendments to EMPr & Registers** Amendments to the EMPr must be submitted to and approved by the DFFE before the changes are commenced with. Furthermore, copies of the attendance registers for all environmental awareness training, employee induction programme, complaints registers, penalty registers and method statements must be kept and made available to the DFFE on request.	✓✓				-	-EMPr amendments are NA at this stage -Attendance registers for environmental awareness training, the employee induction programme, a complaints registers, penalty registers and method statements are available on site

Summary calculation					
72	0	0	3	6	**81** (total no. of conditions)
72	0	0	3	6	**72** (audited) **9** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(72x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (72x2) x100
EMPr Compliance					**100%**

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
2	The following key conditions would be required to be included within the environmental authorisation issued for the access road: » The project footprint must be minimised and must remain within the demarcated development area to avoid impacts on episodic drainage lines and SCCs in the surrounding areas.	✓✓					
	» The access road layout and EMPr should be approved along with the environmental authorisation (should authorisation be issued for the project).	✓✓					
	» All mitigation measures detailed within the BA Report, as well as the specialist reports contained within Appendices D to H, are to be implemented.	✓✓					
	» The EMPr as contained within Appendix I of the BA Report should form part of the contract with the Contractor appointed to construct and maintain access road in order to ensure compliance with environmental specifications and management measures. The implementation of the EMPr for all life cycle phases of the access road is considered key in achieving the appropriate environmental management standards as detailed for this project.	✓✓					
	» A pre-construction walk-through of the access road route for species of conservation concern (SCC) that would be affected and that can be translocated must be undertaken by an ecologist prior to the commencement of the construction phase. Permits from the relevant national and provincial authorities, i.e., CapeNature and the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE), must be obtained before the individual species of concern are disturbed.	✓✓					
	» Prior to construction, a walkdown of the final road layout must be completed by an archaeologist to ensure that no significant archaeological heritage is impacted by the proposed road development.	✓✓					
	» Obtain all other environmental permits for the project, as required.	✓✓					
	The Developer must ensure that the implementation of the project complies with the requirements of all environmental authorisations, permits, and obligations emanating from relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	This EMPr shall be binding on all the parties involved in the planning, construction and operational phases of the project, and shall be enforceable at all levels of contract and operational management within the project. The document must be adhered to and updated as relevant throughout the project life cycle.	✓✓					
Planning and design							
5	Plan and conduct pre-construction activities in an environmentally acceptable manner.	✓✓					
	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses.	✓✓					
	The throughflow structures must be designed to ensure that the structures are geotechnically sound and that they are hydraulically stable, even if a 1:100 year flood event was to occur. The designs should include culverts installed intermittently to ensure a free draining landscape that does not lead to erosion, incision and sedimentation.	✓✓					
	It is recommended that a suitably qualified hydrologist be consulted to provide guidance on the relevant sizes and width requirements to ensure that hydraulic functioning of the system is maintained.	✓✓					
	In addition, the crossings must be designed such that should they be overtopped, they remain stable and do not lead to excessive downstream erosion and incision. Similarly, a freshwater ecologist must ensure that the final design accounts for appropriate wetting frequencies and patterns are maintained in the pre-development condition.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no clearing or stockpiling occurs within the episodic drainage line and possible buffer zones as defined by the freshwater specialists.	✓✓					
	The delineated extent of the episodic drainage line must be clearly demarcated with danger tape as a 'no-go area' by an Environmental Control Officer (ECO). No construction personnel and equipment/vehicles may enter the episodic drainage line.	✓✓					
	Obtain any additional environmental permits required prior to the commencement of construction. Copies of permits/licenses must be submitted to the Director: Environmental Impact Evaluation at the DFFE.	✓✓					
	Before the commencement of any construction and clearing for the proposed realigned access road, a walkthrough must be conducted during the winter season to ensure all occurring species of concern are marked for relocation or destruction, for which the relevant permits must be applied for.	✓✓					
	Affected individuals of selected protected species (i.e. those that are of high conservation value or which have a high probability of surviving translocation) which cannot be avoided should be translocated to a safe area on the site prior to construction. This does not include woody species which cannot be translocated and where these are protected by DFFF and permit for their destruction would be required.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the final road layout must be completed by an archaeologist to ensure that no significant archaeological heritage is impacted by the proposed road development.	✓✓					
	A chance find procedure must be developed and implemented in the event that archaeological or palaeontological resources are found.	✓✓					

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	An Ecological walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched for and marked. Wherever possible micro-siting must take place to avoid SCC, and especially SCC which cannot be rescued and relocated.	✓✓					
	Wherever possible micro-siting must take place to avoid SCC, and especially SCC which cannot be rescued and relocated. An assessment must be undertaken to determine those that are eligible for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	The terms of this EMPr and the Environmental Authorisation must be included in all tender documentation and Contractors contracts.	✓✓					
	Pre-construction environmental induction for all construction staff on site must be provided to ensure that basic environmental principles are adhered to. This includes awareness of no littering, appropriate handling of pollution and chemical spills, avoiding fire hazards, minimising wildlife interactions, remaining within demarcated construction areas etc.	✓✓					
Construction							
	Construction Manager will: » Ensure all specifications and legal constraints specifically with regards to the environment are highlighted to the Contractor(s) so that they are aware of these.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the Developer and its Contractor(s) are made aware of all stipulations within the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the EMPr is correctly implemented throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. This will be documented as part of the site meeting minutes through input from the independent ECO.	✓✓					
	» Be fully conversant with the EIA for the project, the EMPr, the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation, and all relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits.	✓✓					
	Site Manager (The Contractor's on-site Representative) will: » Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of the BA.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents and conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of the EMPr.	✓✓					
6	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant environmental legislation, and ensure compliance with these.	✓✓					
	» Have overall responsibility of the EMPr and its implementation.	✓✓					
	» Conduct audits to ensure compliance to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Ensure there is communication with the Technical Director, the ECO, the Internal Environmental Officer and relevant discipline engineers on matters concerning the environment.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that no actions are taken which will harm or may indirectly cause harm to the environment, and take steps to prevent pollution on the site.	✓✓					
	» Confine activities to the demarcated construction site.	✓✓					
	An independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must be appointed by the project proponent prior to the commencement of any authorised activities and will be responsible for monitoring, reviewing and verifying compliance by the Contractor with the environmental specifications of the EMPr and the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation. Accordingly, the ECO will: » Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the EIA.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the conditions of the EA (once issued).	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of all relevant environmental legislation, and ensure compliance therewith.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits issued for the project.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the contents of the EMPr are communicated to the Contractors site staff and that the Site Manager and Contractors are constantly made aware of the contents through ongoing discussion.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
6	» Ensure that compliance with the EMPr is monitored through regular and comprehensive inspection of the site and surrounding areas.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that the Site Manager has input into the review and acceptance of construction methods and method statements.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that activities on site comply with all relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that a removal is ordered of any person(s) and/or equipment responsible for any contravention of the specifications of the EMPr.				-		No removal orders applicable at this stage
	» Ensure that any non-compliance or remedial measures that need to be applied are reported	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

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	» Keep records of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Independently report to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) in terms of compliance with the specifications of the EMPr and conditions of the EA (once issued).	✓✓					
	» Keep records of all reports submitted to DFFE.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	As a general mitigation strategy, the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) should be present for the site preparation and initial clearing activities to ensure the correct demarcation of no-go areas, facilitate environmental induction with construction staff and supervise any flora relocation and faunal rescue activities that may need to take place during the site clearing (i.e. during site establishment, and excavation of foundations).	✓✓					
	The ECO will be supplemented with the EPC Contractor's/Project Company's Environmental Office (EO) who will be located on site on a daily basis and will guide the EPC Contractor's/Project Company's to ensure compliance with the environmental considerations.	✓✓					
	Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment Representative and/or Environmental Officer: The Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Representative, employed by the Contractor, is responsible for managing the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr, and for the compilation of regular (usually weekly) Monitoring Reports. In addition, the SHE must act as liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues and ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager and Contractor. In some instances, a separate Environmental Officer (EO) may be appointed to support this function.	✓✓					
	The Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment Representative and/or Environmental Officer should: » Be well versed in environmental matters.	✓✓					
	» Understand the relevant environmental legislation and processes and the implementation thereof.	✓✓					
	» Understand the hierarchy of Environmental Compliance Reporting, and the implications of Non-Compliance.	✓✓					
	» Know the background of the project and understand the implementation programme.	✓✓					
	» Be able to resolve conflicts and make recommendations on site in terms of the requirements of this specification.	✓✓					
	» Keep accurate and detailed records of all EMPr-related activities on site. The EO shall keep a daily diary for monitoring the site specific activities as per project schedule.	✓✓					
	» Supervise any flora relocation and faunal rescue activities that may need to take place during the site clearing (i.e. during site establishment, and excavation of foundations) and therefore needs the relevant training/ experience. The EO will have overall responsibility for day-to day environmental management and implementation of mitigations.	✓✓					
	» The EO is responsible for reporting to the ECO on the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr and other Project Permits / Authorisations.	✓✓					
	» Ensure or otherwise train and induct all contractor's employees prior to commencement of any works.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that there is daily communication with the Site Manager regarding the monitoring of the site.	✓✓					
	» Compilation of Weekly and Monthly Monitoring Reports to be submitted to the ECO and Site Manager.	✓✓					
	» In addition, the EO/ Environmental Representative must act as project liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues and ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager, ECO and Contractor(s).	✓✓					
	Contractors and Service Providers: It is important that Contractors are aware of the responsibilities in terms of the relevant environmental legislation and the contents of this EMPr. The Contractor must appoint an Internal Environmental Officer (EO) who will be responsible for informing contractor employees and sub-contractors of their environmental obligations in terms of the environmental specifications, and for ensuring that employees are adequately experienced and properly trained in order to execute the works in a manner that will minimise environmental impacts.	✓✓					
6	The Internal Environmental Officer and Contractor's obligations in this regard include the following: » Must be fully knowledgeable on all environmental features of the construction site and the surrounding environment.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents and the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of all the licences and permits issued for the site.	✓✓					
	» Ensure a copy of the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr is easily accessible to all on-site staff members	✓✓					
	» Ensure contractor employees are familiar with the requirements of this EMPr and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the proposed access road.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that prior to commencing any site works, all contractor employees and sub-contractors must have attended environmental awareness training included in the induction training which must provide staff with an appreciation of the project's environmental requirements, and how they are to be implemented.	✓✓					

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	» Ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager and Contractor.	✓✓					
	» Manage the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr, and the compilation of regular (usually weekly) Monitoring Reports.	✓✓					
	» Keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken, including those of the Independent ECO.	✓✓					
	» Inform staff of the environmental issues as deemed necessary by the Independent ECO.	✓✓					
	All contractors (including sub-contractors and staff) and service providers are ultimately responsible for: » Ensuring adherence to the environmental management specifications.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that Method Statements are submitted to the Site Manager (and ECO) for approval before any work is undertaken.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that any instructions issued by the Site Manager on the advice of the ECO are adhered to.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a report is tabled at each site meeting, which will document all incidents that have occurred during the period before the site meeting.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a register is kept in the site office, which lists all transgressions issued by the ECO.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a register of all public complaints is maintained.	✓✓					
	Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will represent the community and assist the Owner, Contractor and the Engineer with communication between them and the community. Inform community regarding the project details, safety precautions and programme.	✓✓					
	Duties and responsibilities of the community liaison officer include: » Be available at the site offices generally between the hours of 07:00 and 09:00 and again from 15:00 until end of working day. Normal working hours will be from 07:00 am till 17:00.	✓✓					
	» Maintain an up-to-date record of potential employees within the community and provide the contractor with copies of this information.	✓✓					
	» To identify, screen and nominate labour from the community in accordance with the Contractor's requirements and determine, in consultation with the Contractor, the needs of local labour for employment and relevant technical training, where applicable.	✓✓					
	» Liaise between Contractor and labour regarding wages and conditions of employment.	✓✓					
	» Communicate daily with the Contractor on labour related issues such as numbers and skills.	✓✓					
	» Identify possible labour disputes, unrest, strikes, etc., in advance and assist in their resolution.	✓✓					
	» Have a good working knowledge of the contents of the contract document regarding labour and training matters.	✓✓					
	» Attend all meetings at which the community and/or labour is represented or discussed.	✓✓					
	» Attend contract site meetings and report on community and labour issues at these meetings.	✓✓					
	» Co-ordinate and assist with the obtaining of information regarding the community's needs (questionnaires, etc.).	✓✓					
	» Inform local labour of their conditions of temporary employment, to ensure their timeous availability and to inform them timeously of when they will be relieved.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that all labour involved in activities when tasks have been set, are fully informed of the principle of task-based work.	✓✓					
	» Attend disciplinary proceedings to ensure that hearings are fair and reasonable.	✓✓					
	» Keep a daily written record of interviews and community liaison.	✓✓					
6	» Arrange venues for training if required.	✓✓					
	» Assist with the training and education of the community regarding the correct usage of the services, where applicable.	✓✓					
	Secure site, working areas and excavations in an appropriate manner.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no activities infringe on identified no-go areas.	✓✓					
	The siting of the construction equipment camp/s must take cognisance of any sensitive areas identified in the BA Report.	✓✓					
	Ensure that vegetation is not unnecessarily cleared or removed during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Restrict the activities and movement of construction workers and vehicles to the immediate construction site and existing access roads.	✓✓					
	Access to adjacent areas to be strictly controlled.	✓✓					
	Any individuals of protected species affected by and observed within the development footprint during construction should be translocated under the supervision of the Contractor's SHE or EO.	✓✓					
	Ensure that rubble, litter, and disused construction materials are appropriately stored (if not removed daily) and then disposed regularly at licensed waste facilities.	✓✓					

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	Appropriate shaping of disturbed areas is essential. To promote successful establishment of vegetation, the slopes must not be steeper than 1(V):5(H) or 1(V):3(H) (depending on engineering input and recommendations). New slopes should resemble/mimic the natural topography of the surrounding area. Where slopes are left steeper than what is recommended for whatever reason, additional measures will be required to prevent soil erosion and to appropriately manage stormwater.	✓✓					
	Stabilizing slope regions and avoiding rocky outcrop areas could potentially limit the impact on the natural environment. Furthermore, rehabilitation of such sensitive microsites can be challenging.	✓✓					
	Reduce and control construction dust through the use of approved dust suppression techniques as and when required (i.e. whenever dust becomes apparent).	✓✓					
	Restrict construction activities to daylight hours in order to negate or reduce the visual impacts associated with lighting.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
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	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
6	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	Ablution or sanitation facilities must not be located within 100m from a watercourse or within the 1:100 year flood.	✓✓					
	Supply adequate weather and vermin proof waste collection bins and skips (covered at minimum with secured netting or shade cloth) at the site where construction is being undertaken. Separate bins should be provided for general and hazardous waste. Provision should be made for separation of waste for recycling.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » An incident reporting system is used to record non-conformances to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» EO and ECO to monitor all construction areas on a continuous basis until all construction is completed. Non-conformances will be immediately reported to the site manager.	✓✓					
	» Monitoring of vegetation clearing during construction (by contractor as part of construction contract).	✓✓					
	» Monitoring of rehabilitated areas quarterly for at least a year following the end of construction (by contractor as part of construction contract).	✓✓					
	In order to minimise impacts on flora, fauna, and ecological processes, the development footprint should be limited to the minimum necessary to accommodate the required infrastructure.	✓✓					

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	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, which must be clearly marked, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation;	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats;	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora; and	✓✓					
	Land clearance must only be undertaken immediately prior to construction activities.	✓✓					
	Retain and augment natural vegetation on all sides of the proposed project.	✓✓					
	During vegetation clearance, methods should be employed to minimise potential harm to fauna species.	✓✓					
	No dumping of litter or vegetation refuse must be allowed on-site. As such it is advised that vegetation cuttings from landscaped areas be carefully collected and disposed of at a separate waste facility	✓✓					
	Prior and during vegetation clearance any larger fauna species noted should be given the opportunity to move away from the construction machinery.	✓✓					
	Floral SCC plants must be monitored to determine integrity of in situ specimens and the health of those that have been relocated.	✓✓					
	Edge effect control needs to be implemented to prevent further degradation and potential loss of floral SCC outside of the proposed disturbance footprint area.	✓✓					
	All RDL plant species that will be lost due to clearing of vegetation must be replaced either during rehabilitation initiatives or through translocation (for those which relocation is a viable option) to suitable habitat surrounding the disturbance footprint. The relocation site will need to be fenced-off (or somehow barricaded) and monitoring of relocated / transplanted species will be essential until it is evident that the species have successfully established.	✓✓					
	The removed vegetation and any soil/sediment or silt removed from the watercourse may be temporarily stockpiled outside of the delineated boundary of the watercourse. The footprint areas of these stockpiles should be kept to a minimum, and may not exceed a height of 2 m. Should the vegetation not be suitable for reinstatement after the construction phase or be alien/invasive vegetation species, all material must be disposed of at a registered garden refuse site and may not be burned or mulched on site.	✓✓					
	Areas to be cleared must be clearly marked on-site to eliminate the potential for unnecessary clearing. No vegetation removal must be allowed outside the designated project development footprint. Restrict construction activity to demarcated areas.	✓✓					
6	Practical phased development and vegetation clearing must be practiced so that cleared areas are not left un-vegetated and vulnerable to erosion for extended periods of time. Where possible work should be restricted to one area at a time.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC.	✓✓					
	Access to adjacent areas to be strictly controlled.	✓✓					
	No harvesting of plants for firewood, medicinal or any other purposes are to be permitted	✓✓					
	No killing and poaching of any wild animal to be allowed. This should be clearly communicated to all employees, including subcontractors.	✓✓					
	Enforce ban on hunting, collecting etc. of all plants and animals or their products.	✓✓					
	No construction activity should occur near to active raptor nests should these be discovered prior to or during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Areas beyond the development footprint should be expressly off limits to construction personnel and construction vehicles and this should be communicated to them.	✓✓					
	If trenches need to be dug for electrical cabling or other purpose, these should not be left open for extended periods of time as fauna may fall in and become trapped in them. Trenches which are standing open should have places where there are soil ramps allowing fauna to escape the trench.	✓✓					
	Any fauna threatened or injured during construction should be removed to safety by a suitably qualified person, or allowed to passively vacate the area.	✓✓					
	Education of employees on the conservation importance of natural areas and fauna must be provided.	✓✓					
	All construction vehicles should adhere to clearly defined and demarcated roads	✓✓					
	No collecting of flora species to be permitted.	✓✓					
	Prior arrangements must be made with the landowners to ensure that livestock and game animals are moved to areas where they cannot be injured by vehicles traversing the area.	✓✓					
	No open fires made by the construction teams are allowable during the construction phase.	✓✓					

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	Level any remaining soil removed from the road area that remained on the surface instead of allowing small stockpiles of soil to remain on the surface.	✓✓					
	Where possible, conduct the construction activities outside of the rainy season and not on days with strong winds blowing.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Contractor's Environmental Officer (EO) to provide supervision and oversight of vegetation clearing activities within sensitive areas such as near the pan.	✓✓					
	» Supervision of all clearing and earthworks.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement an IAP Control and Eradication Programme.	✓✓					
	Avoid creating conditions in which alien plants may become established: » Keep disturbance of indigenous vegetation to a minimum.	✓✓					
	» Rehabilitate disturbed areas as quickly as possible.	✓✓					
	» Do not import soil from areas with alien plants.	✓✓					
	When alien plants are detected, these must be controlled and cleared using the recommended control measures for each species to ensure that the problem is not exacerbated or does not re-occur.	✓✓					
	Eradicate all weeds and alien invasive plants as far as practically possible and ensure that material from invasive plants are adequately destroyed and not further distributed. Continually monitor the re-emergence of these species and manage according to the invasive species management plan.	✓✓					
	Any alien and invasive vegetation removed should be taken to a registered landfill site to prevent the proliferation of alien and invasive species	✓✓					
	The use of herbicides and pesticides and other related horticultural chemicals should be carefully controlled and only applied by personnel adequately certified to apply pesticides and herbicides. It must be ensured that WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard Class 1a (extremely hazardous) or 1b (highly hazardous) are not purchased, stored or used on site along with any other nationally or internationally similarly restricted/banned products.				-		No herbicides use at this stage. If used, a registered PCO must be appointed to apply herbicides.
	To prevent the dispersal of alien seeds, construction vehicles and machinery must be washed regularly and away from any watercourse.	✓✓					
	» On-going monitoring of area by EO during construction.	✓✓					
	» Annual audit of development footprint and immediate surroundings by qualified botanist.				-		NA at this stage, ESCO monitoring on a daily basis.
	» If any alien invasive species are detected then the distribution of these should be mapped (GPS co-ordinates of plants or concentrations of plants), number of individuals (whole site or per unit area), age and/or size classes of plants and aerial cover of plants.	✓✓					
	» The results should be interpreted in terms of the risk posed to sensitive habitats within and surrounding the site.	✓✓					
	» The environmental manager/site agent should be responsible for driving this process.	✓✓					
	Ensure that routine inspections and monitoring of the access road and any instream infrastructure are undertaken to monitor any build-up of debris that will impact on structure integrity or lead to erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, monitoring to determine the establishment of indigenous vegetation and the presence of any alien or invasive plant species.	✓✓					
	It is imperative that all preparatory and foundational construction works be undertaken during the driest period of the year when there is no flow within the watercourses, and thus no diversion of flow would be necessary.	✓✓					
6	The removed vegetation and any soil/sediment or silt removed from the watercourse may be temporarily stockpiled outside of the delineated boundary of the watercourse. The footprint areas of these stockpiles should be kept to a minimum, and may not exceed a height of 2 m. Should the vegetation not be suitable for reinstatement after the construction phase or be alien/invasive vegetation species, all material must be disposed of at a registered garden refuse site and may not be burned or mulched on site.	✓✓					
	The reaches of the EDLs where no activities are planned to occur must be considered no-go areas. These no-go areas can be marked at a maximum distance of 5m upstream and downstream of the proposed access road crossing. This5m buffer area would allow for construction personal, vehicles (if applicable) to enter the watercourse crossing where the road is proposed to be constructed.	✓✓					
	Care must be taken to ensure that no scouring or erosion occurs as a result of the proposed culvert crossing. Installation of riprap or gabion mattresses and/or concrete aprons associated with any culverts.	✓✓					Implementation of stormwater control measures along the access road continued this month
	All construction material (with specific mention of prefabricated culvert structures) must be stockpiled in the laydown area and must only be imported to the construction site when required.	✓✓					
	Machinery/vehicles used to install culvert structures remain on the existing road surface and may not enter the watercourses.	✓✓					

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	No mixed concrete may be deposited outside of the designated construction footprint. As far as possible, concrete mixing should be restricted to the contractor laydown area. Additionally, batter / dagga board mixing trays and impermeable sumps should be provided, onto which any mixed concrete can be deposited while it awaits placing.	✓✓					
	Any concrete potentially spilled outside of the demarcated area must be promptly removed and taken to a suitably licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Ensure that routine inspections and monitoring of any instream infrastructure are undertaken to monitor any build-up of debris that will impact on structure integrity or lead to erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, monitoring to determine the establishment of indigenous vegetation and the presence of any alien or invasive plant species.	✓✓					
	Contractors must be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow if they find sites. All staff should also be familiarised with procedures for dealing with heritage objects/sites.	✓✓					
	Any substantial fossil remains (e.g. vertebrate bones and teeth, shells) encountered during excavation should be reported to ECPHRA for possible mitigation by a professional palaeontologist.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If concentrations of historical and pre-colonial archaeological heritage material and/or human remains (including graves and burials) are uncovered during construction, all work must cease immediately and be reported to ECPHRA so that systematic and professional investigation/excavation can be undertaken. Phase 2 mitigation in the form of test-pitting/sampling or systematic excavations and collections of the pre-colonial shell middens and associated artefacts will then be conducted to establish the contextual status of the sites and possibly remove the archaeological deposit before development activities continue.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses, fossil wood or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible ECO/EO/Environmental Representative should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA, i.e. The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority, as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, at the Proponent's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy) by a suitably qualified palaeontologist.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
6	A chance find procedure must be developed and implemented in the event that archaeological or palaeontological resources are found. In the case where the proposed development activities bring these materials to the surface, work must cease and HWC must be contacted immediately.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Observation of excavation activities by the EO throughout construction phase.	✓✓					
	» Supervision of all clearing and earthworks.	✓✓					
	» Due care taken during earthworks and disturbance of land by all staff and any heritage objects found reported.	✓✓					
	» Appropriate permits obtained from HWC prior to the disturbance or destruction of heritage sites (if required).				-		Noted, no permit requirements at this stage
	» An incident reporting system will be used to record non-conformances to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Implement appropriate dust suppression measures on a regular basis along the gravel access road and on the proposed site.	✓✓					
	Use of dust suppressants on roads and limit development of new roads.	✓✓					
	Appropriate dust suppressant must be applied on all gravel roads associated, exposed areas and stockpiles associated to the project as required to minimise/control airborne dust.	✓✓					
	Speed of construction vehicles must be restricted to 40km/hr on all roads within the site.	✓✓					
	Dust-generating activities or earthworks may need to be rescheduled or the frequency of application of dust control/suppressant increased during periods of high winds if visible dust is blowing toward nearby residences outside the site.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas must be re-vegetated as soon as practicable in line with the progression of construction activities.				-		Noted, rehabilitation (i.e. re-vegetation) has not been undertaken at this stage. Soil levelling and landscaping has been undertaken along sections of the road verges with some re-seeding by hand
	Vehicles and equipment must be maintained in a road-worthy condition at all times.	✓✓					
	All vehicles and containers used for moving waste must encapsulate the waste, which prevents the waste from causing odours and from escaping or blowing around the site. This will also prevent leachate material from spilling out of the containers, which is hazardous.	✓✓					

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	Monitoring must be undertaken to ensure emissions are not exceeding the prescribed levels via the following methods: » Immediate reporting by personnel of any potential or actual issues with nuisance dust or emissions to the Site Manager.	✓✓					
	» A complaints register must be maintained, in which any complaints from residents/the community will be logged, and thereafter complaints will be investigated and, where appropriate, acted upon.	✓✓					
	» Dustfall monitoring at the homesteads along the access road. Measured daily dustfall rates should not exceed the acceptable dustfall standards for residential areas.				-		NA, no homesteads along the access road
	» Annual emissions monitoring campaign (as per conditions of the AEL), by independent contractor, on all engine stacks.				-		NA, no AEL is required or in place
	» Annual emissions reporting (as per conditions of the AEL)				-		NA, see above
	» Once per year a 7-day ambient monitoring campaign at (minimum) 4 fence-line locations using passive sampling techniques. Monitoring of SO2, NO2, CO, and VOCs				-		NA, see above
	Construction method and materials should be carefully considered in view of waste reduction, re-use, and recycling opportunities.	✓✓					
	Construction contractors must provide specific detailed waste management plans to deal with all waste streams.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no litter, refuse, wastes, rubbish, rubble, debris and builders wastes generated on the premises be placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties, and that the waste is disposed of at dumping site as approved by the Council.	✓✓					
	Waste disposal at the construction site must be avoided by separating and trucking out of waste.	✓✓					
	Specific areas must be designated on-site for the temporary management of various waste streams, i.e. general refuse, construction waste (wood and metal scrap), and contaminated waste as required. Location of such areas must seek to minimise the potential for impact on the surrounding environment, including prevention of contaminated runoff, seepage, and vermin control.	✓✓					
	Where practically possible, construction and general wastes on-site must be reused or recycled. Bins and skips must be available on-site for collection, separation, and storage of waste streams (such as wood, metals, general refuse etc.).	✓✓					
	Disposal of waste must be in accordance with relevant legislative requirements, including the use of licensed contractors.	✓✓					
	Uncontaminated waste must be removed at least weekly for disposal, if feasible; other wastes must be removed for recycling/ disposal at an appropriate frequency.	✓✓					
	Hydrocarbon waste must be contained and stored in sealed containers within an appropriately bunded area and clearly labelled.	✓✓					
	Waste must be kept to a minimum and must be transported by approved waste transporters to sites designated for their disposal.	✓✓					
6	No liquid waste, including grey water, may be discharged into any water body or drainage line. All sewage disposal to take place at a registered and operational wastewater treatment works. Slips of disposal to be retained as proof of responsible disposal.	✓✓					
	All liquid wastes should be contained in appropriately sealed vessels/ponds within the footprint of the development, and be disposed of at a designated waste management facility after use.	✓✓					
	Ensure compliance with all national, regional and local legislation with regard to the storage, handling and disposal of hydrocarbons, chemicals, solvents and any other harmful and hazardous substances and materials. The onus is on the Contractor to identify and interpret the applicable legislation. Hazardous waste to be disposed of at a registered landfill site.	✓✓					
	Documentation (waste manifest) must be maintained detailing the quantity, nature, and fate of any regulated waste. Waste disposal records must be available for review at any time.	✓✓					
	SABS approved spill kits to be available and easily accessible.	✓✓					
	Regularly serviced chemical toilet facilities and/or septic tank must be used to ensure appropriate control of sewage.	✓✓					
	Daily inspection of all chemical toilets and septic tanks must be performed by environmental representatives on site.	✓✓					
	In the event where sewage is discharged into the environment, all contaminated vegetation/ rock and soil must be removed immediately and treated as hazardous waste.	✓✓					
	Ensure that the below ground storage of the septic tank can withstand the external forces of the surrounding pressure. The area above the tank must be demarcated to prevent any vehicles or heavy machinery from driving around the tank.	✓✓					A conservancy tank is utilised at the site office/camp, not septic tanks
	Under no circumstances may waste be burnt on site.	✓✓					
	Where a registered waste site is not available close to the construction site, provide a method statement with regard to waste management.	✓✓					
	Waste manifests must be provided for all waste streams generated on site, and must be kept on site.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Implement an integrated waste management approach that is based on waste minimisation and incorporates reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal where appropriate. Where solid waste is disposed of, such disposal shall only occur at a landfill licensed in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
	Upon the completion of construction, the area must be cleared of potentially polluting materials. Spoil stockpiles must also be removed and appropriately disposed of or the materials re-used for an appropriate purpose.				-		Noted, construction is not yet completed
	Upon the completion of construction, all sanitation facilities (including chemical toilets) must be removed, as well as the associated waste to be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site.				-		Noted, construction is not yet completed
	Litter generated by the construction crew must be collected in rubbish bins and disposed of weekly, or at an appropriate frequency, at registered waste disposal sites.	✓✓					
	All building rubble, solid and liquid waste etc. generated during the construction activities must be disposed of as necessary at an appropriately licensed refuse facility.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no refuse wastes are burnt on the premises or on surrounding premises. No fires will be allowed on site.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no litter, refuse, wastes, rubbish, rubble, debris and builders wastes generated on the premises be placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties during or after the construction period of the project and that the waste is disposed of at dumping site as approved by the Council.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Observation and supervision of waste management practices throughout construction phase.	✓✓					
	» Waste collection will be monitored on a regular basis.	✓✓					
	» Waste documentation completed.	✓✓					
	» Proof of disposal of sewage at an appropriate wastewater treatment works.	✓✓					
	Method Statements must be compiled for all activities which affect any aspect of the environment and should be applied consistently to all activities. Specific areas to be addressed in the method statement: pre, during and post construction include: » Site establishment (which explains all activities from induction training to offloading, construction sequence for site establishment and the different amenities and to be established etc. Including a site camp plan indicating all of these).	✓✓					
	» Preparation of the site (i.e. clearing vegetation, compacting soils and removing existing infrastructure and waste).	✓✓					
	» Soil management/stockpiling and erosion control.	✓✓					
	» Excavations and backfilling procedure.	✓✓					
	» Stipulate norms and standards for water supply and usage (i.e.: comply strictly to licence and legislation requirements and restrictions).	✓✓					
	» Storm water method statement.	✓✓					
	» Ablution facilities (placement, maintenance, management and servicing).	✓✓					
	Solid Waste Management: - Description of the waste storage facilities (on site and accumulative). - Placement of waste stored (on site and accumulative). - Management and collection of waste process. - Recycle, re-use and removal process and procedure.	✓✓					
6	Liquid waste management: » Design, establish, maintain and operate suitable pollution control facilities necessary to prevent discharge of water containing polluting matter or visible suspended materials into the surrounding environment. Should grey water (i.e. water from basins, showers, baths, kitchen sinks etc.) need to be disposed of, link into an existing facility where possible. Where no facilities are available, grey water runoff must be controlled to ensure no seepage into the surrounding environment occurs.	✓✓					
	Dust and noise pollution: - Describe the necessary measures to ensure that noise from construction activities is maintained within lawfully acceptable levels. - Procedure to control dust at all times on the site, access roads and spoil sites (dust control shall be sufficient so as not to have significant impacts in terms of the biophysical and social environments). These impacts include visual pollution, decreased safety due to reduced visibility, negative effects on human health and the ecology due to dust particle accumulation.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Hazardous substance storage (ensure compliance with all national, regional and local legislation with regard to the storage of oils, fuels, lubricants, solvents, wood treatments, bitumen, cement, pesticides and any other harmful and hazardous substances and materials. South African National Standards apply). - Lists of all potentially hazardous substances to be used. - Appropriate handling, storage and disposal procedures. - Prevention protocol of accidental contamination of soil at storage and handling areas. - All storage areas, (i.e. for harmful substances appropriately bunded with a suitable collection point for accidental spills must be implemented and drip trays underneath dispensing mechanisms including leaking engines/machinery). - Fire prevention and management measures on site.	✓✓					
	» Fauna and flora protection process on and off site (i.e. removal to reintroduction or replanting, if necessary). - Rehabilitation, re-vegetation process and bush clearing.	✓✓					
	» Incident and accident reporting protocol.	✓✓					
	» General administration.	✓✓					
	» Designate access road and the protocols while roads are in use.	✓✓					
	» Requirements on gate control protocols.	✓✓					
	The Contractor may not commence the activity covered by the Method Statement until it has been approved by the Site Manager (with input from the ECO), except in the case of emergency activities and then only with the consent of the Site Manager. Approval of the Method Statement will not absolve the Contractor from their obligations or responsibilities in terms of their contract. Failure to submit a method statement may result in suspension of the activity concerned until such time as a method statement has been submitted and approved.	✓✓					
	The Contractors obligations in this regard include the following: » All Employees must have a basic understanding of the key environmental features of the construction site and the surrounding environment. This includes the discussion/explanation of site environmental matters during toolbox talks.	✓✓					
	» The content and requirements of Method Statements are to be clearly explained to all plant operators and general workers. All staff acting in a supervisory capacity are to have copies of the relevant Method Statements and be aware of the contents thereof.	✓✓					
6	» Ensuring that a copy of the EMPr is readily available on-site, and that all senior site staff are aware of the location and have access to the document. Senior site staff will be familiar with the requirements of the EMPr and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the access road.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that, prior to commencing any site works, all employees and sub-contractors have attended an Environmental Awareness Training session. The training session must provide the site staff with an appreciation of the project's environmental requirements, and how they are to be implemented. - Records must be kept of those that have completed the relevant training. - Training should be done either in a written or verbal format but must be appropriate for the receiving audience. - Refresher sessions must be held to ensure the contractor staff are aware of their environmental obligations as practically possible.	✓✓					
	» All sub-contractors must have a copy of the EMPr and sign a declaration/ acknowledgement that they are aware and familiar with the contents and requirements of the EMPr and that they will conduct work in such a manner as to ensure compliance with the requirements of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Contractors and main sub-contractors should have a basic training in the identification of archaeological sites/objects, and protected flora and fauna that may be encountered on the site.	✓✓					
	» Awareness of any other environmental matters, which are deemed to be necessary by the ECO.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that employee information posters, outlining the environmental "do's" and "don'ts" (as per the environmental awareness training course) are erected at prominent locations throughout the site.	✓✓					
	The EO, in consultation with the contractor, shall ensure that all construction workers receive an induction presentation, as well as on-going environmental education and awareness, on the importance and implications of the EMPr and the environmental requirements it prescribes. The presentation shall be conducted, as far as is possible, in the employees' language of choice. The contractor should provide a translator from their staff for the purpose of translating should this be necessary.	✓✓					
	As a minimum, induction training should include: » Explanation of the importance of complying with the EMPr;	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	» Explanation of the importance of complying with the Environmental Authorisation; » Discussion of the potential environmental impacts of construction activities; » Awareness regarding sensitivities on the site, including sensitive plant species (including the use of visual aids and on-site identification); » The benefits of improved personal performance; » Employees' roles and responsibilities, including emergency preparedness (this should be combined with this induction, but presented by the contractor's Health and Safety Representative); » Explanation of the mitigation measures that must be implemented when carrying out their activities; and » Explanation of the specifics of this EMPr and its specification (no-go areas, etc.).						
	Environmental Awareness Training must take the form of an on-site talk and demonstration by the EO/ECO before the commencement of site establishment and construction on site. The education/awareness programme should be aimed at all levels of management and construction workers within the contractor team.	✓✓					
	A record of attendance of this training must be maintained by the EO/ECO on site. Proof of awareness training should be kept on record. Environmental induction training must be presented to all persons who are to work on the site – be it for short or long durations; Contractor's or Engineer's staff; administrative or site staff; sub-contractors or visitors to site.	✓✓					
	This induction training should be undertaken by the Contractor's Environmental Officer and should include discussing Wolf Wind Power (RF) (Pty) Ltd's environmental policy and values, the function of the EMPr and Contract Specifications and the importance and reasons for compliance to these. The induction training must highlight overall do's and don'ts on site and clarify the repercussions of not complying with these.	✓✓					
	The non-conformance reporting system must be explained during the induction as well. Opportunity for questions and clarifications must form part of this training.	✓✓					
	Toolbox talks should be held on a scheduled and regular basis (at least twice a month) where foremen, environmental and safety representatives of different components of the works and sub-consultants hold talks relating to environmental practices and safety awareness on site. These talks should also include discussions on possible common incidents occurring on site and ones recommended by the on-site EO and the prevention of reoccurrence thereof. Records of attendance and the awareness talk subject must be kept on file.	✓✓					
6	A monitoring programme must be in place not only to ensure conformance with the EMPr, but also to monitor any environmental issues and impacts which have not been accounted for in the EMPr that are, or could result in significant environmental impacts for which corrective action is required.	✓✓					
	The period and frequency of monitoring will be stipulated by the Environmental Authorisation (once issued). Where this is not clearly dictated, the Developer will determine and stipulate the period and frequency of monitoring required in consultation with relevant stakeholders and authorities. The Technical Director/ Project Manager will ensure that the monitoring is conducted and reported.	✓✓					
	The aim of the monitoring and auditing process would be to monitor the implementation of the specified environmental specifications, in order to: » Monitor and audit compliance with the prescriptive and procedural terms of the environmental specifications;	✓✓					
	» Ensure adequate and appropriate interventions to address non-compliance;	✓✓					
	» Ensure adequate and appropriate interventions to address environmental degradation;	✓✓					
	» Provide a mechanism for the lodging and resolution of public complaints;	✓✓					
	» Ensure appropriate and adequate record keeping related to environmental compliance;	✓✓					
	» Determine the effectiveness of the environmental specifications and recommend the requisite changes and updates based on audit outcomes, in order to enhance the efficacy of environmental management on site; and	✓✓					
	» Aid in communication and feedback to authorities and stakeholders.	✓✓					
	All supervisory staff including Foremen, Engineers, and the ECO must be provided the means to be able to submit non-conformance reports to the Site Manager. Non-conformance reports will describe, in detail, the cause, nature and effects of any environmental non-conformance by the Contractor.	✓✓					
	The non-conformance report will be updated on completion of the corrective measures indicated on the finding sheet. The report must indicate that the remediation measures have been implemented timeously and that the non-conformance can be closed-out to the satisfaction of the Site Manager and ECO.	✓✓					
	A monitoring report will be compiled by the ECO on a monthly basis and must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring at DFFE for their records. This report should include details of the activities undertaken in the reporting period, any non-conformances or incidents recorded, corrective action required, and details of those non-conformances or incidents which have been closed out. The contractor must ensure that all waste manifests are provided to the ECO on a monthly basis in order to inform and update the DFFE regarding waste related activities.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The holder of the Environmental Authorisation must, for the period during which the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the DFFE.	✓✓					
	An environmental internal audit must be conducted and submitted every 3 months and an external audit must be conducted once a year. An annual audit report must be compiled and submitted to DFFE until the completion of the construction and rehabilitation. This report must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions and the requirements of the EMPr.	✓✓					ESCO and ECO undertaking monthly audits
	A final environmental audit report must be compiled by an independent auditor and be submitted to DFFE upon completion of the construction and rehabilitation activities. The report must be submitted within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities. This report must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions and the requirements of the EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
Operational and Decommissioning Phases							
7	N/A				-		Not yet applicable at this stage of the project

Summary calculation					
283	0	0	16	0	**299** (total no. of conditions)
283	0	0	16	0	**283** (audited), **16** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(283x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (283x2) x100
EMPr Compliance					**100%**

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September 2025

ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf 132kV 13.4km Overhead Powerline and Switching Station near Wolwefontein, Eastern Cape Province

September 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

September 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisation and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

02 October 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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Observations and recommendations are the result of practices and conditions observed and information made available to us in various forms at the time of our site visits. They do not purport to refer to or guarantee compliance with local or government regulations which may be applicable to such practices and conditions. This report should not be considered a definitive listing of all existing risks nor an absolute solution to all indicated risks, or hazards present from time to time in the Client Organisation. The report should always be considered in its entirety; individual sentences, paragraphs or sections of the report should not be used in isolation.

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf 132kV 13.4km Overhead Powerline and Switching Station near Wolwefontein
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	00
DATE	02/10/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	02/10/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	TBC	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	02 October 2025	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	02 October 2025	Electronic
Tarryn Frankland	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	02 October 2025	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	02 October 2025	Electronic
Queen Mothiba	DFFE (Environment Impact & Pollution Directorate)	TBC	Electronic

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the new Wolf 13.4km 132kV Overhead Powerline Line ("**OHPL**") and Switching Station near Wolwefontein in the Eastern Cape Province. The purpose of this project is to connect the OHPL with another authorised infrastructure development project, namely the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**), to the national electricity grid. The route of the OHPL traverses for 13.4km from the Wolf WEF to Wolf Substation ("**SS**") situated approximately 3km to the south of the small village station of Kleinpoort which is approximately 7km south-east of Wolwefontein along the R75 main tar road.

The independent ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EAs"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

This report provides insight into the overall compliance performance and a summary of any environmental challenges or opportunities, along with potential environmental risks through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) EA with ref no. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2
b) Generic EMPrs for the OHPL and Substation
a) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework
b) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the 13.4km OHPL project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the project

Project name	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPrs	Date
Wolf 132kV 13.4km Overhead Powerline and Switching Station near Wolwefontein, Eastern Cape Province	14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2	02 Feb 2020	Generic OHPL EMPr (Zutari, 2022) & Generic Substation Infrastructure EMPr (Zutari, 2022)	Mar 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake daily inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) *Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and*
b) *Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.*

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in August 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken on 22nd September 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~17.5 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
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Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional body registration	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("**SACNASP**") Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa ("**EAPASA**")
Affiliations	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa ("**IAIAsa**") Southern African Society of Aquatic Scientists ("**SASAqS**") Zoological Society of Southern Africa ("**ZSSA**")
Qualifications	MSc, BSc (Hons), BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

From project inception Optipower had originally been contracted by Murray and Roberts to construct the 13.4km OHPL however a full transition and handover of the responsibility to Concor was undertaken between April and May 2025 due to Murray and Roberts ceasing to operate and function as a business. The ESCO continues to provide weekly updates of the progress of activities on site. Given that the 13.4km OHPL has been fully strung, minimal construction activity was underway in September 2025. The remaining activities will be some rehabilitation and ground levelling to be undertaken, removal of any leftover materials from the servitude including addressing any technical snag-list items which may be identified during preliminary and final inspections.

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in September 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas are provided at the contractor's main site offices/laydown area for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to licensed waste facilities. There are dedicated waste storage areas including wheelie bins and general waste skips available at the Mayogi laydown area. There are currently two (2) general waste skips and a recycling storage area for cans, cardboard and plastic available.

A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. [1]No (0m^3) general waste was disposed of in September 2025 due to the skips not being full and no waste materials were taken for recycling.

4.2 Hazardous waste

A 6m^3 hazardous waste skip is located at the Mayogi laydown area which is serviced by a waste service provider, Oricol. [2]No (0m^3) hazardous waste was removed off site for disposal in September 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

At this stage there are three (3) service providers that service mobile ablution facilities on the OHPL. These include Ziminathi and SnJ who dispose the sewage at the Kerkoot Moses Mabida disposal facility, Kholosa who dispose at the Ikhwezi Municipality disposal facility and Randispace disposes who dispose at the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality facility. Ablution facilities are serviced three times a week to accommodate the progress of works along the OHPL. Ablution facilities at the RedRocket site office block are connected to a conservancy tank which is emptied and disposed of at the Jansenville Wastewater Treatment Plant ("**WTP**"), as and when required. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in September 2025 amounted to [3]14 587L. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the laydown areas and working areas to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits are available at each site where work activities are underway. The various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring such as access control, locked gates, oil spill kits, drip trays and barricading were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspection.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Bird flight diverters were delivered to site at the end of April 2025. Fitment of the devices to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the OHPL commenced at the end of April 2025 with the entire length (13.4km) now fitted with bird diverters. Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-

[1, 2, 3] Total combined monthly amount / volume for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR. As per the EMPr, alien invasive plant ("**AIP**") species must be manually removed and destroyed by being discarded as waste at a recognised licensed landfill. The contractor is not permitted to burn, mulch or compost AIPs or bury or dump such anywhere on site. There are currently no major AIP problems on most of the WK OHPL apart from what existed prior to project commencement, primarily *Opuntia* (prickly pear) species.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no. 27/2/2/N240/3/3 is available for the construction and operation of the 132kV OHPL within the regulated area of a watercourse as per section 21(i) of the NWA i.e. "*altering the bed, banks, course, or characteristics of a watercourse*". This GA has relevance and applies primarily to stringing activity along the OHPL where pilot cables have been and will continue to be either pulled manually on foot across drainage lines / watercourses and also to allow for vehicles to traverse across existing roads through ephemeral/episodic watercourses.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is comprised of large rocks and boulders in some locations, is separately stockpiled and as and where required, is being shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas. Due to strength test failures for several of the OHPL tower foundations due to the nature of the *in-situ* original soil material, suitable G5 material was imported and used for backfilling purposes leaving behind a soil excess. Any excess of the original subsoil material can be appropriately spread over and around the tower stay anchors and/or used for the repair/rehabilitation of damaged access roads traversing the farm properties. Any excess (unwanted) imported G5 material should be removed as part of rehabilitation.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Access Roads

Existing farm access roads are all traversable and remain in a general good condition with little to no erosion observed during the audit. The cleared access route along the servitude centre line is also accessible with 4x4 vehicles with the exception of the tower positions situated on the steep ridge leading up to the Wolf WEF. Any erosion and damage to roads should be addressed as part of ongoing repairs and rehabilitation until project completion.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates during stringing activities are being implemented. Gates are opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit and communicated via a project-specific WhatsApp Group to keep

track of persons opening and closing gates correctly. Barricading should continue to be maintained around any and all open excavations to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and subsequent landowner conflict and damage claims. Daily inspections and weekly reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

As the current OHPL contractor, Concor is utilising existing buildings for a site office based in Kleinpoort. In terms of the material laydown area, a previously disturbed area called Mayogi near the Daniell Cheetah Project adjacent to the main R75 tar road is being used. The other previous laydown area in Wolwefontein has been vacated with all materials and containers relocated to the Mayogi site.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the OHPL contractor during September 2025 focussed on hazardous waste, risks of ticks and snakes on site and accidents and incidents at the workplace.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during September 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. No NCRs were recorded for the month of September 2025. The ECO NCR register is provided below (**Table 3**).

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date

NCR No.	Issue Date	NCR Description	Recommended Corrective Action for NCR Closure	Corrective Action(s) Taken	Status	NCR Closure Date
1	02 April 2025	Delayed fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Prioritise the fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Bird diverters were ordered, delivered to site with installation commencing at the end of April 2025	Closed	30 April 2025

12 REHABILITATION

Natural rehabilitation and vegetation re-growth along the SW OHPL servitude is evident in many areas where stringing has been completed aided by the summer rainfall months (**Photo 1** & **Photo 4**). Excavated topsoil and subsoil has generally been backfilled, shaped and levelled over the tower foundation and guy anchor excavations to match the surrounding topography as construction activities have been completed in sequence. Less re-growth can be observed in several areas where construction disturbances have been more recent and there is some damage to farm roads as a result of heavier vehicles getting stuck during wet conditions. At the top of the ridge near the WEF substation the foundations around the stay anchors of WK61 have been backfilled however some rehabilitation is still required to level the ground levels to match the natural topography more closely (**Photo 2**). The cable drum, wooden poles and netting are also still to be removed from WK13 (**Photo 3** and **5**). Ongoing monitoring is recommended until project completion.

As part of the rehabilitation phase and prior to handover of the OHPL to Eskom, it is recommended that the Contractor obtains in writing from the landowners that rehabilitation has been carried out satisfactorily on their properties. If and where applicable, it should be agreed what mut be done with any excess soil and/or rock material at tower positions on the servitude. Spreading and levelling subsoil, topsoil and small rocks around the stay anchors is the likely best option. Any temporary watercourse crossings should also be removed as part of rehabilitation unless authorised to remain in perpetuity by the GA.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit on 22nd September 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EAs and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management
    viii. Environmental awareness
    ix. Rehabilitation
    x. Record-keeping and document control

- Documentation review. This included:
    i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements
    ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings
    iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented
    iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification

- Audit Report compilation. This included:
    i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
    ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;
ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and
iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not Auditable/Audited** (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable. No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not

necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;
ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;
iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;
iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;
v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of four hundred and eighty one (**481**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, four hundred and seven (**407**) are **compliant,** zero (**0**) are **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) are **partially-compliant**, seventy (**70**) were **not audited/applicable** and four (**4**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

18.1 Major improvements required

None.

18.2 Minor improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **100%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EA and EMPrs (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the September 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EA and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf 132kV 13.4km OHPL, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**13.4km OHPL EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	57	0	0	15	4	(100%)
2	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation** (dated March 2022)	350	0	0	55	0	(100%)
	Overall total no. conditions	407	0	0	70	4	**481**
	Audited conditions	**407**	-	-	-	-	**814** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	814	0	0	-	-	**814** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[814+0+0)] / 814} x100					**100%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	84.62%	0%	0%	14.55%	0.83%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Implement of appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required.
- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue to monitor, remove and dispose of invasive vegetation from the construction footprints.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Based on the OHPL EMPr where it is recommended that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware as a precautionary measure, it may be appropriate to confirm with the avian specialist and Eskom if bird perches are required.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase (construction) of the WEF development, it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EA, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Proposed Corrective Action	Action Status	Closure status

**The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site*

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
002	02 Apr 2025	Delayed fitment of bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Within ~1 month (start May 2025)	Prioritise the fitment of the bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Fitment of bird diverters commenced at the end of April 2025	30 Apr 2025

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo 1: Good natural re-growth of vegetation around WK62 tower position

Photo 2: Backfilling around WK61 guy anchors

Photo 3: Cable drum still to be removed from WK13

Photo 4: Re-growth of vegetation around WK13 guy anchors

Photo 5: Wooden poles and netting still to be removed from between WK13 and WK14

Photo 6: Bird diverters installed to entire length of the OHPL

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Feb 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The preferred Alternative 1 (transmission line) for the Wolf 132kV Overhead Powerline and switching station to be located within the Dr Beyers Naude and Sundays River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved as per the geographic coordinates cited in the table in the EA.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
6	The holder of the authorisation must notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.				-		Noted
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of the first issue of this Environmental Authorisation issued on 14 September 2015 (i.e. the authorisation lapses on 14 September 2025). If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken. The Environmental Authorisation will not be extended further.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (twelve) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	A copy of the final site layout plan must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout plan.	✓✓					
13	The site layout plan must include the following:						
13.1	Connection routes (including pylon positions) to the distribution /transmission network;	✓✓					
13.2	Service track and existing and upgraded roads and tracks indicating width (construction period width and operation period width);	✓✓					
13.3	Permanent lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.4	Construction period lay down footprint;	✓✓					
13.5	Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;	✓✓					
13.6	The location of heritage sites;	✓✓					
13.7	Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation including its entire footprint;	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
13.8	Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads);	✓✓					
13.9	Cut and fill areas at Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site sub-station indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill;	✓✓					
13.10	Borrow pits;	✓✓					
13.11	Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material);	✓✓					
13.12	All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;	✓✓					
13.13	Buildings;	✓✓					
13.14	All "no-go" areas;	✓✓					
13.15	A map combining the final layout plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map.	✓✓					
14	The applicant must appoint a qualified botanical and fauna specialist to ground-truth every footprint and their recommendation must inform the final layout of the wind energy facility and EMPr to be submitted to be submitted to the department for approval.	✓✓					
15	The Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) for the 132kV powerline infrastructure and the Generic EMPr for the Substation infrastructure (Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation), submitted as part of the Application for Amendment of the Environmental Authorisation dated November 2021, must be amended to include measures as dictated by the final site lay-out map and micro-siting; and the provisions of this environmental authorisation. Once amended, the final EMPr must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. Once approved the EMPrs must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
16	The generic EMPr for the powerline infrastructure and the generic EMPr for Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site Substation Infrastructure must be properly completed and must include the following amendments;	✓✓					
16.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr for the powerline and substation;	✓✓					
16.2	All mitigation measures as listed in the specialist reports for the powerline and substation must be included in the EMPrs and implemented;	✓✓					
16.3	The requirements and conditions of this environmental authorisation.	✓✓					
16.4	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
16.5	A final site layout map for the powerline and Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation, superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the location of the powerline and Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation as stated in the EIAr and this Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
17	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
18	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		NA at this stage
19	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the EIAr be discovered.				-		NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
20	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 27 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		NA at this stage
21	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		NA at this stage
22	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		NA at this stage
23	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		NA at this stage
24	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		NA at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	Findings & Recommendations
MONITORING							
25	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
25.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
25.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
25.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
25.4	A detailed incident (including spillage of bitumen, fuels, chemicals, or any other material) and complaint register must be kept on site indicating how these issues were addressed, what rehabilitation measures were taken and what preventative measures were implemented to avoid re-occurrence of incidents/complaints.	✓✓					Managed daily on site between ESCO and Contractor
25.5	In addition the ECO must maintain the following on site: a weekly site diary, copies of all reports submitted to the Department; and a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities.	✓✓					Updates provided in this monthly report assisted and facilitated by the full-time ESCO
25.6	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		NA at this stage
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
26	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
27	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
28	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
29	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
30	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
31	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
32	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
32	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
34	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
35	Should any historical, cultural, palaeontological resources and graves being found during the construction of the project, all construction activities must be suspended and Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority together with the heritage specialists who surveyed and compiled HIA reports must be alerted so that the find can be investigated and mitigation measures proposed.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological resources or graves discovered at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors. The input of an avifaunal specialist must be obtained for the fitting of the anti-collision devices onto specific sections of the line once the exact positions of the towers have been surveyed and pegged. Flappers must be fitted in place so that they do not drift along the line and be readily and cost effectively installed on or removed from the existing lines.	✓✓					Bird flight diverters were delivered to site during April 2025 and fitment commenced at that time. At this stage the devices have been fitted to the full length of the 13.4km OHPL
37	The applicant must ensure that all the "No-go" areas are clearly demarcated (using fencing and appropriate signage) before construction commences.	✓✓					
38	The applicant must ensure that the National Noise Control Regulations and SANS10103:2008 are adhered to and reasonable measures to limit noise from the work site are implemented.						
39	Areas around fuel tanks must be bunded or contained in an appropriate manner as per the requirements of SABS 089:1999 Part 1.	✓✓					
40	Leakage of fuel must be avoided at all times and if spillage occurs, it must be remedied immediately.	✓✓					
41	Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses.	✓✓					
42	The applicant must ensure that poaching, hunting and killing of animals on site during the construction phase of the project is strictly not allowed under any circumstances. In addition, firearms or any other hunting weapons must not be permitted on site.	✓✓					
43	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
44	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
45	Liaison with land owners/farm managers must be done prior to construction in order to provide sufficient time for them to plan their activities.	✓✓					
GENERAL							
46	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
46.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
46.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
46.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
47	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.					-	Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
57	0	0	15	4	**76** (total no. of conditions)
57	0	0	-	-	**57** (audited) **19** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(57x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (57x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated March 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	Roles and responsibilities						
	Developer's Project Manager (DPM) The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMPr and any conditions of approval from the competent authority (CA). Where required, an environmental control officer (ECO) must be contracted by the Project Developer to objectively monitor the implementation of the EMPr according to relevant environmental legislation, and the conditions of the environmental authorisation (EA). The Project Developer is further responsible for providing and giving mandate to enable the ECO to perform responsibilities, and he must ensure that the ECO is integrated as part of the project team while remaining independent.	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA; Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Developer and its Contractor(s); Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Monitor the implementation of the EMPr throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMPr implementation; and Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation	✓✓					
	Developer Site Supervisor (DSS) The DSS reports directly to the DPM, oversees site works, liaises with the contractor(s) and the ECO. The DSS is responsible for the day to day implementation of the EMPr and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Ensure that all contractors identify a contractor's Environmental Officer (cEO); Must be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA. Oversees site works, liaison with Contractor, DPM and ECO; Must ensure that all landowners have the relevant contact details of the site staff, ECO and cEO; Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Will issue all non-compliances to contractors; and Ratify the Monthly Environmental Report.	✓✓					
4	*Environmental Control Officer (ECO)* The ECO is to conduct periodic site inspections, attend regular site meetings, pre-empt problems and suggest mitigation and be available to advise on incidental issues that arise. The ECO is also required to conduct compliance audits, verifying the monitoring reports submitted by the cEO. The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager regarding all environmental matters.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager, who in turn reports back to the Contractor and potential and Registered Interested & Affected Parties' (RI&AP's), as required. Issues of non-compliance raised by the ECO must be taken up by the Project Manager and resolved with the Contractor as per the conditions of his contract.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Decisions regarding environmental procedures, specifications and requirements which have a cost implication (i.e. those that are deemed to be a variation, not allowed for in the Performance Specification) must be endorsed by the Project Manager. The ECO must also, as specified by the EA, report to the relevant CA as and when required.	✓✓					
	The responsibilities of the ECO will include the following: - Be aware of the findings and conclusions of all EA related to the development;	✓✓					
	- Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr;	✓✓					
	- Be conversant with relevant environmental legislation, policies and procedures, and ensure compliance with them;	✓✓					
	Undertake regular and comprehensive site inspections / audits of the construction site according to the generic EMPr and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMPr and environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Compilation and administration of an environmental monitoring plan to ensure that the environmental management measures are implemented and are effective;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Monitoring the performance of the Contractors and ensuring compliance with the EMPr and associated Method Statements;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In consultation with the Developer Site Supervisor order the removal of person(s) and/or equipment which are in contravention of the specifications of the EMPr and/or environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Liaison between the DPM, Contractors, authorities and other lead stakeholders on all environmental concerns;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Compile a regular environmental audit report highlighting any non-compliance issues as well as satisfactory or exceptional compliance with the EMPr;	✓✓					This report
	Validating the regular site inspection reports, which are to be prepared by the contractor Environmental Officer (cEO);	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's record of environmental incidents (spills, impacts, legal transgressions etc.) as well as corrective and preventive actions taken;	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's public complaints register in which all complaints are recorded, as well as action taken;	✓✓					
	Assisting in the resolution of conflicts;	✓✓					
	Facilitate training for all personnel on the site – this may range from carrying out the training, to reviewing the training programmes of the Contractor;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In case of non-compliances, the ECO must first communicate this to the Senior Site Supervisor, who has the power to ensure this matter is addressed. Should no action or insufficient action be taken, the ECO may report this matter to the authorities as non-compliance;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maintenance, update and review of the EMPr;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMPr to the relevant stakeholders.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Developer Environmental Officer (dEO) The dEOs will report to the Project Manager and are responsible for implementation of the EMPr, environmental monitoring and reporting, providing environmental input to the Project Manager and Contractor's Manager, liaising with contractors and the landowners as well as a range of environmental coordination responsibilities	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Employees, Contractor(s) ;	✓✓					
	- Confine the development site to the demarcated area;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental internal audits with regards to EMPr and authorisation compliance (on cEO);	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractors in addressing environmental challenges on site;	✓✓					
	- Assist in incident management:	✓✓					
	- Reporting environmental incidents to developer and ensuring that corrective action is taken, and lessons learnt shared;	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractor in investigating environmental incidents and compile investigation reports;	✓✓					
	- Follow-up on pre-warnings, defects, non-conformance reports;	✓✓					
	- Measure and communicate environmental performance to the Contractor;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental awareness training on site together with ECO and cEO;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that the necessary legal permits and / or licenses are in place and up to date;	✓✓					
	- Acting as Developer's Environmental Representative on site and work together with the ECO and contractor;	✓✓					
4	*Contractor* The Contractor appoints the cEO and has overall responsibility for ensuring that all work, activities, and actions linked to the delivery of the contract are in line with the EMPr and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMPr while performing the onsite activities as per their contract with the Project Developer. The contractors are required, where specified, to provide Method Statements setting out in detail how the impact management actions contained in the EMPr will be implemented during the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity activities.	✓✓					
	project delivery and quality control for the development services as per appointment;	✓✓					
	employ a suitably qualified person to monitor and report to the Project Developer's appointed person on the daily activities on-site during the construction period;	✓✓					
	ensure that safe, environmentally acceptable working methods and practices are implemented and that equipment is properly operated and maintained, to facilitate proper access and enable any operation to be carried out safely;	✓✓					
	attend on site meeting(s) prior to the commencement of activities to confirm the procedure and designated activity zones;	✓✓					
	ensure that contractors' staff repair, at their own cost, any environmental damage as a result of a contravention of the specifications contained in EMPr, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMPr should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMPr (or relevant sections of the EMPr). The Contractor's representative can be the site agent; site engineer; a dedicated environmental officer; or an independent consultant. The Contractor must ensure that the Contractor's Representative is suitably qualified to perform the necessary tasks and is appointed at a level such that	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	she/he can interact effectively with other site Contractors, labourers, the Environmental Control Officer and the public. As a minimum the cEO shall meet the following criteria:						
4	-Be on site throughout the duration of the project and be dedicated to the project;	✓✓					
	-Ensure all their staff are aware of the environmental requirements, conditions and constraints with respect to all of their activities on site;	✓✓					
	-Implementing the environmental conditions, guidelines and requirements as stipulated within the EA, EMPr and Method Statements;	✓✓					
	-Attend the Environmental Site Meeting;	✓✓					
	- Undertaking corrective actions where non-compliances are registered within the stipulated timeframes;	✓✓					
	- Report back formally on the completion of corrective actions;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO in maintaining all the site documentation;	✓✓					
	- Prepare the site inspection reports and corrective action reports for submission to the ECO;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO with the preparing of the monthly report; and	✓✓					
	- Where more than one Contractor is undertaking work on site, each company appointed as a Contractor will appoint a cEO representing that company.	✓✓					
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE							
5	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMPr file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMPr file. A hard copy of all documentation shall be filed, while an electronic copy may be kept where relevant. A duplicate file will be maintained in the office of the DSS (where applicable). This duplicate file must remain current and up-to-date. The filing system must be updated and relevant documents added as required. The EMPr file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMPr file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	At the outset of the project the following preliminary list of documents shall be placed in the filing system and be accessible at all times: • Full copy of the signed EA from the CA in terms of NEMA, granting approval for the development or expansion; • Copy of the generic and site specific EMPr as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMPr and subsequent approval of site specific EMPr and amendments thereof; • All method statements; • Completed environmental checklists; • Minutes and attendance register of environmental site meetings; • An up-to-date environmental incident log; • A copy of all instructions or directives issued; • A copy of all corrective actions signed off. The corrective actions must be filed in such a way that a clear reference is made to the non-compliance record; • Complaints register.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to complete a Weekly Environmental Checklist, the format of which is to be agreed prior to commencement of the activity. The ECOs are required to sign and date the checklist, retain a copy in the EMPr file and submit a copy of the completed checklist to the DSS on a weekly basis.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The checklists will form the basis for the Monthly Environmental Reports. Copies of all completed checklists will be attached as Annexures to the Environmental Audit Report as required in terms of the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	Minutes of the environmental site meetings shall be kept. The minutes must include an attendance register and will be attached to the Monthly Report that is distributed to attendees. Each set of minutes must clearly record "Matters for Attention" that will be reviewed at the next meeting.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The method statement will be done in such detail that the ECOs are enabled to assess whether the contractor's proposal is in accordance with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Unless indicated otherwise by the Project Manager, the Contractor shall provide the following method statements to the Project Manager no less than 14 days prior to the commencement date of the activity: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall monitor and ensure that the contractors perform in accordance with these method statements.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to maintain an up-to-date and current Environmental Incident Log (environmental diary). The Environmental Incident Log is a means to record all environmental incidents and/or all non-compliance notice would not be issued.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECOs are to record all environmental incidents in the Environmental Incident Log. All incidents regardless of severity must be reported to the Developer. The Log is to be kept in the EMPr file and at a minimum the following will be recorded for each environmental incident.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Environmental Incident Log will be captured in the EAR.	✓✓					
	A non-compliance notice will be issued to the responsible contractor by the ECOs via the DSS or Project Manager. The non-compliance notice will be issued in writing; a copy filed in the EMPr file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMPr	✓✓					An NCR was issued by the ECO at the end of March 2025 and closed out at the end of April 2025
	The contractors shall act immediately when a notice of non-compliance is received and correct whatever is the cause for the issuing of the notice. Complaints received regarding activities on the development site pertaining to the environment shall be recorded in a dedicated register and the response noted with the date and action taken. The ECO should be made aware of any complaints. Refer to EMPr				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	For each non-compliance notice issued, a documented corrective action must be recorded. On receiving a non-compliance notice from the DSS, the contractor's cEO will ensure that the corrective actions required take place within the stipulated timeframe. On completion of the corrective action the cEO is to issue a Corrective Action Report in writing to the ECOs. If satisfied that the corrective action has been completed, the ECOs are to sign-off on the Corrective Action Report, and attach the report to the non-compliance notice in the EMPr file. A corrective action is considered complete once the report has signed off by the ECOs.				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	A digital photographic record will be kept. The photographic record will be used to show before, during and post rehabilitation evidence of the project as well used in cases of damages claims if they arise. Each image must be dated and a brief description note attached.	✓✓					Photographic records taken during construction are available and same will be captured during and after rehabilitation
5	The Contractor shall: Allow the ECOs access to take photographs of all areas, activities and actions. The ECOs shall keep an electronic database of photographic records which will include: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall keep a current and up-to-date complaints register. The complaints register is to be a record of all complaints received from communities, stakeholders and individuals.	✓✓					No complaints received this month
	In the event that a Claim for Damages is submitted by a community, landowner or individual, the ECOs shall record the full detail of the complaint, facilitate with resolving / settling the complaint,				-		No complaints/claims this month, to be facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Open, transparent and good relations with affected landowners, communities and regional staff are an essential aspect to the successful management and mitigation of environmental impacts. The ECOs shall: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMPr must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMPr file and submitted to the CA at intervals as indicated in the EA.	✓✓					
	The ECOs must prepare a monthly EAR. The report will be tabled as the key point on the agenda of the Environmental Site Meeting. The Report is submitted for acceptance at the meeting and the final report will be circulated to the Project Manager and filed in the EMPr file. At a frequency determined by the EA, the ECOs shall submit the monthly reports to the CA.	✓✓					
	On final completion of the rehabilitation and/or requirements of the EA a final EAR is to be prepared and submitted to the CA. The EAR must comply with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS							
	All staff must receive environmental awareness training prior to commencement of the activities;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must allow for sufficient sessions to train all personnel with no more than 20 personnel attending each course;	✓✓					
	Refresher environmental awareness training is available as and when required;	✓✓					
	All staff are aware of the conditions and controls linked to the EA and within the EMPr and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMPr;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must erect and maintain information posters at key locations on site, and the posters must include the following information as a minimum: a) Safety notifications; and b) No littering.	✓✓					
6	Environmental awareness training must include as a minimum the following: a) Description of significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, related to their work activities; b) Mitigation measures to be implemented when carrying out specific activities; c) Emergency preparedness and response procedures; d) Emergency procedures; e) Procedures to be followed when working near or within sensitive areas; f) Wastewater management procedures; g) Water usage and conservation; h) Solid waste management procedures; i) Sanitation procedures; j) Fire prevention; and k) Disease prevention.	✓✓					
	A record of all environmental awareness training courses undertaken as part of the EMPr must be available;	✓✓					
	Educate workers on the dangers of open and/or unattended fires;	✓✓					
	A staff attendance register of all staff to have received environmental awareness training must be available.	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Course material must be available and presented in appropriate languages that all staff can understand.	✓✓					
	A method statement must be provided by the contractor prior to any onsite activity that includes the layout of the construction camp in the form of a plan showing the location of key infrastructure and services (where applicable), including but not limited to offices, overnight vehicle parking areas, stores, the workshop, stockpile and lay down areas, hazardous materials storage areas (including fuels), the batching plant (if one is located at the construction camp), designated access routes, equipment cleaning areas and the placement of staff accommodation, cooking and ablution facilities, waste and wastewater management;	✓✓					
	Location of camps must be within approved area to ensure that the site does not impact on sensitive areas identified in the environmental assessment or site walk through;	✓✓					
	Sites must be located where possible on previously disturbed areas;	✓✓					
	The camp must be fenced in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation; and	✓✓					
	The use of existing accommodation for contractor staff, where possible, is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Identification of access restricted areas is to be informed by the environmental assessment, site walk through and any additional areas identified during development;	✓✓					
	Erect, demarcate and maintain a temporary barrier with clear signage around the perimeter of any access restricted area, colour coding could be used if appropriate; and	✓✓					
	Unauthorised access and development related activity inside access restricted areas is prohibited.	✓✓					
	An access agreement must be formalised and signed by the DPM, Contractor and landowner before commencing with the activities;	✓✓					
	All private roads used for access to the servitude must be maintained and upon completion of the works, be left in at least the original condition	✓✓					
	All contractors must be made aware of all these access routes.	✓✓					
	Any access route deviation from that in the written agreement must be closed and re-vegetated immediately, at the contractor's expense;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maximum use of both existing servitudes and existing roads must be made to minimize further disturbance through the development of new roads;	✓✓					
	In circumstances where private roads must be used, the condition of the said roads must be recorded in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record; prior to use and the condition thereof agreed by the landowner, the DPM, and the contractor;	✓✓					
	Access roads in flattish areas must follow fence lines and tree belts to avoid fragmentation of vegetated areas or croplands	✓✓					
	Access roads must only be developed on a pre-planned and approved roads;	✓✓					
	Use existing gates provided to gain access to all parts of the area authorised for development, where possible;	✓✓					
	Existing and new gates to be recorded and documented in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record;	✓✓					
	All gates must be fitted with locks and be kept locked at all times during the development phase, unless otherwise agreed with the landowner;	✓✓					
	At points where the line crosses a fence in which there is no suitable gate within the extent of the line servitude, on the instruction of the DPM, a gate must be installed at the approval of the landowner;	✓✓					
	Care must be taken that the gates must be so erected that there is a gap of no more than 100 mm between the bottom of the gate and the ground;	✓✓					
	Where gates are installed in jackal proof fencing, a suitable reinforced concrete sill must be provided beneath the gate;	✓✓					
	Original tension must be maintained in the fence wires;	✓✓					
	All gates installed in electrified fencing must be re-electrified;	✓✓					
	All demarcation fencing and barriers must be maintained in good working order for the duration of the development activities;	✓✓					
	Fencing must be erected around the camp, batching plants, hazardous storage areas, and all designated access restricted areas, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Any temporary fencing to restrict the movement of life-stock must only be erected with the permission of the land owner.	✓✓					
	All fencing must be developed of high quality material bearing the SABS mark;	✓✓					
	The use of razor wire as fencing must be avoided;	✓✓					
	Fenced areas with gate access must remain locked after hours, during weekends and on holidays if staff is away from site. Site security will be required at all times;	✓✓					
	On completion of the development phase all temporary fences are to be removed;	✓✓					
	The contractor must ensure that all fence uprights are appropriately removed, ensuring that no uprights are cut at ground level but rather removed completely.	✓✓					
	All abstraction points or bore holes must be registered with the DWS and suitable water meters installed to ensure that the abstracted volumes are measured on a daily basis;	✓✓					GA issued for boreholes which have meters

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	The Contractor must ensure the following: a. The vehicle abstracting water from a river does not enter or cross it and does not operate from within the river; b. No damage occurs to the river bed or banks and that the abstraction of water does not entail stream diversion activities; and c. All reasonable measures to limit pollution or sedimentation of the downstream watercourse are implemented.	✓✓					
	Ensure water conservation is being practiced by: a. Minimising water use during cleaning of equipment; b. Undertaking regular audits of water systems; and c. Including a discussion on water usage and conservation during environmental awareness training. d. The use of grey water is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Runoff from the cement/ concrete batching areas must be strictly controlled, and contaminated water must be collected, stored and either treated or disposed of off-site, at a location approved by the project manager;	✓✓					
	All spillage of oil onto concrete surfaces must be controlled by the use of an approved absorbent material and the used absorbent material disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Natural storm water runoff not contaminated during the development and clean water can be discharged directly to watercourses and water bodies, subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO;	✓✓					
	Water that has been contaminated with suspended solids, such as soils and silt, may be released into watercourses or water bodies only once all suspended solids have been removed from the water by settling out these solids in settlement ponds. The release of settled water back into the environment must be subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO.	✓✓					
	All measures regarding waste management must be undertaken using an integrated waste management approach;	✓✓					
	Sufficient, covered waste collection bins (scavenger and weatherproof) must be provided;	✓✓					
	A suitably positioned and clearly demarcated waste collection site must be identified and provided;	✓✓					
	The waste collection site must be maintained in a clean and orderly manner;	✓✓					
6	Waste must be segregated into separate bins and clearly marked for each waste type for recycling and safe disposal;	✓✓					
	Staff must be trained in waste segregation;	✓✓					
	Bins must be emptied regularly;	✓✓					
	General waste produced onsite must be disposed of at registered waste disposal sites/ recycling company;	✓✓					
	Hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site;	✓✓					
	Certificates of safe disposal for general, hazardous and recycled waste must be maintained.	✓✓					
	All watercourses must be protected from direct or indirect spills of pollutants such as solid waste, sewage, cement, oils, fuels, chemicals, aggregate tailings, wash and contaminated water or organic material resulting from the Contractor's activities;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, prompt action must be taken to clear the polluted or affected areas;	✓✓					
	Where possible, no development equipment must traverse any seasonal or permanent wetland	✓✓					
	No return flow into the estuaries must be allowed and no disturbance of the Estuarine functional Zone should occur;				-		NA, no estuaries
	Development of permanent watercourse or estuary crossing must only be undertaken where no alternative access to tower position is available;	✓✓					
	There must not be any impact on the long term morphological dynamics of watercourses or estuaries;	✓✓					
	Existing crossing points must be favoured over the creation of new crossings (including temporary access)	✓✓					
	When working in or near any watercourse or estuary, the following environmental controls and consideration must be taken: a) Water levels during the period of construction; No altering of the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse	✓✓					
	b) During the execution of the works, appropriate measures to prevent pollution and contamination of the riparian environment must be implemented e.g. including ensuring that construction equipment is well maintained;	✓✓					
	c) Where earthwork is being undertaken in close proximity to any watercourse, slopes must be stabilised using suitable materials, i.e. sandbags or geotextile fabric, to prevent sand and rock from entering the channel; and	✓✓					Drainage pipes and gabions have been installed to allow natural drainage and free passage for water flow
	d) Appropriate rehabilitation and re-vegetation measures for the watercourse banks must be implemented timeously. In this regard, the banks should be appropriately and incrementally stabilised as soon as development allows.	✓✓					
	Indigenous vegetation which does not interfere with the development must be left undisturbed;	✓✓					
	Protected or endangered species may occur on or near the development site. Special care should be taken not to damage such species;	✓✓					

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	Search, rescue and replanting of all protected and endangered species likely to be damaged during project development must be identified by the relevant specialist and completed prior to any development or clearing;	✓✓					
	Permits for removal must be obtained from the relevant CA prior to the cutting or clearing of the affected species, and they must be filed;	✓✓					
	The Environmental Audit Report must confirm that all identified species have been rescued and replanted and that the location of replanting is compliant with conditions of approvals;	✓✓					
	Trees felled due to construction must be documented and form part of the Environmental Audit Report;	✓✓					
	Rivers and watercourses must be kept clear of felled trees, vegetation cuttings and debris;	✓✓					
	Only a registered pest control operator may apply herbicides on a commercial basis and commercial application must be carried out under the supervision of a registered pest control operator, supervision of a registered pest control operator or is appropriately trained;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A daily register must be kept of all relevant details of herbicide usage;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	No herbicides must be used in estuaries;				-		NA, no estuaries
	All protected species and sensitive vegetation not removed must be clearly marked and such areas fenced off in accordance to Section 5.3: Access restricted areas. Alien invasive vegetation must be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste management facility.	✓✓					
	No interference with livestock must occur without the landowner's written consent and with the landowner or a person representing the landowner being present;	✓✓					
	The breeding sites of raptors and other wild birds species must be taken into consideration during the planning of the development programme;	✓✓					
	Breeding sites must be kept intact and disturbance to breeding birds must be avoided. Special care must be taken where nestlings or fledglings are present;	✓✓					
	Special recommendations of the avian specialist must be adhered to at all times to prevent unnecessary disturbance of birds;	✓✓					
	No poaching must be tolerated under any circumstances. All animal dens in close proximity to the works areas must be marked as Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	No deliberate or intentional killing of fauna is allowed;	✓✓					
6	In areas where snakes are abundant, snake deterrents to be deployed on the pylons to prevent snakes climbing up, being electrocuted and causing power outages; and				-		NA at this stage
	No Threatened or Protected species (ToPs) and/or protected fauna as listed according NEMBA (Act No. 10 of 2004) and relevant provincial ordinances may be removed and/or relocated without appropriate authorisations/permits.	✓✓					
	Identify, demarcate and prevent impact to all known sensitive heritage features on site in accordance with the No-Go procedure in Section 5.3: Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	Carry out general monitoring of excavations for potential fossils, artefacts and material of heritage importance;	✓✓					
	All work must cease immediately, if any human remains and/or other archaeological, palaeontological and historical material are uncovered. Such material, if exposed, must be reported to the nearest museum, archaeologist/ palaeontologist (or the South African Police Services), so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time must be allowed to remove/collect such material before development recommences.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological or archaeological resources discovered at this stage
	Safety of the public Identify fire hazards, demarcate and restrict public access to these areas as well as notify the local authority of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately fenced or demarcated; Adequate protective measures must be implemented to prevent unauthorised access to and climbing of partly constructed towers and protective scaffolding; Ensure structures vulnerable to high winds are secured; Maintain an incidents and complaints register in which all incidents or complaints involving the public are logged.	✓✓					
	Mobile chemical toilets are installed onsite if no other ablution facilities are available;	✓✓					
	The use of ablution facilities and or mobile toilets must be used at all times and no indiscriminate use of the veld for the purposes of ablutions must be permitted under any circumstances;	✓✓					
	Where mobile chemical toilets are required, the following must be ensured: a) Toilets are located no closer than 100 m to any watercourse or water body;	✓✓					
	b) Toilets are secured to the ground to prevent them from toppling due to wind or any other cause;	✓✓					

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	c) No spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and the contents are managed in accordance with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	d) Toilets have an external closing mechanism and are closed and secured from the outside when not in use to prevent toilet paper from being blown out;	✓✓					
	e) Toilets are emptied before long weekends and workers holidays, and must be locked after working hours;	✓✓					
	f) Toilets are serviced regularly and the ECO must inspect toilets to ensure compliance to health standards;	✓✓					
	A copy of the waste disposal certificates must be maintained.	✓✓					
	Undertake environmentally-friendly pest control in the camp area;	✓✓					
	Ensure that the workforce is sensitised to the effects of sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV AIDS;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that information posters on AIDS are displayed in the Contractor Camp area;	✓✓					
	Information and education relating to sexually transmitted diseases to be made available to both construction workers and local community, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Free condoms must be made available to all staff on site at central points;	✓✓					
	Medical support must be made available;	✓✓					
	Provide access to Voluntary HIV Testing and Counselling Services.	✓✓					
	Compile an Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) prior to the commencement of the proposed project;	✓✓					
	The Emergency Plan must deal with accidents, potential spillages and fires in line with relevant legislation;	✓✓					
	All staff must be made aware of emergency procedures as part of environmental awareness training;	✓✓					
	The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	In the event of emergency necessary mitigation measures to contain the spill or leak must be implemented (see Hazardous Substances section 5.17).	✓✓					
	The use and storage of hazardous substances to be minimised and non-hazardous and non-toxic alternatives substituted where possible;	✓✓					
	All hazardous substances must be stored in suitable containers as defined in the Method Statement;	✓✓					
	Containers must be clearly marked to indicate contents, quantities and safety requirements;	✓✓					
	All storage areas must be bunded. The bunded area must be of sufficient capacity to contain a spill / leak from the stored containers;	✓✓					
6	Bunded areas to be suitably lined with a SABS approved liner;	✓✓					
	An Alphabetical Hazardous Chemical Substance (HCS) control sheet must be drawn up and kept up to date on a continuous basis;	✓✓					
	All hazardous chemicals that will be used on site must have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);	✓✓					
	All employees working with HCS must be trained in the safe use of the substance and according to the safety data sheet;	✓✓					
	Employees handling hazardous substances / materials must be aware of the potential impacts and follow appropriate safety measures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be made available;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that diesel and other liquid fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid is stored in appropriate storage tanks or in bowsers;	✓✓					
	The tanks/ bowsers must be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete) with a permanent bund. The impermeable lining must extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund must be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers (110% statutory requirement plus an allowance for rainfall);	✓✓					
	The floor of the bund must be sloped, draining to an oil separator;	✓✓					
	Provision must be made for refuelling at the storage area by protecting the soil with an impermeable groundcover. Where dispensing equipment is used, a drip tray must be used to ensure small spills are contained;	✓✓					
	All empty externally dirty drums must be stored on a drip tray or within a bunded area;	✓✓					
	No unauthorised access into the hazardous substances storage areas must be permitted;	✓✓					
	No smoking must be allowed within the vicinity of the hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Adequate fire-fighting equipment must be made available at all hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Where refuelling away from the dedicated refuelling station is required, a mobile refuelling unit must be used. Appropriate ground protection such as drip trays must be used;	✓✓					
	An appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity/s involving the use of hazardous substance must be available at all times;	✓✓					
	The responsible operator must have the required training to make use of the spill kit in emergency situations;	✓✓					

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	An appropriate number of spill kits must be available and must be located in all areas where activities are being undertaken;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, contaminated soil must be collected in containers and stored in a central location and disposed of according to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008. Refer to Section 5.7 for procedures concerning storm and waste water management and 5.8 for solid and hazardous waste management.	✓✓					
	Where possible and practical all maintenance of vehicles and equipment must take place in the workshop area;	✓✓					
	During servicing of vehicles or equipment, especially where emergency repairs are effected outside the workshop area, a suitable drip tray must be used to prevent spills onto the soil. The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or be removed from site to facilitate repair;	✓✓					
	Workshop areas must be monitored for oil and fuel spills;	✓✓					
	Appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity taking place must be available;	✓✓					
	The workshop area must have a bunded concrete slab that is sloped to facilitate runoff into a collection sump or suitable oil / water separator where maintenance work on vehicles and equipment can be performed;	✓✓					
	Water drainage from the workshop must be contained and managed in accordance Section 5.7: Storm and waste water management.	✓✓					
	Concrete mixing must be carried out on an impermeable surface;	✓✓					
	Batching plants areas must be fitted with a containment facility for the collection of cement laden water.	✓✓					
	Dirty water from the batching plant must be contained to prevent soil and groundwater contamination	✓✓					
	Bagged cement must be stored in an appropriate facility and at least 10 m away from any water courses, gullies and drains;	✓✓					
	A washout facility must be provided for washing of concrete associated equipment. Water used for washing must be restricted;	✓✓					
	Hardened concrete from the washout facility or concrete mixer can either be reused or disposed of at an appropriate licenced disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Empty cement bags must be secured with adequate binding material if these will be temporarily stored on site;	✓✓					
	Sand and aggregates containing cement must be kept damp to prevent the generation of dust (Refer to Section 5.20: Dust emissions)	✓✓					
6	Any excess sand, stone and cement must be removed or reused from site on completion of construction period and disposed at a registered disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Temporary fencing must be erected around batching plants in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation;	✓✓					
	Take all reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust as a result of project development activities to the satisfaction of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be avoided until such time as soil stripping is required and similarly exposed surfaces must be re- vegetated or stabilised as soon as is practically possible;	✓✓					
	Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials must be avoided under high wind conditions or when a visible dust plume is present;	✓✓					
	During high wind conditions, the ECO must evaluate the situation and make recommendations as to whether dust-damping measures are adequate, or whether working will cease altogether until the wind speed drops to an acceptable level;	✓✓					
	Where possible, soil stockpiles must be located in sheltered areas where they are not exposed to the erosive effects of the wind;	✓✓					
	Where erosion of stockpiles becomes a problem, erosion control measures must be implemented at the discretion of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Vehicle speeds must not exceed 40 km/h along dust roads or 20 km/h when traversing unconsolidated and non-vegetated areas;	✓✓					
	Straw stabilisation must be applied at a rate of one bale/10m^2 and harrowed into the top 100 mm of top material, for all completed earthworks;				-		This condition to be confirmed with technical specifications for earthworks and may be NA
	For significant areas of excavation or exposed ground, dust suppression measures must be used to minimise the spread of dust.	✓✓					
	Any blasting activity must be conducted by a suitably licensed blasting contractor; and	✓✓					
	Notification of surrounding landowners, emergency services site personnel of blasting activity 24 hours prior to such activity taking place on Site.	✓✓					
	The Contractor must keep noise level within acceptable limits, Restrict the use of sound amplification equipment for communication and emergency only.	✓✓					
6.22	**Noise** All vehicles and machinery must be fitted with appropriate silencing technology and must be properly maintained; Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise must be recorded and communicated. Where possible or applicable, provide transport to and from the site on a daily basis for construction workers; Develop a Code of Conduct for the construction phase.	✓✓					
6.23	**Fire Prevention**	✓✓					

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	Designate smoking areas where the fire hazard could be regarded as insignificant;						
	Firefighting equipment must be available on all vehicles located on site;	✓✓					
	The local Fire Protection Agency (FPA) must be informed of construction activities;	✓✓					
	Contact numbers for the FPA and emergency services must be communicated in environmental awareness training and displayed at a central location on site;	✓✓					
	Two way swop of contact details between ECO and FPA.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time site based ESCO
6.24	**Stockpiling and stockpile areas** All material that is excavated during the project development phase (either during piling (if required) or earthworks) must be stored appropriately on site in order to minimise impacts to watercourses, watercourses and water bodies;	✓✓					
	All stockpiled material must be maintained and kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by undertaking regular weeding and control methods;	✓✓					
	Topsoil stockpiles must not exceed 2 m in height;	✓✓					
	During periods of strong winds and heavy rain, the stockpiles must be covered with appropriate material (e.g. cloth, tarpaulin etc.);	✓✓					
	Where possible, sandbags (or similar) must be placed at the bases of the stockpiled material in order to prevent erosion of the material.	✓✓					
6.25	**Civil Works** Where terracing is required, topsoil must be collected and retained for the purpose of re-use later to rehabilitate disturbed areas not covered by yard stone;	✓✓					
	Areas to be rehabilitated include terrace embankments and areas outside the high voltage yards;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where required, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	These areas can be stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas must be managed in accordance with Section 5.35: Landscaping and rehabilitation;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	All excess spoil generated during terracing activities must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a recognised landfill site; and	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
6.26	**Excavation of foundation, cable trenching and drainage systems** All excess spoil generated during foundation excavation must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a licensed landfill site, if not used for backfilling purposes;	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Management of equipment for excavation purposes must be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; and	✓✓					
	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
6.27	**Installation of foundations, cable trenching and drainage systems** Batching of cement to be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.19: Batching plants; and Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.28	**Installation of equipment** Management of dust must be conducted in accordance with Section 5. 20: Dust emissions; Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
5.2	**Steelwork Assembly and Erection** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
6.29	**Cabling and Stringing** Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					

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	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and	✓✓					
6.30	**Testing and Commissioning** Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.31	**Socio-economic** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts	✓✓					
	Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste (off cuts etc.) shall be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 6.8: Solid waste and hazardous Management;	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement communication strategies to facilitate public participation;	✓✓					
	Develop and implement a collaborative and constructive approach to conflict resolution as part of the external stakeholder engagement process;	✓✓					
	Sustain continuous communication and liaison with neighbouring owners and residents	✓✓					
	Create work and training opportunities for local stakeholders; and	✓✓					
	Where feasible, no workers, with the exception of security personnel, must be permitted to stay over-night on the site. This would reduce the risk to local farmers.				-		NA, no workers stay overnight on site
6.32	**Temporary closure of site** Bunds must be emptied (where applicable) and need to be undertaken in accordance with the impact management actions included in sections 5.17: Hazardous substances and 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Hazardous storage areas must be well ventilated;	✓✓					
	Fire extinguishers must be serviced and accessible. Service records to be filed and audited at last service;	✓✓					
	Emergency and contact details displayed must be displayed;	✓✓					
	Security personnel must be briefed and have the facilities to contact or be contacted by relevant management and emergency personnel;	✓✓					
	Night hazards such as reflectors, lighting, traffic signage etc. must have been checked;	✓✓					
	Fire hazards identified and the local authority must have been notified of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	Structures vulnerable to high winds must be secured;	✓✓					
	Wind and dust mitigation must be implemented;	✓✓					
	Cement and materials stores must have been secured;	✓✓					
	Toilets must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Refuse bins must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Drip trays must have been emptied and secured.	✓✓					
6.33	**Dismantling of old equipment** All old equipment removed during the project must be stored in such a way as to prevent pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	Oil containing equipment must be stored to prevent leaking or be stored on drip trays;	✓✓					
	All scrap steel must be stacked neatly and any disused and broken insulators must be stored in containers;	✓✓					
	Once material has been scrapped and the contract has been placed for removal, the disposal Contractor must ensure that any equipment containing pollution causing substances is dismantled and transported in such a way as to prevent spillage and pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must also be equipped to contain and clean up any pollution causing spills; and Disposal of unusable material must be at a licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
6.34	**Landscaping and rehabilitation** All areas disturbed by construction activities must be subject to landscaping and rehabilitation; All spoil and waste must be disposed of to a registered waste site;				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken

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							when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	All slopes must be assessed for contouring, and to contour only when the need is identified in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	Berms that have been created must have a slope of 1:4 and be replanted with indigenous species and grasses that approximates the original condition;				-		
	Where new access roads have crossed cultivated farmlands, that lands must be rehabilitated by ripping which must be agreed to by the holder of the EA and the landowners;				-		
	Rehabilitation of access roads outside of farmland;				-		
	Indigenous species must be used for with species and/grasses to where it compliments or approximates the original condition;				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be used for rehabilitation (refer to Section 5.24: Stockpiling and stockpiled areas);				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread so as to facilitate seeding and minimise loss of soil due to erosion;				-		
	Before placing topsoil, all visible weeds from the placement area and from the topsoil must be removed;				-		
	Subsoil must be ripped before topsoil is placed;				-		
	The rehabilitation must be timed so that rehabilitation can take place at the optimal time for vegetation establishment;				-		
	Where impacted through construction related activity, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		
	Sloped areas stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		
	Spoil can be used for backfilling or landscaping as long as it is covered by a minimum of 150 mm of topsoil.				-		
	Where required, re-vegetation including hydro-seeding can be enhanced using a vegetation seed mixture as described below. A mixture of seed can be used provided the mixture is carefully selected to ensure the following: a) Annual and perennial plants are chosen;				-		
	b) Pioneer species are included;				-		
	c) Species chosen must be indigenous to the area with the seeds used coming from the area;				-		
	d) Root systems must have a binding effect on the soil;				-		
	e) The final product must not cause an ecological imbalance in the area.				-		
Part C - Impact Management Actions based on site specific environmental attributes							
	General The Owner shall ensure an Independent Auditor undertakes a compliance audit of the project every five years and submit the findings to DFFE. The Report must comply with the provision of Appendix 7 of the NEMA.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Botanical There should be no indiscriminate driving of vehicles 'in the veld' i.e. off designated roads and access routes.	✓✓					
	Construction areas must be clearly marked and no activity should occur outside these areas apart from access.	✓✓					
	Toilet facilities must be provided during the construction phase. The veld should not be used for ablutions.	✓✓					
9	Introduction of spread of alien invasive plant species must be avoided. Strict monitoring for possible invasion by alien plans species must be implemented and should remain in place for three years post-construction. Of particular note is the avoidance of spread of *Opuntia ficus-indica* (Prickly-pear – 'spiny form'). During the operational phase there must be ongoing monitoring to ensure that no alien invasive plant species are introduced to the sub-station site and that weedy species are eradicated.	✓✓					
	An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must oversee post-construction site cleaning and all construction sites must be inspected for cleanliness post-construction.	✓✓					
	Bats Artificial lighting - Consciously switch off all lights at a construction area when not required anymore, do not let it burn throughout the night. If suitable for the purpose utilize lighting temperatures (colours/wavelengths) that attract less insects.	✓✓					
	Foraging habitat loss - Adhere to the sensitivity map. Keep to designated areas and designated roads with all construction vehicles. Damaged areas not required after construction should be rehabilitated by an experienced vegetation succession specialist.	✓✓					

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated March 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Fauna Before vegetation clearance commences, areas must be walked and slow-moving animals removed out of the impact area.	✓✓					
	Construction workers should be made aware of slow-moving and cryptic species such as tortoises.	✓✓					
	Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm by persons with the necessary training in identification and handling of snakes.	✓✓					
	All construction staff shall undergo environmental awareness training and must be informed that disruption, trapping or snaring of wildlife is not permitted.	✓✓					
	Extra care should be taken on high fire danger index or rating days (orange or red days, see http://www.forestry.co.za/fire-danger-index/), where wildfire could start easily and spread rapidly, causing a high mortality in fauna species. High risk hot work should be carefully controlled and firefighting provisions must be on hand to quickly attend to and extinguish fires on these days.	✓✓					
	The presence of the switching station should not result in a disruption of the natural fire frequency, which could otherwise result in an accumulation of senescent vegetation and fuel so that when a fire does eventually occur it is faster moving and more intense than an natural fire, and can result in an increased mortality of fauna and retard vegetation recovery, cause the soil to turn hydrophobic and result in an increased risk of significant soil erosion. Thus the WEF owner must have agreements in place with local fire protection association, land owners and fire services to manage a wildfire, i.e. the setting of back burns from the ridgeline to counter wildfire conflagration of ridge top. Thus managing habitat vitality and biodiversity.	✓✓					
	Agriculture/soils Minimise the footprint of disturbance.	✓✓					
	Implement an effective stormwater control system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. Include periodical site inspection in environmental performance reporting that inspects the effectiveness of the run-off control system and specifically records occurrence or not of any erosion on site or downstream.	✓✓					
	Prohibit vehicular passage off designated roads and construction areas and use dust control measures during construction. Include periodic site inspections in environmental performance reporting that specifically records occurrence, or not, of off-road vehicle tracks in specific areas.	✓✓					
	If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them.	✓✓					
9	Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces). During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. Erosion must be controlled where necessary on rehabilitated areas.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	Establish an effective record-keeping system for each area where soil is disturbed for constructional purposes. These records should be included in environmental performance reports, and should include all of the below: Record the GPS coordinates of each area.	✓✓					
	Record the date of topsoil stripping.	✓✓					
	Record the GPS coordinates of where the topsoil is stockpiled.	✓✓					
	Record the date of cessation of construction (or operation) activities at the particular site.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on cessation of constructional activities.	✓✓					
	Record date and depth of re-spreading of topsoil.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on completion of rehabilitation and on an annual basis thereafter to show vegetation establishment and evaluate progress of restoration over time.						

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Palaeontology Remove any fossils found and send to a museum for curation – implement the chance find procedure. During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil material by the responsible ECO. Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible Environmental Control Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e. the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy).				-		Noted, no new palaeontological sites or fossils have been discovered at this stage
	Freshwater Contaminated runoff from the construction activities on site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction should preferably be undertaken in the low rainfall months when stormwater runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features or minimised during high rainfall events.	✓✓					
	After the construction phase, impacted areas within the freshwater features that have been disturbed should be rehabilitated, and re-vegetated with suitable vegetation.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels, these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. Should the site be decommissioned, these structures should be removed from the channels and the disturbed areas rehabilitated.	✓✓					
	Any increase in stormwater runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed within the drainage lines.	✓✓					
	Stormwater management for the site should be such that there are no direct discharges of stormwater arising from constructed areas into any of the freshwater features.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas should be monitored and managed in terms of the growth of invasive alien plants in/on river beds/banks.	✓✓					
Conditions common to the Generic EMPrs							
	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation.	✓✓					
	Only use existing access routes to reached infrastructure, proper identification of new AIPs introductions	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas	✓✓					
	Restrict vegetation clearing to the minimum footprint area to decrease the impact on habitat integrity and diversity	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15 m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora	✓✓					
	Access roads should be kept to existing roads, as far as possible, so as to reduce fragmentation of natural habitat outside of the authorised footprint.	✓✓					
	Upon completion of construction activities, it must be ensured that no bare areas remain, and that indigenous species be used to revegetate the disturbed area.	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas.	✓✓					
	Removal of AIP species should preferably commence during the planning phase and continue throughout the construction and operational phases thereby ensuring that no AIP propagules are spread with construction rubble, or soils contaminated with AIP seeds during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Construction and/or alterations within this habitat unit is highly advised against, not only is wetlands protected under certain legislative documents they are of ecologically important ESA.	✓✓					
	Implement erosion control measures where necessary to ensure that further habitat loss does not occur.	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	All soils compacted because of maintenance activities should be ripped and reprofiled to natural levels and revegetated with indigenous vegetation. Establishment of reintroduced vegetation within such disturbed areas must be monitored as part of maintenance activities to ensure no cumulative loss of floral habitat.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched and marked for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	A rescue and relocation plan must be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all floral SCC that will potentially be impacted by the proposed development. A Floral SCC Management Plan must also be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all SCC that will not be impacted directly but that could be impacted by edge effect impacts from operational and maintenance phase activities. The SCC Management Plan can be incorporated into the Rehabilitation Plan and must focus on the protection of specific RDL, and NT species that form part of the Study Area.	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be restricted to what is absolutely necessary and should remain within the approved development footprint.	✓✓					
	Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the construction activities. Additional road construction should be limited to what is absolutely necessary, and the footprint thereof kept to a minimal.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC species.	✓✓					
	Regular monitoring of SCC present and observation regarding their extent and abundance.	✓✓					
	Proper management plans to (if possible) relocated or avoid disturbing SCC species, especially those which are sensitive to disturbance.	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities.	✓✓					
Terrestrial Ecology - Fauna	Footprint areas (Pylons and servitude road) are to remain as small as possible with only those are necessary being cleared. Only tall trees located under the powerline are to be cut back, but not totally removed. As much herbaceous and shrubland vegetation as possible must remain under the powerlines. Small reptile and arachnid species should they not self-relocate must be carefully moved to habitat outside of the disturbance footprint.	✓✓					
	Existing roads must be used and as far as possible no new roads constructed.	✓✓					
	Avoid placement of pylons and service roads within this habitat unit and the associated zones of regulation. Do not clear any riparian vegetation within the powerline servitude. Where absolutely necessary only trim tall trees, do not cut them down.	✓✓					
	Manage edge effects and Alien Plant proliferation. Manage erosion and footprint creep.	✓✓					
	Vehicles to use designated roads as far as possible. Minimise vegetation clearance to only what is needed. No collection or destruction of faunal species and SCC is to occur. SCC to be relocated outside of disturbance footprint if they do not relocate themselves (Professional help may be required for such).	✓✓					
	Manage alien plant proliferation in disturbed areas and footprints. No catching / hunting of faunal species during operational activities. Manage erosion to ensure further habitat degradation does not occur. Do not clear vegetation unnecessarily under the powerline servitude.	✓✓					
	No collection or trapping of faunal SCC. Manage edge effects, habitat degradation and alien plant proliferation.	✓✓					
Aquatic ecology	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses;	✓✓					
	Due to the accessibility of the sites, no unnecessary crossing of the watercourses may be permitted and it is strongly recommended that the existing farm and access roads be utilised	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	It is strongly recommended that all support structures associated with the proposed powerline infrastructure be located outside the delineated extent of the identified watercourses and their 32m NEMA ZoR.	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	Maintenance vehicles must make use of dedicated access roads and no indiscriminate movement in the watercourses may be permitted	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate movement of construction equipment in the watercourses and buffer zones surrounding the watercourses may be permitted. Use must be made of the existing roads during the decommissioning phase	✓✓					
	All surface infrastructure (including throughflow structures) must be decommissioned. All materials must be removed from the watercourses (where applicable) and may temporarily be stored/ stockpiled outside of the delineated extent of the watercourses, where after it must be removed from site and disposed of at a registered disposal facility	✓✓					
Avifauna	All construction activities should be strictly managed according to generally accepted environmental best practice standards, so as to avoid any unnecessary impact on the receiving environment.	✓✓					
	All temporary disturbed areas should be rehabilitated according to the site's rehabilitation plan, following construction.				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
							remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	The overhead cables (specifically the earth wires) should be fitted with an approved anti bird collision line marking device to make cables more visible to birds in flight and reduce the likelihood of collisions. This should be done according to the Eskom Distribution standards in terms of device spacing and other factors. Literature around the world points towards a 50-60% reduction in bird collision risk if the line is marked (Jenkins, Smallie & Diamond, 2010; Shaw et al, 2021). The line marking device should be a dynamic (moving – bird flapper type) device.	✓✓					Bird flight diverters were delivered to site during April 2025 and fitment commenced at that time. At this stage the devices have been fitted to the full length of the 13.4km OHPL
	The new power line should be patrolled during operation by Eskom annually to measure any impacts on birds (through detecting collision fatalities) and to monitor the durability of the line marking devices.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Where multiple devices on a span have failed (broken off or become stuck and non-dynamic due to wind) they should be replaced immediately.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Any recorded bird fatality data should be submitted to the Eskom –EWT Strategic Partnership where it will be curated and publicly accessible.				-		No bird fatalities recorded or reported to ECO at this stage
	The pylon structure to be used provides sufficient clearance between phase and phase and phase and earth to mitigate against the risk of bird electrocution.	✓✓					
	It is recommended as a precautionary measure that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to further provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware.				-		The ECO has previously communicated the requirement of fitment of bird perches to pylon tops. Although this activity has been noted as not yet applicable in previous reports, it may be appropriate to confirm with the specialist and Eskom if bird perches are required.
	It is also essential that if any of the pylon structures are changed, we are given opportunity to assess the electrocution risk of the new structure and design mitigation.				-		There have been no new structure and design pylon structures at this stage
Heritage	An archaeologist/ heritage practitioner should conduct a walkthrough of a section of the proposed new servitude for the transmission line after vegetation clearing from: the Remaining Extent of the Farm Brakhill No. 139 (GPS reading: 33.31.328 ; S 25.23.426 E) to the Grassridge substation.	✓✓					
	All construction activities must be monitored or alternatively a person must be specially trained, for example the ECO, to conduct the monitoring. This must include the clearing of vegetation, levelling, excavations for other underground/ buried infrastructure and all above ground construction activities.	✓✓					
	Construction managers/foremen should also be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.	✓✓					
	If any human remains (or any other concentrations of archaeological heritage material) are exposed during construction, all work must cease in the immediate area of the finds and must be reported immediately to the archaeologist at the Albany Museum in Makhanda (Tel.: 046 622 2312) or to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (Tel.: 043 7450 888). Sufficient time should be allowed to investigate and to remove/collect such material. Recommendations will follow from the investigation and may include: - Consultation with the local communities regarding the conditions for the possible removal, storage and reburial (in the case of human remains) of heritage material.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If the local communities agree to the removal of human remains and heritage, an archaeologist must apply for permits from the Eastern Cape Province Heritage Resources Authority to collect and/or excavate sites/materials from archaeological sites impacted by the development.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Consultation with the Albany Museum (repository for archaeological material in the Eastern Cape) regarding permit(s) to remove the heritage material, the storing, curating and costs involved.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A Phase 2 Mitigation process to systematically excavate and to remove the archaeological deposits before construction of the development continues.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Monitor construction activities and implement chance fossil find procedure.	✓✓					Noted, Chance fossil find procedure available on site
							Summary calculation
		350	0	0	55	0	**405** (total no. of conditions)

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
		350	0	0	55	0	**350** (audited) **55** (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(350x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (350x2) x100
		EMPr Compliance					**100%**

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ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV 90km Overhead Powerline, Eastern Cape Province

September 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

September 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisation and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

02 October 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV 90km Overhead Powerline
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	00
DATE	02/10/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	02/10/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	TBC	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	02 October 2025	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	02 October 2025	Electronic
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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the new Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV Overhead Powerline Line ("**OHPL**") in the Eastern Cape Province which includes the extension of the three existing substations, namely Wolf Substation ("**SS**"), Skilpad SS and Grassridge SS. The purpose of this project is to connect the OHPL with another authorised infrastructure development project, namely the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**), to the national electricity grid. The route of the OHPL traverses for 90km from Grassridge SS located on the Uitenhage farms approximately 35km north of the Gqeberha Central Business District ("**CBD**") to Wolf SS situated approximately 3km to the south of the small village station of Kleinpoort which is approximately 7km south-east of Wolwefontein along the R75 main tar road.

The independent ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EA"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

This report provides insight into the overall compliance performance and a summary of any environmental challenges or opportunities, along with potential environmental risks through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) EA with ref no. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515
b) Generic EMPrs for the OHPL and Substations
c) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework
d) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the OHPL project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the project

Project name	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPrs	Date
Construction of a New Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132KV Overhead Transmission Line near Kariega and Kirkwood, Eastern Cape Province	14/12/16/3/3/1/2515	02 Sep 2022	Generic OHPL EMPr (Zutari, 2022) & Generic Substation Infrastructure EMPr (Zutari, 2022)	Jun 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) *Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and*
b) *Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.*

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in August 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken between 22nd and 23rd September 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~17.5 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
Fax	+27 86 555 0693
Email	craigb@ncc-group.co.za
Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional body registration	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("**SACNASP**") Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa ("**EAPASA**")
Affiliations	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa ("**IAIAsa**") Southern African Society of Aquatic Scientists ("**SASAqS**") Zoological Society of Southern Africa ("**ZSSA**")
Qualifications	MSc, BSc (Hons), BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

From project inception Optipower had originally been contracted by Murray and Roberts to construct the 90km OHPL however a full transition and handover of the responsibility to Concor was undertaken between April and May 2025 due to Murray and Roberts ceasing to operate and function as a business. The ESCO continues to provide weekly updates of the progress of activities on site. Construction work activities underway during on the OHPL during September 2025 included the following:

- Excavations including breaking of rock for foundations on the Grassridge-Skilpad ("**CR**") OHPL
- Concrete pouring on the CR OHPL
- Pulling of pilot wire on the CR OHPL
- Regulation and crimping of conductors on the CR OHPL
- Regulation of OPGW on the CR OHPL
- Bush clearing on the CR OHPL
- Planting of poles and backfilling on the CR OHPL
- Dismantling of conductors from existing terminal structures at Grassridge Substation
- Removal of bird diverters from damaged sections of the OPGW on the Skilpad-Wolf ("**SW**") OHPL

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in September 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas are provided at the contractor's main site offices/laydown area for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to licensed waste facilities. There are dedicated waste storage areas including wheelie bins and general waste skips available at the Mayogi laydown area (**Photo 5b**). There are currently two (2) general waste skips and a recycling storage area for cans, cardboard and plastic available. A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. [1]No (0m^3) general waste was disposed of in September 2025 due to the skips not being full and no waste materials were taken for recycling. Where applicable, any cleared alien vegetation remaining stockpiled on parts of the servitude or around the site must be treated as waste and disposed of at a registered licensed landfill.

4.2 Hazardous waste

A 6m^3 hazardous waste skip is located at the Mayogi laydown area which is serviced by a waste service provider, Oricol. [2]No (0m^3) hazardous waste was removed off site for disposal in September 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

At this stage there are three (3) service providers that service mobile ablution facilities on the OHPL. These include Ziminathi and SnJ who dispose the sewage at the Kerkoot Moses Mabida disposal facility, Kholosa who dispose at the Ikhwezi Municipality disposal facility and Randispace disposes who dispose at the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality facility. Ablution facilities are serviced three times a week to accommodate the progress of works along the OHPL. Ablution facilities at the RedRocket site office block are connected to a conservancy tank which is emptied and disposed of at the Jansenville Wastewater Treatment Plant ("**WTP**"), as and when required. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in September 2025 amounted to [3]14 587L. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the laydown areas and working areas to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits are available at each site where work activities are underway. The various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring such as access control, locked gates, oil spill kits, drip trays and barricading were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspection.

[1, 2, 3] Total combined monthly amount / volume for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Bird flight diverters were delivered to site at the end of April 2025 and fitment to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the SW OHPL commenced promptly at the end of April. The ECO recommends that fitment of the devices continues, as and when required, on completed sections of the CR OHPL (when strung) as well diverters being re-fitted to the damaged OPGW on the SW OHPL section. Prompt fitment will minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline infrastructure resulting in higher mortality rates.

Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR. As per the EMPr, alien invasive plant ("**AIP**") species, mostly *Opuntia* (prickly pear) species, must be manually removed and destroyed by being discarded as waste at a recognised licensed landfill. The contractor is not permitted to mulch or compost AIPs or to bury or dump such anywhere on site. Burning of cleared AIPs on site is also not permitted, any burning is required to be undertaken at a landfill site. The Contractor commenced transporting cleared, stockpiled alien vegetation to a landfill site in November 2024 and has so far removed an estimated 65 000kg to the Wate Management Division of the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality.

Bush-clearing between CR13 and CR19 was undertaken in the previous month. The cleared vegetation is predominantly comprised of listed AIPs including *Acacia cyclops, Melia azederach* and *Datura ferox*. The Contractor has felled and scraped both indigenous and alien vegetation into heaps around the edges of the tower footprint areas (**Photo 11a** and **12a**) and has not yet removed and disposed of the vegetation to the same registered landfill site which was previously utilised in 2024. Similarly, the bush-clearing undertaken between CR99 and CR110 has not been carried out in accordance with the EMPr and Eskom specifications given that prickly pears have not been cut and removed from the tower footprint areas (**Photo 3a**) and indigenous vegetation has also been felled and scraped into heaps around the edges of the tower footprint areas (**Photo 5a**) which poses a fire risk as well as barrier to movement of fauna. Vegetation management was raised as an ECO concern last month and remains a concern this month which still needs to be appropriately addressed.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no. 27/2/2/N240/3/3 is available for the construction and operation of the 132kV OHPL within the regulated area of a watercourse as per section 21(i) of the NWA i.e. "*altering the bed, banks, course, or characteristics of a watercourse*". This GA has relevance and applies primarily to stringing activity along the OHPL where pilot cables have been and will continue to be either pulled manually on foot across drainage lines / watercourses and also to allow for vehicles to traverse across existing roads through ephemeral/episodic watercourses.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is comprised of large rocks and boulders in some locations, is separately stockpiled and as and where required, is being shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas. Due to strength test failures for several of the OHPL tower foundations due to the nature of the *in-situ* original soil material, suitable G5 material was imported and used for backfilling purposes leaving behind a soil excess. Any excess of the original subsoil material can be appropriately spread over and around the tower stay anchors and/or used for the repair/rehabilitation of damaged access roads traversing the farm properties. Any excess (unwanted) imported G5 material should be removed as part of rehabilitation.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Access Roads

Existing farm access roads are all traversable and remain in a general good condition with little to no erosion observed during the audit (See **Photo 3a** and **10a**). The cleared access route along the servitude centre line is also accessible with 4x4 vehicles with the exception of a few spans between tower positions which are situated between steep ridges. Damage to a few sections of farm roads as a result of heavier vehicles getting stuck during wet conditions is typically only minor which should be addressed as part of ongoing repairs and rehabilitation until project completion and final handover.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates during stringing activities continue to be implemented. Gates are opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit and communicated via a project-specific WhatsApp Group to keep track of persons opening and closing gates correctly. Barricading should continue to be maintained around any and all open excavations to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and subsequent landowner conflict and damage claims. Daily inspections and weekly reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

As the current OHPL contractor, Concor is utilising existing buildings for a site office based in Kleinpoort. In terms of the material laydown area, a previously disturbed area called Mayogi near the Daniell Cheetah Project adjacent to the main R75 tar road is being used. The other previous laydown area in Wolwefontein has been vacated with all materials and containers relocated to the Mayogi site.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the OHPL contractor during September 2025 focussed on hazardous waste, risks of ticks and snakes on site and accidents and incidents at the workplace.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during September 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. No NCRs were recorded for the month of September 2025. The ECO NCR register is provided below (**Table 3**).

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date

NCR No.	Issue Date	NCR Description	Recommended Corrective Action for NCR Closure	Corrective Action(s) Taken	Status	NCR Closure Date
1	02 April 2025	Delayed fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Prioritise the fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Bird diverters were ordered, delivered to site with installation commencing at the end of April 2025	Closed	30 April 2025

12 REHABILITATION

Natural rehabilitation and vegetation re-growth along the OHPL servitude, aided by rainfall, is evident in many areas where stringing has been completed, primarily the SW line but also along sections of the CR line. Excavated

topsoil and subsoil has generally been backfilled, shaped and levelled over the tower foundation and guy anchor excavations to match the surrounding topography as construction activities have been completed in sequence. Less re-growth can be observed in several areas where construction disturbances have been more recent and there is some damage to farm roads as a result of heavier vehicles getting stuck during wet conditions. Ongoing monitoring is recommended until completion of construction.

In terms of the EMPr areas disturbed by construction activities are subject to landscaping and rehabilitation with all excess spoil and waste materials required to be disposed of at a registered waste facility. Spreading and levelling of original subsoil, topsoil and small rocks around the tower foundations and stays is recommended however any leftover construction building materials such as sand or aggregate should be removed for re-use elsewhere or disposed of. An EMPr guideline for vegetation coverage one (1) year after completion of construction is at least 90% coverage with no remaining bare areas greater than $5m^2$. As part of the rehabilitation phase prior to handover of the OHPL to Eskom, inspections of the condition of the environment will be undertaken including aspects such as the state of servitude access roads, tower sites, servitude gates and vegetation to ascertain if rehabilitation measures, as and where required, have been carried out satisfactorily in terms of the EMPr. Unless authorised to remain in perpetuity by the GA, any temporary watercourse crossings should be removed as part of rehabilitation.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit between 22nd and 23rd September 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EA and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management
    viii. Environmental awareness
    ix. Rehabilitation
    x. Record-keeping and document control
- Documentation review. This included:
    i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements
    ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings
    iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented
    iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification
- Audit Report compilation. This included:
    i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
    ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;
ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and
iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated

requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not Auditable/Audited** (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable.

No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or

performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;
ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;
iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;
iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;
v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of four hundred and fifty-six (**456**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, three hundred and seventy-nine (**379**) are **compliant,** zero (**0**) are **non-compliant**, two (**2**) are **partially-compliant**, seventy (**70**) were **not audited/applicable** and five (**5**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

18.1 Major improvements required

None.

18.2 Minor improvements required

The **NC** audit finding raised by the ECO in November 2024 in terms of condition 5 of the 90km OHPL EA related to three (3) deviated OHPL sections beyond the 100m corridor remains as a **PC** finding this month on the basis that several deviated towers (CR13, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R) are still to be dismantled and relocated to within the 100m corridor. Bush-clearing between CR13 and CR20R was undertaken last month

with excavations underway this month (See **Photo's 6a** and **Photo 9a**). In terms of the state of rehabilitation around deviated towers' SW154, SW155 and SW164, the towers have been relocated with passive rehabilitation currently underway. Although no active rehabilitation by way of re-seeding has been undertaken yet, this should be considered to ensure the original natural vegetation cover and species is reinstated as closely as possible to the surrounding vegetation. The CA, DFFE, may follow-up on progress regarding rehabilitation by reviewing the successive environmental monitoring reports prepared and submitted to the department and may inspect the site in the near future. The ECO commends the actions taken thus far to address the issue and the timeframe in terms of when the finding can be closed out and rated as **C** can be addressed when rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage has been successfully completed.

Although not yet audit findings, the other ECO concerns as reported in previous months remain concerns this month and are repeated below:

- In terms of vegetation management, bush-clearing in several sections along the CR line has been incomplete and incorrect where indigenous vegetation (larger woody trees and bushes) have been pushed and stacked into heaps around the tower footprint edges. In addition, not all AIPs being cleared and removed from and between several tower footprints, namely between CR12 and CR20 and CR99 and CR110 (See **Photo's 3a**, **11a** and **12a**). AIPs should be cleared and disposed of at the landfill site and the larger woody trees and bushes which have been felled should either be chipped/mulched *in-situ* or spread around the footprint to reduce the fire risk and remove impenetrable barriers to the free movement of both wild and domestic fauna. It is acknowledged however that mulching has been done on several of the OHPL sections this month. It is recommended that mulching be completed satisfactorily and that all AIPs are cleared and disposed of appropriately before the concern is closed out;
- Up until this stage the method used to dismantle many of the remnant/protruding sections of the timber pylon structures from the timber 132kV OHPL on the Eskom servitude properties is incomplete and unsatisfactory at many locations. It is recommended that this is rectified by cutting all the protruding timber pole sections flush, neatly, level and as close to the ground as possible and remove all hardware including the poles from the servitude.

If the abovementioned concerns are not appropriately addressed and continue to be identified in future audits, they may be raised as either an audit finding, an NCR, or both where major rather than improvements will be required.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **99.7%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EA and EMPrs (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the September 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EA and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV 90km OHPL, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**90km OHPL EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	30	**1**	0	15	5	(96.8%)
2	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substations** (dated June 2022)	349	**1**	0	55	0	(99.7%)
	Overall total no. conditions	379	2	0	70	5	**456**
	Audited conditions	**379**	**2**	-	-	-	**762** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	758	2	-	-	-	**760** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[(758+2+0)] / 762} x100					**99.7%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	83.11%	0.44%	0%	15.35%	1.10%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Relocate the remaining OHPL tower deviations (CR12 to CR20) back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage with consideration of re-seeding exposed ground surfaces.
- Remove all alien invasive vegetation from the tower footprints and dispose of at landfill site, primarily between CR12 and CR20 and CR99 and CR110.
- Continue to mulch and/or chip and spread cleared indigenous vegetation more evenly around the tower footprints, primarily between CR99 and CR110.
- Cut the protruding/remnant 132kV timber poles sections flush, neatly, level and as close to the ground as possible.
- Continue to install bird diverters/flappers and perches, as and when required, on the OPGW/earth wires and towers to the full length of the 90km OHPL (See EA condition 36), as recommended by the avifauna specialist and as per the Eskom Distribution Standards referred to in the EMPr.
- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.

- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Continue with the implementation of appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required.
- Based on the OHPL EMPr where it is recommended that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware as a precautionary measure, it may be appropriate to confirm with the avian specialist and Eskom if bird perches are required.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase of the project (construction), it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EA, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities. Notwithstanding the above, there are specific improvements and actions which are still required in terms of the tower deviations related to the 90km OPHL. The tower deviation finding has been reduced to partially compliant this month. Close out to full compliance will be addressed once rehabilitation has been undertaken.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	*Suggested Due Date by ECO	Proposed Corrective Action(s)	Action Status	Closure status
003	20 Nov 2024	OHPL tower deviations beyond the approved 100m corridor	Within ~3 months (end June 2025)	Relocate the OHPL tower deviations back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage	Relocation of several of the deviated towers (SW154A, SW154B, SW164A & SW165) to within the 100m corridor was done in May 2025. Relocation of CR13 to CR20R is yet to be undertaken although bush-clearing was done in July 2025 and excavations are currently underway, having commenced in August 2025. Ongoing monitoring will continue until completion, including rehabilitation monitoring	Open
004	19 Jun 2025	There are remnants / protruding sections of the dismantled timber pylon structures (from the previous 132kV OHPL) on the Eskom servitude properties which represents incomplete and unsatisfactory dismantlement	Within ~3 months (end Sep 2025)	Use appropriate method and tools to fully cut and remove the timber pylon pole structures	Pending – to be confirmed	Open
005	03 Sep 2025	Vegetation management is a concern in terms of incomplete bush-clearing in several areas on both the CR and SW line as well as AIPs not being cleared and removed from several tower footprints on the CR line, namely between CR12 and CR20 and CR99 and CR110	Within ~2 months (end Oct 2025)	- Remove all AIPs from the tower footprints and dispose of at landfill site - Mulch and/or chip and spread cleared indigenous vegetation more evenly around the tower footprints	Mulching has been done on several of the OHPL sections this month. It is recommended that mulching be completed satisfactorily and that all AIPs are cleared and disposed of appropriately before the concern is closed out	Open

**The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site*

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
001	25 Apr 2023	Discovery of marked and unmarked graves along the 90km OHPL route	17 May 2023	Contact made with heritage specialist. Portion of OHPL which was traversing the grave site area were relocated withing the assessed corridor to avoid any potential conflict	Discovered graves will not be traversed during construction and any disturbance will potentially be avoided	End Jun 2023
002	02 Apr 2025	Delayed fitment of bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Within ~1 month (start May 2025)	Prioritise the fitment of the bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Fitment of bird diverters commenced at the end of April 2025	30 Apr 2025

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Audit observations along the 90km OHPL

Photo 1a & **Photo 2a**: Bushclearing undertaken this month between tower positions CR99 to CR112 including the ~4-6m centre line for access and stringing purposes. A mulcher has been used along sections of the OHPL to mulch the vegetation which will decompose *in-situ* to form part of the soil organic matter

Photo 3a: Invasive prickly pears requiring removal between CR99 and CR112

Photo 4a: Bushclearing including mulching of indigenous vegetation undertaken between CR147 and CR152

Photo 5a: Mulching and spreading of cleared, heaps of indigenous vegetation still required at towers between CR99 and CR112

Photo 6a: Foundation excavations underway at CR18. The vegetation mulcher extension which fits to the excavator is denoted by the red arrow insert

Photo 7a: Waste bins, fire equipment and first aid kit at CR18

Photo 8a: Excavations complete at tower CR20 awaiting concrete

Photo 9a: Excavations underway at tower CR19

Photo 10a: A section of the strung section from CR22 will need to be taken down and re-strung once the deviated towers between CR13 and CR20 have been re-erected within the 100m corridor

Photo 11a & **Photo 12a**: Cleared vegetation pushed into heaps at CR18 and CR13. The cleared vegetation between these towers is primarily a NEMBA category 1b alien species (*Acacia cyclops*) which needs to be removed from site for disposal at a landfill site

Photo Series B: Audit observations at the Mayogi site office / laydown area

Photo 1b & **Photo 2b**: Neat storage and housekeeping at the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 3b: Storage of hazardous chemicals is on a bunded platform as well as within an aerated, locked cage facility

Photo 4b: Trucks parked at the laydown area. No spills observed during the audit inspection

Photo 5b: General and hazardous waste skips and wheelie bins available at the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 6b: Used conductor components from the timber 132kV line which is being dismantled are being stored at the Mayogi laydown area. An Eskom sub-contractor collected some of the used conductor cables in July 2025

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Sep 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV transmission power line and associated infrastructure within Ward 53 of the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality and Ward 7 and 8 of the Sundays River Valley Municipality near Kariega and Kirkwood, Eastern Cape Province, is approved as per the geographic coordinates cited in the table in the EA.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this Environmental Authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further Environmental Authorisation in terms of the regulations.		✓				Three (3) deviated sections of the OHPL beyond the 100m corridor were identified for several towers; namely SW164A, SW165, SW154A, SW154B, CR13, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R. It was observed during the May 2025 monthly audit that relocation of 4 of the deviated tower positions (SW164A, SW165, SW154A & SW154B) back to within the 100m corridor was undertaken. At the time of this audit (Sep 2025), no re-seeding has been undertaken. It was observed this month that although CR12-CR20 towers have not yet been relocated within the 100m corridor, bush-clearing has been done and excavations were underway. The original **NC** finding has been re-rated as **PC** given there is progress on the rectification process for the deviations. Monitoring of rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage will continue and once complete, the finding can be closed out and rated as **C**.
6	The holder of the authorisation must notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place				-		Noted, NA at this stage
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of issue of this Authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
9	Commencement with one activity listed in terms of this authorisation constitutes commencement of all authorised activities.					-	Noted
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
10	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
11.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
11.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
11.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
11.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
13	The layout map attached as Appendix 7 of the final BAR dated 14 June 2022 is hereby approved.					-	Noted
14	The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) submitted as part of the BAR dated 14 June 2022 is approved and must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
15	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
16	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
17	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the basic assessment be discovered.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
18	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 25 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
19	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
20	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
21	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
22	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
MONITORING							
23	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
23.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
23.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
23.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
23.4	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.	✓✓					
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
24	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
25	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
26	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
27	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
28	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
29	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
30	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
31	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
32	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
33	The footprint of the development must be limited to the areas required for actual construction works and operational activities.	✓✓					
34	Should any archaeological sites, artefacts, palaeontological fossils or grave be exposed during construction work, work in the immediate vicinity of the find must be stopped, the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) must be informed and the services of an accredited heritage professional obtained for an assessment of the heritage resources.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological resources or graves discovered at this stage
35	All declared aliens must be identified and managed in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983).	✓✓					The clearing of alien vegetation is observed to have been undertaken within the construction footprints during bush-clearing. The removal and disposal of cleared vegetation off site to a landfill commenced in November 2024 and is continuing to take place, as and when required.
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors, as recommended by the ecological specialist.	✓✓					Bird flight diverters were delivered to site at the end of April 2025 and fitment to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the SW OHPL commenced promptly at the end of April. The ECO recommends that fitment of the devices continues, as and when required, on completed sections of the CR OHPL (when strung) as well diverters being re-fitted to the damaged OPGW on the SW OHPL section. Prompt fitment will minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline infrastructure resulting in higher mortality rates.
37	No exotic plants must be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area must be utilised.				-		Noted, no exotic plants identified as being used for rehabilitation
38	Construction must include design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	✓✓					No signs of major erosion due to stormwater run-off along farm access roads and around tower footprints observed this month
39	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
40	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
GENERAL							
41	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
41.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
41.2	to anyone on request; and				-		
41.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					EA holder website does makes provision
42	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
		Summary calculation					
		30	1	0	15	5	**51** (total no. of conditions)
		30	1	0	-	-	**31** (audited) **20** (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(30x2)+(0x1)+(1x0)] / (31x2) x100
		EA Compliance					**96.8%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	Roles and responsibilities						
	Developer's Project Manager (DPM) The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMPr and any conditions of approval from the competent authority (CA). Where required, an environmental control officer (ECO) must be contracted by the Project Developer to objectively monitor the implementation of the EMPr according to relevant environmental legislation, and the conditions of the environmental authorisation (EA). The Project Developer is further responsible for providing and giving mandate to enable the ECO to perform responsibilities, and he must ensure that the ECO is integrated as part of the project team while remaining independent.	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA; Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Developer and its Contractor(s); Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Monitor the implementation of the EMPr throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMPr implementation; and Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation	✓✓					
	Developer Site Supervisor (DSS) The DSS reports directly to the DPM, oversees site works, liaises with the contractor(s) and the ECO. The DSS is responsible for the day to day implementation of the EMPr and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Ensure that all contractors identify a contractor's Environmental Officer (cEO); Must be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA. Oversees site works, liaison with Contractor, DPM and ECO; Must ensure that all landowners have the relevant contact details of the site staff, ECO and cEO; Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Will issue all non-compliances to contractors; and Ratify the Monthly Environmental Report.	✓✓					
4	*Environmental Control Officer (ECO)* The ECO is to conduct periodic site inspections, attend regular site meetings, pre-empt problems and suggest mitigation and be available to advise on incidental issues that arise. The ECO is also required to conduct compliance audits, verifying the monitoring reports submitted by the cEO. The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager regarding all environmental matters.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager, who in turn reports back to the Contractor and potential and Registered Interested & Affected Parties' (RI&AP's), as required. Issues of non-compliance raised by the ECO must be taken up by the Project Manager and resolved with the Contractor as per the conditions of his contract.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Decisions regarding environmental procedures, specifications and requirements which have a cost implication (i.e. those that are deemed to be a variation, not allowed for in the Performance Specification) must be endorsed by the Project Manager. The ECO must also, as specified by the EA, report to the relevant CA as and when required.	✓✓					
	The responsibilities of the ECO will include the following: - Be aware of the findings and conclusions of all EA related to the development;	✓✓					
	- Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr;	✓✓					
	- Be conversant with relevant environmental legislation, policies and procedures, and ensure compliance with them;	✓✓					
	Undertake regular and comprehensive site inspections / audits of the construction site according to the generic EMPr and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMPr and environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Compilation and administration of an environmental monitoring plan to ensure that the environmental management measures are implemented and are effective;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Monitoring the performance of the Contractors and ensuring compliance with the EMPr and associated Method Statements;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In consultation with the Developer Site Supervisor order the removal of person(s) and/or equipment which are in contravention of the specifications of the EMPr and/or environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Liaison between the DPM, Contractors, authorities and other lead stakeholders on all environmental concerns;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Compile a regular environmental audit report highlighting any non-compliance issues as well as satisfactory or exceptional compliance with the EMPr;	✓✓					This report
	Validating the regular site inspection reports, which are to be prepared by the contractor Environmental Officer (cEO);	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's record of environmental incidents (spills, impacts, legal transgressions etc.) as well as corrective and preventive actions taken;	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's public complaints register in which all complaints are recorded, as well as action taken;	✓✓					
	Assisting in the resolution of conflicts;	✓✓					
	Facilitate training for all personnel on the site – this may range from carrying out the training, to reviewing the training programmes of the Contractor;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In case of non-compliances, the ECO must first communicate this to the Senior Site Supervisor, who has the power to ensure this matter is addressed. Should no action or insufficient action be taken, the ECO may report this matter to the authorities as non-compliance;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maintenance, update and review of the EMPr;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMPr to the relevant stakeholders.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Developer Environmental Officer (dEO) The dEOs will report to the Project Manager and are responsible for implementation of the EMPr, environmental monitoring and reporting, providing environmental input to the Project Manager and Contractor's Manager, liaising with contractors and the landowners as well as a range of environmental coordination responsibilities	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Employees, Contractor(s) ;	✓✓					
	- Confine the development site to the demarcated area;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental internal audits with regards to EMPr and authorisation compliance (on cEO);	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractors in addressing environmental challenges on site;	✓✓					
	- Assist in incident management:	✓✓					
	- Reporting environmental incidents to developer and ensuring that corrective action is taken, and lessons learnt shared;	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractor in investigating environmental incidents and compile investigation reports;	✓✓					
	- Follow-up on pre-warnings, defects, non-conformance reports;	✓✓					
	- Measure and communicate environmental performance to the Contractor;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental awareness training on site together with ECO and cEO;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that the necessary legal permits and / or licenses are in place and up to date;	✓✓					
	- Acting as Developer's Environmental Representative on site and work together with the ECO and contractor;	✓✓					
4	*Contractor* The Contractor appoints the cEO and has overall responsibility for ensuring that all work, activities, and actions linked to the delivery of the contract are in line with the EMPr and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMPr while performing the onsite activities as per their contract with the Project Developer. The contractors are required, where specified, to provide Method Statements setting out in detail how the impact management actions contained in the EMPr will be implemented during the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity activities.	✓✓					
	project delivery and quality control for the development services as per appointment;	✓✓					
	employ a suitably qualified person to monitor and report to the Project Developer's appointed person on the daily activities on-site during the construction period;	✓✓					
	ensure that safe, environmentally acceptable working methods and practices are implemented and that equipment is properly operated and maintained, to facilitate proper access and enable any operation to be carried out safely;	✓✓					
	attend on site meeting(s) prior to the commencement of activities to confirm the procedure and designated activity zones;	✓✓					
	ensure that contractors' staff repair, at their own cost, any environmental damage as a result of a contravention of the specifications contained in EMPr, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMPr should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMPr (or relevant sections of the EMPr). The Contractor's representative can be the site agent; site engineer; a dedicated environmental officer; or an independent consultant. The Contractor must ensure that the Contractor's Representative is suitably qualified to perform the necessary tasks and is appointed at a level such that	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	she/he can interact effectively with other site Contractors, labourers, the Environmental Control Officer and the public. As a minimum the cEO shall meet the following criteria:						
4	-Be on site throughout the duration of the project and be dedicated to the project;	✓✓					
	-Ensure all their staff are aware of the environmental requirements, conditions and constraints with respect to all of their activities on site;	✓✓					
	-Implementing the environmental conditions, guidelines and requirements as stipulated within the EA, EMPr and Method Statements;	✓✓					
	-Attend the Environmental Site Meeting;	✓✓					
	- Undertaking corrective actions where non-compliances are registered within the stipulated timeframes;	✓✓					
	- Report back formally on the completion of corrective actions;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO in maintaining all the site documentation;	✓✓					
	- Prepare the site inspection reports and corrective action reports for submission to the ECO;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO with the preparing of the monthly report; and	✓✓					
	- Where more than one Contractor is undertaking work on site, each company appointed as a Contractor will appoint a cEO representing that company.	✓✓					
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE							
5	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMPr file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMPr file. A hard copy of all documentation shall be filed, while an electronic copy may be kept where relevant. A duplicate file will be maintained in the office of the DSS (where applicable). This duplicate file must remain current and up-to-date. The filing system must be updated and relevant documents added as required. The EMPr file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMPr file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	At the outset of the project the following preliminary list of documents shall be placed in the filing system and be accessible at all times: • Full copy of the signed EA from the CA in terms of NEMA, granting approval for the development or expansion; • Copy of the generic and site specific EMPr as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMPr and subsequent approval of site specific EMPr and amendments thereof; • All method statements; • Completed environmental checklists; • Minutes and attendance register of environmental site meetings; • An up-to-date environmental incident log; • A copy of all instructions or directives issued; • A copy of all corrective actions signed off. The corrective actions must be filed in such a way that a clear reference is made to the non-compliance record; • Complaints register.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to complete a Weekly Environmental Checklist, the format of which is to be agreed prior to commencement of the activity. The ECOs are required to sign and date the checklist, retain a copy in the EMPr file and submit a copy of the completed checklist to the DSS on a weekly basis.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The checklists will form the basis for the Monthly Environmental Reports. Copies of all completed checklists will be attached as Annexures to the Environmental Audit Report as required in terms of the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	Minutes of the environmental site meetings shall be kept. The minutes must include an attendance register and will be attached to the Monthly Report that is distributed to attendees. Each set of minutes must clearly record "Matters for Attention" that will be reviewed at the next meeting.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The method statement will be done in such detail that the ECOs are enabled to assess whether the contractor's proposal is in accordance with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Unless indicated otherwise by the Project Manager, the Contractor shall provide the following method statements to the Project Manager no less than 14 days prior to the commencement date of the activity: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall monitor and ensure that the contractors perform in accordance with these method statements.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to maintain an up-to-date and current Environmental Incident Log (environmental diary). The Environmental Incident Log is a means to record all environmental incidents and/or all non-compliance notice would not be issued.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECOs are to record all environmental incidents in the Environmental Incident Log. All incidents regardless of severity must be reported to the Developer. The Log is to be kept in the EMPr file and at a minimum the following will be recorded for each environmental incident.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Environmental Incident Log will be captured in the EAR.	✓✓					
	A non-compliance notice will be issued to the responsible contractor by the ECOs via the DSS or Project Manager. The non-compliance notice will be issued in writing; a copy filed in the EMPr file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMPr	✓✓					An NCR was issued by the ECO at the end of March 2025 and closed out at the end of April 2025
5	The contractors shall act immediately when a notice of non-compliance is received and correct whatever is the cause for the issuing of the notice. Complaints received regarding activities on the development site pertaining to the environment shall be recorded in a dedicated register and the response noted with the date and action taken. The ECO should be made aware of any complaints. Refer to EMPr				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	For each non-compliance notice issued, a documented corrective action must be recorded. On receiving a non-compliance notice from the DSS, the contractor's cEO will ensure that the corrective actions required take place within the stipulated timeframe. On completion of the corrective action the cEO is to issue a Corrective Action Report in writing to the ECOs. If satisfied that the corrective action has been completed, the ECOs are to sign-off on the Corrective Action Report, and attach the report to the non-compliance notice in the EMPr file. A corrective action is considered complete once the report has signed off by the ECOs.				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	A digital photographic record will be kept. The photographic record will be used to show before, during and post rehabilitation evidence of the project as well used in cases of damages claims if they arise. Each image must be dated and a brief description note attached.	✓✓					Photographic records taken during construction are available and same will be captured after rehabilitation
	The Contractor shall: Allow the ECOs access to take photographs of all areas, activities and actions. The ECOs shall keep an electronic database of photographic records which will include: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall keep a current and up-to-date complaints register. The complaints register is to be a record of all complaints received from communities, stakeholders and individuals.	✓✓					No complaints received this month
	In the event that a Claim for Damages is submitted by a community, landowner or individual, the ECOs shall record the full detail of the complaint, facilitate with resolving / settling the complaint,				-		No complaints/claims this month, to be facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Open, transparent and good relations with affected landowners, communities and regional staff are an essential aspect to the successful management and mitigation of environmental impacts. The ECOs shall: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMPr must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMPr file and submitted to the CA at intervals as indicated in the EA.	✓✓					
	The ECOs must prepare a monthly EAR. The report will be tabled as the key point on the agenda of the Environmental Site Meeting. The Report is submitted for acceptance at the meeting and the final report will be circulated to the Project Manager and filed in the EMPr file. At a frequency determined by the EA, the ECOs shall submit the monthly reports to the CA.	✓✓					
	On final completion of the rehabilitation and/or requirements of the EA a final EAR is to be prepared and submitted to the CA. The EAR must comply with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS							
6	All staff must receive environmental awareness training prior to commencement of the activities;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must allow for sufficient sessions to train all personnel with no more than 20 personnel attending each course;	✓✓					
	Refresher environmental awareness training is available as and when required;	✓✓					
	All staff are aware of the conditions and controls linked to the EA and within the EMPr and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMPr;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must erect and maintain information posters at key locations on site, and the posters must include the following information as a minimum: a) Safety notifications; and b) No littering.	✓✓					
	Environmental awareness training must include as a minimum the following: a) Description of significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, related to their work activities; b) Mitigation measures to be implemented when carrying out specific activities; c) Emergency preparedness and response procedures; d) Emergency procedures; e) Procedures to be followed when working near or within sensitive areas; f) Wastewater management procedures; g) Water usage and conservation; h) Solid waste management procedures; i) Sanitation procedures; j) Fire prevention; and k) Disease prevention.	✓✓					
	A record of all environmental awareness training courses undertaken as part of the EMPr must be available;	✓✓					
	Educate workers on the dangers of open and/or unattended fires;	✓✓					
	A staff attendance register of all staff to have received environmental awareness training must be available.	✓✓					
	Course material must be available and presented in appropriate languages that all staff can understand.	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	A method statement must be provided by the contractor prior to any onsite activity that includes the layout of the construction camp in the form of a plan showing the location of key infrastructure and services (where applicable), including but not limited to offices, overnight vehicle parking areas, stores, the workshop, stockpile and lay down areas, hazardous materials storage areas (including fuels), the batching plant (if one is located at the construction camp), designated access routes, equipment cleaning areas and the placement of staff accommodation, cooking and ablution facilities, waste and wastewater management;	✓✓					
	Location of camps must be within approved area to ensure that the site does not impact on sensitive areas identified in the environmental assessment or site walk through;	✓✓					
	Sites must be located where possible on previously disturbed areas;	✓✓					
	The camp must be fenced in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation; and	✓✓					
	The use of existing accommodation for contractor staff, where possible, is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Identification of access restricted areas is to be informed by the environmental assessment, site walk through and any additional areas identified during development;	✓✓					
	Erect, demarcate and maintain a temporary barrier with clear signage around the perimeter of any access restricted area, colour coding could be used if appropriate; and	✓✓					
	Unauthorised access and development related activity inside access restricted areas is prohibited.	✓✓					
	An access agreement must be formalised and signed by the DPM, Contractor and landowner before commencing with the activities;	✓✓					
	All private roads used for access to the servitude must be maintained and upon completion of the works, be left in at least the original condition	✓✓					
	All contractors must be made aware of all these access routes.	✓✓					
	Any access route deviation from that in the written agreement must be closed and re-vegetated immediately, at the contractor's expense;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maximum use of both existing servitudes and existing roads must be made to minimize further disturbance through the development of new roads;	✓✓					
	In circumstances where private roads must be used, the condition of the said roads must be recorded in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record; prior to use and the condition thereof agreed by the landowner, the DPM, and the contractor;	✓✓					
	Access roads in flattish areas must follow fence lines and tree belts to avoid fragmentation of vegetated areas or croplands	✓✓					
	Access roads must only be developed on a pre-planned and approved roads;	✓✓					
	Use existing gates provided to gain access to all parts of the area authorised for development, where possible;	✓✓					
	Existing and new gates to be recorded and documented in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record;	✓✓					
	All gates must be fitted with locks and be kept locked at all times during the development phase, unless otherwise agreed with the landowner;	✓✓					
	At points where the line crosses a fence in which there is no suitable gate within the extent of the line servitude, on the instruction of the DPM, a gate must be installed at the approval of the landowner;	✓✓					
	Care must be taken that the gates must be so erected that there is a gap of no more than 100 mm between the bottom of the gate and the ground;	✓✓					
	Where gates are installed in jackal proof fencing, a suitable reinforced concrete sill must be provided beneath the gate;	✓✓					
	Original tension must be maintained in the fence wires;	✓✓					
	All gates installed in electrified fencing must be re-electrified;	✓✓					
	All demarcation fencing and barriers must be maintained in good working order for the duration of the development activities;	✓✓					
	Fencing must be erected around the camp, batching plants, hazardous storage areas, and all designated access restricted areas, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Any temporary fencing to restrict the movement of life-stock must only be erected with the permission of the land owner.	✓✓					
	All fencing must be developed of high quality material bearing the SABS mark;	✓✓					
	The use of razor wire as fencing must be avoided;	✓✓					
	Fenced areas with gate access must remain locked after hours, during weekends and on holidays if staff is away from site. Site security will be required at all times;	✓✓					
	On completion of the development phase all temporary fences are to be removed;	✓✓					
	The contractor must ensure that all fence uprights are appropriately removed, ensuring that no uprights are cut at ground level but rather removed completely.	✓✓					
	All abstraction points or bore holes must be registered with the DWS and suitable water meters installed to ensure that the abstracted volumes are measured on a daily basis;	✓✓					GA issued for boreholes which have meters

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	The Contractor must ensure the following: a. The vehicle abstracting water from a river does not enter or cross it and does not operate from within the river; b. No damage occurs to the river bed or banks and that the abstraction of water does not entail stream diversion activities; and c. All reasonable measures to limit pollution or sedimentation of the downstream watercourse are implemented.	✓✓					
	Ensure water conservation is being practiced by: a. Minimising water use during cleaning of equipment; b. Undertaking regular audits of water systems; and c. Including a discussion on water usage and conservation during environmental awareness training. d. The use of grey water is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Runoff from the cement/ concrete batching areas must be strictly controlled, and contaminated water must be collected, stored and either treated or disposed of off-site, at a location approved by the project manager;	✓✓					
	All spillage of oil onto concrete surfaces must be controlled by the use of an approved absorbent material and the used absorbent material disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Natural storm water runoff not contaminated during the development and clean water can be discharged directly to watercourses and water bodies, subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO;	✓✓					
	Water that has been contaminated with suspended solids, such as soils and silt, may be released into watercourses or water bodies only once all suspended solids have been removed from the water by settling out these solids in settlement ponds. The release of settled water back into the environment must be subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO.	✓✓					
	All measures regarding waste management must be undertaken using an integrated waste management approach;	✓✓					
	Sufficient, covered waste collection bins (scavenger and weatherproof) must be provided;	✓✓					
	A suitably positioned and clearly demarcated waste collection site must be identified and provided;	✓✓					
	The waste collection site must be maintained in a clean and orderly manner;	✓✓					
6	Waste must be segregated into separate bins and clearly marked for each waste type for recycling and safe disposal;	✓✓					
	Staff must be trained in waste segregation;	✓✓					
	Bins must be emptied regularly;	✓✓					
	General waste produced onsite must be disposed of at registered waste disposal sites/ recycling company;	✓✓					
	Hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site;	✓✓					
	Certificates of safe disposal for general, hazardous and recycled waste must be maintained.	✓✓					
	All watercourses must be protected from direct or indirect spills of pollutants such as solid waste, sewage, cement, oils, fuels, chemicals, aggregate tailings, wash and contaminated water or organic material resulting from the Contractor's activities;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, prompt action must be taken to clear the polluted or affected areas;	✓✓					
	Where possible, no development equipment must traverse any seasonal or permanent wetland	✓✓					
	No return flow into the estuaries must be allowed and no disturbance of the Estuarine functional Zone should occur;				-		NA, no estuaries
	Development of permanent watercourse or estuary crossing must only be undertaken where no alternative access to tower position is available;	✓✓					
	There must not be any impact on the long term morphological dynamics of watercourses or estuaries;	✓✓					
	Existing crossing points must be favoured over the creation of new crossings (including temporary access)	✓✓					
	When working in or near any watercourse or estuary, the following environmental controls and consideration must be taken: a) Water levels during the period of construction; No altering of the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse	✓✓					
	b) During the execution of the works, appropriate measures to prevent pollution and contamination of the riparian environment must be implemented e.g. including ensuring that construction equipment is well maintained;	✓✓					
	c) Where earthwork is being undertaken in close proximity to any watercourse, slopes must be stabilised using suitable materials, i.e. sandbags or geotextile fabric, to prevent sand and rock from entering the channel; and	✓✓					Drainage pipes and gabions have been installed to allow natural drainage and free passage for water flow
	d) Appropriate rehabilitation and re-vegetation measures for the watercourse banks must be implemented timeously. In this regard, the banks should be appropriately and incrementally stabilised as soon as development allows.	✓✓					
	Indigenous vegetation which does not interfere with the development must be left undisturbed;	✓✓					
	Protected or endangered species may occur on or near the development site. Special care should be taken not to damage such species;	✓✓					

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	Search, rescue and replanting of all protected and endangered species likely to be damaged during project development must be identified by the relevant specialist and completed prior to any development or clearing;	✓✓					
	Permits for removal must be obtained from the relevant CA prior to the cutting or clearing of the affected species, and they must be filed;	✓✓					
	The Environmental Audit Report must confirm that all identified species have been rescued and replanted and that the location of replanting is compliant with conditions of approvals;	✓✓					
	Trees felled due to construction must be documented and form part of the Environmental Audit Report;	✓✓					
	Rivers and watercourses must be kept clear of felled trees, vegetation cuttings and debris;	✓✓					
	Only a registered pest control operator may apply herbicides on a commercial basis and commercial application must be carried out under the supervision of a registered pest control operator, supervision of a registered pest control operator or is appropriately trained;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A daily register must be kept of all relevant details of herbicide usage;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	No herbicides must be used in estuaries;				-		NA, no estuaries
	All protected species and sensitive vegetation not removed must be clearly marked and such areas fenced off in accordance to Section 5.3: Access restricted areas. Alien invasive vegetation must be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste management facility.	✓✓					
	No interference with livestock must occur without the landowner's written consent and with the landowner or a person representing the landowner being present;	✓✓					
	The breeding sites of raptors and other wild birds species must be taken into consideration during the planning of the development programme;	✓✓					
	Breeding sites must be kept intact and disturbance to breeding birds must be avoided. Special care must be taken where nestlings or fledglings are present;	✓✓					
	Special recommendations of the avian specialist must be adhered to at all times to prevent unnecessary disturbance of birds;	✓✓					
	No poaching must be tolerated under any circumstances. All animal dens in close proximity to the works areas must be marked as Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	No deliberate or intentional killing of fauna is allowed;	✓✓					
6	In areas where snakes are abundant, snake deterrents to be deployed on the pylons to prevent snakes climbing up, being electrocuted and causing power outages; and				-		NA at this stage
	No Threatened or Protected species (ToPs) and/or protected fauna as listed according NEMBA (Act No. 10 of 2004) and relevant provincial ordinances may be removed and/or relocated without appropriate authorisations/permits.	✓✓					
	Identify, demarcate and prevent impact to all known sensitive heritage features on site in accordance with the No-Go procedure in Section 5.3: Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	Carry out general monitoring of excavations for potential fossils, artefacts and material of heritage importance;	✓✓					
	All work must cease immediately, if any human remains and/or other archaeological, palaeontological and historical material are uncovered. Such material, if exposed, must be reported to the nearest museum, archaeologist/ palaeontologist (or the South African Police Services), so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time must be allowed to remove/collect such material before development recommences.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological or archaeological resources discovered at this stage
	Safety of the public Identify fire hazards, demarcate and restrict public access to these areas as well as notify the local authority of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately fenced or demarcated; Adequate protective measures must be implemented to prevent unauthorised access to and climbing of partly constructed towers and protective scaffolding; Ensure structures vulnerable to high winds are secured; Maintain an incidents and complaints register in which all incidents or complaints involving the public are logged.	✓✓					
	Mobile chemical toilets are installed onsite if no other ablution facilities are available;	✓✓					
	The use of ablution facilities and or mobile toilets must be used at all times and no indiscriminate use of the veld for the purposes of ablutions must be permitted under any circumstances;	✓✓					
	Where mobile chemical toilets are required, the following must be ensured: a) Toilets are located no closer than 100 m to any watercourse or water body;	✓✓					
	b) Toilets are secured to the ground to prevent them from toppling due to wind or any other cause;	✓✓					

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	c) No spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and the contents are managed in accordance with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	d) Toilets have an external closing mechanism and are closed and secured from the outside when not in use to prevent toilet paper from being blown out;	✓✓					
	e) Toilets are emptied before long weekends and workers holidays, and must be locked after working hours;	✓✓					
	f) Toilets are serviced regularly and the ECO must inspect toilets to ensure compliance to health standards;	✓✓					
	A copy of the waste disposal certificates must be maintained.	✓✓					
	Undertake environmentally-friendly pest control in the camp area;	✓✓					
	Ensure that the workforce is sensitised to the effects of sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV AIDS;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that information posters on AIDS are displayed in the Contractor Camp area;	✓✓					
	Information and education relating to sexually transmitted diseases to be made available to both construction workers and local community, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Free condoms must be made available to all staff on site at central points;	✓✓					
	Medical support must be made available;	✓✓					
	Provide access to Voluntary HIV Testing and Counselling Services.	✓✓					
	Compile an Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) prior to the commencement of the proposed project;	✓✓					
	The Emergency Plan must deal with accidents, potential spillages and fires in line with relevant legislation;	✓✓					
	All staff must be made aware of emergency procedures as part of environmental awareness training;	✓✓					
	The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	In the event of emergency necessary mitigation measures to contain the spill or leak must be implemented (see Hazardous Substances section 5.17).	✓✓					
	The use and storage of hazardous substances to be minimised and non-hazardous and non-toxic alternatives substituted where possible;	✓✓					
	All hazardous substances must be stored in suitable containers as defined in the Method Statement;	✓✓					
	Containers must be clearly marked to indicate contents, quantities and safety requirements;	✓✓					
	All storage areas must be bunded. The bunded area must be of sufficient capacity to contain a spill / leak from the stored containers;	✓✓					
6	Bunded areas to be suitably lined with a SABS approved liner;	✓✓					
	An Alphabetical Hazardous Chemical Substance (HCS) control sheet must be drawn up and kept up to date on a continuous basis;	✓✓					
	All hazardous chemicals that will be used on site must have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);	✓✓					
	All employees working with HCS must be trained in the safe use of the substance and according to the safety data sheet;	✓✓					
	Employees handling hazardous substances / materials must be aware of the potential impacts and follow appropriate safety measures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be made available;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that diesel and other liquid fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid is stored in appropriate storage tanks or in bowsers;	✓✓					
	The tanks/ bowsers must be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete) with a permanent bund. The impermeable lining must extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund must be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers (110% statutory requirement plus an allowance for rainfall);	✓✓					
	The floor of the bund must be sloped, draining to an oil separator;	✓✓					
	Provision must be made for refuelling at the storage area by protecting the soil with an impermeable groundcover. Where dispensing equipment is used, a drip tray must be used to ensure small spills are contained;	✓✓					
	All empty externally dirty drums must be stored on a drip tray or within a bunded area;	✓✓					
	No unauthorised access into the hazardous substances storage areas must be permitted;	✓✓					
	No smoking must be allowed within the vicinity of the hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Adequate fire-fighting equipment must be made available at all hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Where refuelling away from the dedicated refuelling station is required, a mobile refuelling unit must be used. Appropriate ground protection such as drip trays must be used;	✓✓					
	An appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity/s involving the use of hazardous substance must be available at all times;	✓✓					
	The responsible operator must have the required training to make use of the spill kit in emergency situations;	✓✓					

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	An appropriate number of spill kits must be available and must be located in all areas where activities are being undertaken;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, contaminated soil must be collected in containers and stored in a central location and disposed of according to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008. Refer to Section 5.7 for procedures concerning storm and waste water management and 5.8 for solid and hazardous waste management.	✓✓					
	Where possible and practical all maintenance of vehicles and equipment must take place in the workshop area;	✓✓					
	During servicing of vehicles or equipment, especially where emergency repairs are effected outside the workshop area, a suitable drip tray must be used to prevent spills onto the soil. The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or be removed from site to facilitate repair;	✓✓					
	Workshop areas must be monitored for oil and fuel spills;	✓✓					
	Appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity taking place must be available;	✓✓					
	The workshop area must have a bunded concrete slab that is sloped to facilitate runoff into a collection sump or suitable oil / water separator where maintenance work on vehicles and equipment can be performed;	✓✓					
	Water drainage from the workshop must be contained and managed in accordance Section 5.7: Storm and waste water management.	✓✓					
	Concrete mixing must be carried out on an impermeable surface;	✓✓					
	Batching plants areas must be fitted with a containment facility for the collection of cement laden water.	✓✓					
	Dirty water from the batching plant must be contained to prevent soil and groundwater contamination	✓✓					
	Bagged cement must be stored in an appropriate facility and at least 10 m away from any water courses, gullies and drains;	✓✓					
	A washout facility must be provided for washing of concrete associated equipment. Water used for washing must be restricted;	✓✓					
	Hardened concrete from the washout facility or concrete mixer can either be reused or disposed of at an appropriate licenced disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Empty cement bags must be secured with adequate binding material if these will be temporarily stored on site;	✓✓					
	Sand and aggregates containing cement must be kept damp to prevent the generation of dust (Refer to Section 5.20: Dust emissions)	✓✓					
6	Any excess sand, stone and cement must be removed or reused from site on completion of construction period and disposed at a registered disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Temporary fencing must be erected around batching plants in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation;	✓✓					
	Take all reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust as a result of project development activities to the satisfaction of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be avoided until such time as soil stripping is required and similarly exposed surfaces must be re- vegetated or stabilised as soon as is practically possible;	✓✓					
	Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials must be avoided under high wind conditions or when a visible dust plume is present;	✓✓					
	During high wind conditions, the ECO must evaluate the situation and make recommendations as to whether dust-damping measures are adequate, or whether working will cease altogether until the wind speed drops to an acceptable level;	✓✓					
	Where possible, soil stockpiles must be located in sheltered areas where they are not exposed to the erosive effects of the wind;	✓✓					
	Where erosion of stockpiles becomes a problem, erosion control measures must be implemented at the discretion of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Vehicle speeds must not exceed 40 km/h along dust roads or 20 km/h when traversing unconsolidated and non-vegetated areas;	✓✓					
	Straw stabilisation must be applied at a rate of one bale/10m^2 and harrowed into the top 100 mm of top material, for all completed earthworks;				-		This condition to be confirmed with technical specifications for earthworks and may be NA
	For significant areas of excavation or exposed ground, dust suppression measures must be used to minimise the spread of dust.	✓✓					
	Any blasting activity must be conducted by a suitably licensed blasting contractor; and	✓✓					
	Notification of surrounding landowners, emergency services site personnel of blasting activity 24 hours prior to such activity taking place on Site.	✓✓					
	The Contractor must keep noise level within acceptable limits, Restrict the use of sound amplification equipment for communication and emergency only.	✓✓					
6.22	**Noise** All vehicles and machinery must be fitted with appropriate silencing technology and must be properly maintained; Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise must be recorded and communicated. Where possible or applicable, provide transport to and from the site on a daily basis for construction workers; Develop a Code of Conduct for the construction phase.	✓✓					

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6.23	**Fire Prevention** Designate smoking areas where the fire hazard could be regarded as insignificant;	✓✓					
	Firefighting equipment must be available on all vehicles located on site;	✓✓					
	The local Fire Protection Agency (FPA) must be informed of construction activities;	✓✓					
	Contact numbers for the FPA and emergency services must be communicated in environmental awareness training and displayed at a central location on site;	✓✓					
	Two way swop of contact details between ECO and FPA.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time site based ESCO
6.24	**Stockpiling and stockpile areas** All material that is excavated during the project development phase (either during piling (if required) or earthworks) must be stored appropriately on site in order to minimise impacts to watercourses, watercourses and water bodies;	✓✓					
	All stockpiled material must be maintained and kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by undertaking regular weeding and control methods;	✓✓					
	Topsoil stockpiles must not exceed 2 m in height;	✓✓					
	During periods of strong winds and heavy rain, the stockpiles must be covered with appropriate material (e.g. cloth, tarpaulin etc.);	✓✓					
	Where possible, sandbags (or similar) must be placed at the bases of the stockpiled material in order to prevent erosion of the material.	✓✓					
6.25	**Civil Works** Where terracing is required, topsoil must be collected and retained for the purpose of re-use later to rehabilitate disturbed areas not covered by yard stone;	✓✓					
	Areas to be rehabilitated include terrace embankments and areas outside the high voltage yards;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where required, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	These areas can be stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas must be managed in accordance with Section 5.35: Landscaping and rehabilitation;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	All excess spoil generated during terracing activities must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a recognised landfill site; and	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
6.26	**Excavation of foundation, cable trenching and drainage systems** All excess spoil generated during foundation excavation must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a licensed landfill site, if not used for backfilling purposes;	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Management of equipment for excavation purposes must be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; and	✓✓					
	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
6.27	**Installation of foundations, cable trenching and drainage systems** Batching of cement to be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.19: Batching plants; and Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.28	**Installation of equipment** Management of dust must be conducted in accordance with Section 5. 20: Dust emissions; Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
5.2	**Steelwork Assembly and Erection** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
6.29	**Cabling and Stringing** Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and	✓✓					
6.30	**Testing and Commissioning** Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.31	**Socio-economic** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts	✓✓					
	Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste (off cuts etc.) shall be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 6.8: Solid waste and hazardous Management;	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement communication strategies to facilitate public participation;	✓✓					
	Develop and implement a collaborative and constructive approach to conflict resolution as part of the external stakeholder engagement process;	✓✓					
	Sustain continuous communication and liaison with neighbouring owners and residents	✓✓					
	Create work and training opportunities for local stakeholders; and	✓✓					
	Where feasible, no workers, with the exception of security personnel, must be permitted to stay over-night on the site. This would reduce the risk to local farmers.				-		NA, no workers stay overnight on site
6.32	**Temporary closure of site** Bunds must be emptied (where applicable) and need to be undertaken in accordance with the impact management actions included in sections 5.17: Hazardous substances and 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Hazardous storage areas must be well ventilated;	✓✓					
	Fire extinguishers must be serviced and accessible. Service records to be filed and audited at last service;	✓✓					
	Emergency and contact details displayed must be displayed;	✓✓					
	Security personnel must be briefed and have the facilities to contact or be contacted by relevant management and emergency personnel;	✓✓					
	Night hazards such as reflectors, lighting, traffic signage etc. must have been checked;	✓✓					
	Fire hazards identified and the local authority must have been notified of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	Structures vulnerable to high winds must be secured;	✓✓					
	Wind and dust mitigation must be implemented;	✓✓					
	Cement and materials stores must have been secured;	✓✓					
	Toilets must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Refuse bins must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Drip trays must have been emptied and secured.	✓✓					
6.33	**Dismantling of old equipment** All old equipment removed during the project must be stored in such a way as to prevent pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	Oil containing equipment must be stored to prevent leaking or be stored on drip trays;	✓✓					
	All scrap steel must be stacked neatly and any disused and broken insulators must be stored in containers;	✓✓					
	Once material has been scrapped and the contract has been placed for removal, the disposal Contractor must ensure that any equipment containing pollution causing substances is dismantled and transported in such a way as to prevent spillage and pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must also be equipped to contain and clean up any pollution causing spills; and Disposal of unusable material must be at a licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
6.34	**Landscaping and rehabilitation** All areas disturbed by construction activities must be subject to landscaping and rehabilitation; All spoil and waste must be disposed of to a registered waste site;				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a

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							comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL.
	All slopes must be assessed for contouring, and to contour only when the need is identified in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL.
	Berms that have been created must have a slope of 1:4 and be replanted with indigenous species and grasses that approximates the original condition;				-		
	Where new access roads have crossed cultivated farmlands, that lands must be rehabilitated by ripping which must be agreed to by the holder of the EA and the landowners;				-		
	Rehabilitation of access roads outside of farmland;				-		
	Indigenous species must be used for with species and/grasses to where it compliments or approximates the original condition;				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be used for rehabilitation (refer to Section 5.24: Stockpiling and stockpiled areas);				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread so as to facilitate seeding and minimise loss of soil due to erosion;				-		
	Before placing topsoil, all visible weeds from the placement area and from the topsoil must be removed;				-		
	Subsoil must be ripped before topsoil is placed;				-		
	The rehabilitation must be timed so that rehabilitation can take place at the optimal time for vegetation establishment;				-		
	Where impacted through construction related activity, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		
	Sloped areas stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		
	Spoil can be used for backfilling or landscaping as long as it is covered by a minimum of 150 mm of topsoil.				-		
	Where required, re-vegetation including hydro-seeding can be enhanced using a vegetation seed mixture as described below. A mixture of seed can be used provided the mixture is carefully selected to ensure the following: a) Annual and perennial plants are chosen;				-		
	b) Pioneer species are included;				-		
	c) Species chosen must be indigenous to the area with the seeds used coming from the area;				-		
	d) Root systems must have a binding effect on the soil;				-		
	e) The final product must not cause an ecological imbalance in the area.				-		
Part C - Impact Management Actions based on site specific environmental attributes							
	General The Owner shall ensure an Independent Auditor undertakes a compliance audit of the project every five years and submit the findings to DFFE. The Report must comply with the provision of Appendix 7 of the NEMA.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Botanical There should be no indiscriminate driving of vehicles 'in the veld' i.e. off designated roads and access routes.	✓✓					
	Construction areas must be clearly marked and no activity should occur outside these areas apart from access.	✓✓					
	Toilet facilities must be provided during the construction phase. The veld should not be used for ablutions.	✓✓					
9	Introduction of spread of alien invasive plant species must be avoided. Strict monitoring for possible invasion by alien plans species must be implemented and should remain in place for three years post-construction. Of particular note is the avoidance of spread of *Opuntia ficus-indica* (Prickly-pear – 'spiny form'). During the operational phase there must be ongoing monitoring to ensure that no alien invasive plant species are introduced to the sub-station site and that weedy species are eradicated.	✓✓					
	An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must oversee post-construction site cleaning and all construction sites must be inspected for cleanliness post-construction.	✓✓					
	Bats Artificial lighting - Consciously switch off all lights at a construction area when not required anymore, do not let it burn throughout the night. If suitable for the purpose utilize lighting temperatures (colours/wavelengths) that attract less insects.	✓✓					

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	Foraging habitat loss - Adhere to the sensitivity map. Keep to designated areas and designated roads with all construction vehicles. Damaged areas not required after construction should be rehabilitated by an experienced vegetation succession specialist.	✓✓					
	Fauna Before vegetation clearance commences, areas must be walked and slow-moving animals removed out of the impact area.	✓✓					
	Construction workers should be made aware of slow-moving and cryptic species such as tortoises.	✓✓					
	Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm by persons with the necessary training in identification and handling of snakes.	✓✓					
	All construction staff shall undergo environmental awareness training and must be informed that disruption, trapping or snaring of wildlife is not permitted.	✓✓					
	Extra care should be taken on high fire danger index or rating days (orange or red days, see http://www.forestry.co.za/fire-danger-index/), where wildfire could start easily and spread rapidly, causing a high mortality in fauna species. High risk hot work should be carefully controlled and firefighting provisions must be on hand to quickly attend to and extinguish fires on these days.	✓✓					
	The presence of the switching station should not result in a disruption of the natural fire frequency, which could otherwise result in an accumulation of senescent vegetation and fuel so that when a fire does eventually occur it is faster moving and more intense than an natural fire, and can result in an increased mortality of fauna and retard vegetation recovery, cause the soil to turn hydrophobic and result in an increased risk of significant soil erosion. Thus the WEF owner must have agreements in place with local fire protection association, land owners and fire services to manage a wildfire, i.e. the setting of back burns from the ridgeline to counter wildfire conflagration of ridge top. Thus managing habitat vitality and biodiversity.	✓✓					
9	**Agriculture/soils** Minimise the footprint of disturbance.	✓✓					
	Implement an effective stormwater control system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. Include periodical site inspection in environmental performance reporting that inspects the effectiveness of the run-off control system and specifically records occurrence or not of any erosion on site or downstream.	✓✓					
	Prohibit vehicular passage off designated roads and construction areas and use dust control measures during construction. Include periodic site inspections in environmental performance reporting that specifically records occurrence, or not, of off-road vehicle tracks in specific areas.	✓✓					
	If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them.	✓✓					
	Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces). During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. Erosion must be controlled where necessary on rehabilitated areas.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL.
	Establish an effective record-keeping system for each area where soil is disturbed for constructional purposes. These records should be included in environmental performance reports, and should include all of the below: Record the GPS coordinates of each area.	✓✓					
	Record the date of topsoil stripping.	✓✓					
	Record the GPS coordinates of where the topsoil is stockpiled.	✓✓					
	Record the date of cessation of construction (or operation) activities at the particular site.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on cessation of constructional activities.	✓✓					
	Record date and depth of re-spreading of topsoil.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on completion of rehabilitation and on an annual basis thereafter to show vegetation establishment and evaluate progress of restoration over time.						

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	Palaeontology Remove any fossils found and send to a museum for curation – implement the chance find procedure. During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil material by the responsible ECO. Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible Environmental Control Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e. the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy).				-		Noted, no new palaeontological sites or fossils have been discovered at this stage
	Freshwater Contaminated runoff from the construction activities on site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction should preferably be undertaken in the low rainfall months when stormwater runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features or minimised during high rainfall events.	✓✓					
	After the construction phase, impacted areas within the freshwater features that have been disturbed should be rehabilitated, and re-vegetated with suitable vegetation.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels, these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. Should the site be decommissioned, these structures should be removed from the channels and the disturbed areas rehabilitated.	✓✓					
	Any increase in stormwater runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed within the drainage lines.	✓✓					
	Stormwater management for the site should be such that there are no direct discharges of stormwater arising from constructed areas into any of the freshwater features.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas should be monitored and managed in terms of the growth of invasive alien plants in/on river beds/banks.	✓✓					
Conditions common to the OHPL EMPrs							
	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation.	✓✓					
	Only use existing access routes to reached infrastructure, proper identification of new AIPs introductions	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas	✓✓					
	Restrict vegetation clearing to the minimum footprint area to decrease the impact on habitat integrity and diversity		✓				Three (3) deviated sections of the OHPL beyond the 100m corridor were identified for several towers; namely SW164A, SW165, SW154A, SW154B, CR13, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R. It was observed during the May 2025 monthly audit that relocation of 4 of the deviated tower positions (SW164A, SW165, SW154A & SW154B) back to within the 100m corridor was undertaken. At the time of this audit (Sep 2025), no re-seeding has been undertaken. It was observed this month that although CR12-CR20 towers have not yet been relocated within the 100m corridor, bush-clearing had been done and excavations were underway. The original **NC** finding has been re-rated as **PC** given there is progress on the rectification process for the deviations. Monitoring of rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage will continue and once complete, the finding can be closed out and rated as **C**.
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities	✓✓					

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	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15 m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora	✓✓					
	Access roads should be kept to existing roads, as far as possible, so as to reduce fragmentation of natural habitat outside of the authorised footprint.	✓✓					
	Upon completion of construction activities, it must be ensured that no bare areas remain, and that indigenous species be used to revegetate the disturbed area.	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas.	✓✓					
	Removal of AIP species should preferably commence during the planning phase and continue throughout the construction and operational phases thereby ensuring that no AIP propagules are spread with construction rubble, or soils contaminated with AIP seeds during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Construction and/or alterations within this habitat unit is highly advised against, not only is wetlands protected under certain legislative documents they are of ecologically important ESA.	✓✓					
	Implement erosion control measures where necessary to ensure that further habitat loss does not occur.	✓✓					
	All soils compacted because of maintenance activities should be ripped and reprofiled to natural levels and revegetated with indigenous vegetation. Establishment of reintroduced vegetation within such disturbed areas must be monitored as part of maintenance activities to ensure no cumulative loss of floral habitat.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched and marked for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	A rescue and relocation plan must be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all floral SCC that will potentially be impacted by the proposed development. A Floral SCC Management Plan must also be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all SCC that will not be impacted directly but that could be impacted by edge effect impacts from operational and maintenance phase activities. The SCC Management Plan can be incorporated into the Rehabilitation Plan and must focus on the protection of specific RDL, and NT species that form part of the Study Area.	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be restricted to what is absolutely necessary and should remain within the approved development footprint.	✓✓					
	Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the construction activities. Additional road construction should be limited to what is absolutely necessary, and the footprint thereof kept to a minimal.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC species.	✓✓					
	Regular monitoring of SCC present and observation regarding their extent and abundance.	✓✓					
	Proper management plans to (if possible) relocated or avoid disturbing SCC species, especially those which are sensitive to disturbance.	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities.	✓✓					
Terrestrial Ecology - Fauna	Footprint areas (Pylons and servitude road) are to remain as small as possible with only those are necessary being cleared. Only tall trees located under the powerline are to be cut back, but not totally removed. As much herbaceous and shrubland vegetation as possible must remain under the powerlines. Small reptile and arachnid species should they not self-relocate must be carefully moved to habitat outside of the disturbance footprint.	✓✓					
	Existing roads must be used and as far as possible no new roads constructed.	✓✓					
	Avoid placement of pylons and service roads within this habitat unit and the associated zones of regulation. Do not clear any riparian vegetation within the powerline servitude. Where absolutely necessary only trim tall trees, do not cut them down.	✓✓					
	Manage edge effects and Alien Plant proliferation. Manage erosion and footprint creep.	✓✓					
	Vehicles to use designated roads as far as possible. Minimise vegetation clearance to only what is needed. No collection or destruction of faunal species and SCC is to occur. SCC to be relocated outside of disturbance footprint if they do not relocate themselves (Professional help may be required for such).	✓✓					
	Manage alien plant proliferation in disturbed areas and footprints. No catching / hunting of faunal species during operational activities. Manage erosion to ensure further habitat degradation does not occur. Do not clear vegetation unnecessarily under the powerline servitude.	✓✓					
	No collection or trapping of faunal SCC. Manage edge effects, habitat degradation and alien plant proliferation.	✓✓					
Aquat	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses;	✓✓					

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	Due to the accessibility of the sites, no unnecessary crossing of the watercourses may be permitted and it is strongly recommended that the existing farm and access roads be utilised	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	It is strongly recommended that all support structures associated with the proposed powerline infrastructure be located outside the delineated extent of the identified watercourses and their 32m NEMA ZoR.	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	Maintenance vehicles must make use of dedicated access roads and no indiscriminate movement in the watercourses may be permitted	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate movement of construction equipment in the watercourses and buffer zones surrounding the watercourses may be permitted. Use must be made of the existing roads during the decommissioning phase	✓✓					
	All surface infrastructure (including throughflow structures) must be decommissioned. All materials must be removed from the watercourses (where applicable) and may temporarily be stored/ stockpiled outside of the delineated extent of the watercourses, where after it must be removed from site and disposed of at a registered disposal facility	✓✓					
Avifauna	All construction activities should be strictly managed according to generally accepted environmental best practice standards, so as to avoid any unnecessary impact on the receiving environment.	✓✓					
	All temporary disturbed areas should be rehabilitated according to the site's rehabilitation plan, following construction.				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place in some areas along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPLs.
	The overhead cables (specifically the earth wires) should be fitted with an approved anti bird collision line marking device to make cables more visible to birds in flight and reduce the likelihood of collisions. This should be done according to the Eskom Distribution standards in terms of device spacing and other factors. Literature around the world points towards a 50-60% reduction in bird collision risk if the line is marked (Jenkins, Smallie & Diamond, 2010; Shaw et al, 2021). The line marking device should be a dynamic (moving – bird flapper type) device.	✓✓					Bird flight diverters were delivered to site at the end of April 2025 and fitment to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the SW OHPL commenced promptly at the end of April. The ECO recommends that fitment of the devices continues, as and when required, on completed sections of the CR OHPL (when strung) as well diverters being re-fitted to the damaged OPGW on the SW OHPL section. Prompt fitment will minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline infrastructure resulting in higher mortality rates.
	The new power line should be patrolled during operation by Eskom annually to measure any impacts on birds (through detecting collision fatalities) and to monitor the durability of the line marking devices.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Where multiple devices on a span have failed (broken off or become stuck and non-dynamic due to wind) they should be replaced immediately.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Any recorded bird fatality data should be submitted to the Eskom –EWT Strategic Partnership where it will be curated and publicly accessible.				-		No bird fatalities recorded or reported to ECO at this stage
	The pylon structure to be used provides sufficient clearance between phase and phase and phase and earth to mitigate against the risk of bird electrocution.	✓✓					
	It is recommended as a precautionary measure that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to further provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware.				-		The ECO has previously communicated the requirement of fitment of bird perches to pylon tops. Although this activity has been noted as not yet applicable in previous reports, it may be appropriate to confirm with the specialist and Eskom if bird perches are required.
	It is also essential that if any of the pylon structures are changed, we are given opportunity to assess the electrocution risk of the new structure and design mitigation.				-		There have been no new structure and design pylon structures at this stage

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Heritage	An archaeologist/ heritage practitioner should conduct a walkthrough of a section of the proposed new servitude for the transmission line after vegetation clearing from: the Remaining Extent of the Farm Brakhill No. 139 (GPS reading: 33.31.328 ; S 25.23.426 E) to the Grassridge substation.	✓✓					
	All construction activities must be monitored or alternatively a person must be specially trained, for example the ECO, to conduct the monitoring. This must include the clearing of vegetation, levelling, excavations for other underground/ buried infrastructure and all above ground construction activities.	✓✓					
	Construction managers/foremen should also be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.	✓✓					
	If any human remains (or any other concentrations of archaeological heritage material) are exposed during construction, all work must cease in the immediate area of the finds and must be reported immediately to the archaeologist at the Albany Museum in Makhanda (Tel.: 046 622 2312) or to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (Tel.: 043 7450 888). Sufficient time should be allowed to investigate and to remove/collect such material. Recommendations will follow from the investigation and may include: - Consultation with the local communities regarding the conditions for the possible removal, storage and reburial (in the case of human remains) of heritage material.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If the local communities agree to the removal of human remains and heritage, an archaeologist must apply for permits from the Eastern Cape Province Heritage Resources Authority to collect and/or excavate sites/materials from archaeological sites impacted by the development.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Consultation with the Albany Museum (repository for archaeological material in the Eastern Cape) regarding permit(s) to remove the heritage material, the storing, curating and costs involved.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A Phase 2 Mitigation process to systematically excavate and to remove the archaeological deposits before construction of the development continues.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Monitor construction activities and implement chance fossil find procedure.	✓✓					Noted, Chance fossil find procedure available on site

Summary calculation					
349	1	0	55	0	**405** (total no. of conditions)
349	1	0	55	0	**350** (audited) **55** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(349x2)+(1x1)+(0x0)] / (350x2) x100
EMPr Compliance					**99.7%**

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ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf Wind Energy Facility and Main Access Road, Eastern Cape Province

September 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

September 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisations and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

02 October 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf Wind Energy Facility and Main Access Road
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	00
DATE	02/10/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	02/10/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	TBC	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	02 October 2025	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	02 October 2025	Electronic
Tarryn Frankland	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	02 October 2025	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	02 October 2025	Electronic
Queen Mothiba	DFFE (Environment Impact & Pollution Directorate)	TBC	Electronic

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
CR	Critically Endangered
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EN	Endangered
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**) and the associated WEF Access Road (hereafter referred to as the "**project**"), which is located in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa an approximate distance of 44km from the town of Jansenville travelling in a southerly and south-easterly direction along the R75 tar road.

In relation to the construction phase the combined project footprint includes material laydown areas, a construction site camp and a temporary concrete batch plant area, the latter having been demobilised in August 2024. Upon completion of construction, the operational project component will comprise a WEF consisting of 17 wind turbines, overhead and underground powerline cabling, a 33/132kV substation, an operational and maintenance building and an internal main access road. During the operational phase, the WEF will connect to new overhead powerlines ("**OHPLs**") which are currently under construction under separate EAs. Prior to the commencement of the operational phase, it is planned that the current OHPL EA holder will transfer the OHPL EAs over to Eskom.

The independent ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EAs"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

This report provides an indication of the overall environmental compliance and performance of the project including insight relating to environmental challenges, opportunities and potential environmental risks obtained through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) Environmental Authorisations
    i. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 (Wolf WEF and Substation)
    ii. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516 (Wolf Main Access Road)
b) Environmental Management Programmes
c) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework
d) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the project

Project name	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPr (Compiled by, date)	Date
Wolf Wind Farm near Wolwefontein, Eastern Cape	~~14/12/16/3/3/2/599~~ ~~14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM1~~ ~~14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM3~~ 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM4 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1	~~14 Sep 2015~~ ~~17 Nov 2015~~ ~~1 Sep 2017~~ 26 Nov 2018 22 Sep 2020 02 Feb 2022 25 May 2022	Zutari, 2022	25 Mar 2022
Main Access Road for the Wolf Wind Farm	14/12/16/3/3/1/2516	24 Aug 2022	Savannah, 2022	May 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake daily inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) *Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and*
b) *Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.*

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in August 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken on 22nd September 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~17.5 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
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Professional body registrations	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("**SACNASP**") Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa ("**EAPASA**")
Affiliations / Memberships	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa ("**IAIAsa**") Southern African Society of Aquatic Scientists ("**SASAqS**") Zoological Society of Southern Africa ("**ZSSA**")
Qualifications	MSc, BSc Hons, BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

The ESCO continues to provide weekly updates of the progress of activities on site. Construction work activities underway during September 2025 included the following:

- Pre-commissioning of the wind turbine generators
- Preservation
- Civil and building construction at the WEF (Lupo/IPP) Substation which included construction of the O&M warehouse and office building

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in September 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas are provided at the contractor's main site offices/laydown area for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to licensed waste facilities. There are dedicated waste storage areas including wheelie bins and general waste skips available at the Mayogi laydown area. There are currently two (2) general waste skips and a recycling storage area for cans, cardboard and plastic available. A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. [1]No (0m³) general waste was disposed of in September 2025 due to the skips not being full and no waste materials were taken for recycling.

4.2 Hazardous waste

A 6m³ hazardous waste skip is located at the Mayogi laydown area which is serviced by a waste service provider, Oricol. [2]No (0m³) hazardous waste was removed off site for disposal in September 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

Mobile chemical ablution facilities are available at working areas the site. One service provider, Liyavuyisa Logistics, is servicing and disposing Concor's ablutions at the Jansenville Wastewater Treatment Plant ("**WTP**") twice a week. The Vestas site mobile ablution facilities are serviced by Bay Projects and disposed of at Fishwater Flats disposal facility. Ablution facilities at the RedRocket site office block are connected to a conservancy tank which is emptied and disposed of at the Jansenville WTP, as and when required.

The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in September 2025 amounted to [3]14 587L. The greywater flow bin originally located at the Vestas office block which was serviced by EC Toilet Hire has been removed from site and no (0m³) greywater was disposed of this month. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of documentation review.

[1, 2, 3] Total combined monthly amount / volume for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the entrance to the WEF to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits are available at each site where work activities are underway. An arrestor bed has been constructed at the start of the main access road to the WEF turbines as another protective measure which has the intended function of slowing down and/or halting a runaway vehicle that may fail mechanically and come down the steep gradient of the WEF access road. Various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring such as locked gates, oil spill kits and barricading were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspections.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR. The installation of bird sensors on the turbines was undertaken in May 2025 aimed at reducing bird collisions and bird mortality. The sensors will function to monitor and warn birds flying towards the operational turbines and if necessary, switch off the rotating blades until the birds have flown past.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no: 27/2/2/L570/1/1 is available for the WEF for the abstraction of groundwater from an existing borehole (GA JA02400) located at the main site office (location 33°28'04.73"S, 24°99'36.75"E). Abstraction from the existing borehole for September 2025 was 55m³. 0m^3 groundwater from the borehole at the Concor site office was abstracted this month. Temporary water storage facilities are available at the site office and at the WEF construction site. Records of all water use activities are noted in a centralised water use register. The concrete batch plant was demobilised from mid-2024 and water abstraction is no longer required for this particular activity.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is also comprised largely of rocks and boulders, is separately stockpiled and as and where required, has and is being shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas. The original topsoil and rock material which was previously stripped and stockpiled at the WEF during earthworks activities

has been re-distributed over several previously disturbed footprint areas as part of the rehabilitation process. Soil levelling and landscaping of the temporary and vacated Vestas laydown area was undertaken this month (See **Photo 1c** to **5c**). Grass growth on a number of road verges and hardstand edges due to grass seeding by hand has had some success in areas with fair to good natural vegetation re-growth observed in several areas under rehabilitation. Erosion prevention and stormwater measures have been put in place and should continue to be maintained to minimise potential erosion and loss of soil due to heavy rainfall and strong winds.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 WEF, Substation and Main Access Road

All 17 turbines were erected/assembled in April 2025 with pre-commissioning activities currently underway. The re-placement of rock, subsoil and topsoil onto the sloped edges of the WTG hardstands and batters, including the access road verges, first commenced around July 2024 and was progressively undertaken during the remainder of 2024 with landscaping, soil re-levelling and re-shaping continuing during 2025. The gravel and paved section of the main access road mostly remains in good condition with no major signs of damage or erosion observed during the September monthly site visit (See **Photo's 4b** to **6b**).

In terms of the fill-slope adjacent to the paved road section, there is both limited/minimal vegetation re-growth occurring along some sections of the road verge. Natural succulent vegetation is returning to previously disturbed areas (**Photo 1b** and **2b**). In terms of the cut-slope there is generally very little vegetation establishment (See **Photo 3b**) which is primarily due to the largely mineral nature of the original, underlying geology of the ridge and the limited quantity and depth of topsoil and organic matter. Vegetation re-growth around the stormwater culverts remains quite sparse however erosion was not observed to be a significant problem. More time will be required for a full vegetation cover to become established. Monitoring of erosion, rock-falls and/or rock-slides should continue to ensure the slopes are stable from a geotechnical perspective. If deemed to be technically, financially and environmentally feasible, there are a number of potential engineered solutions which may be considered to further stabilise the road verges and the cut- and fill-slopes.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates are being implemented with gates opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit to the WEF farm properties. Barricading is being maintained and should continue to be maintained around any and all open excavations to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and subsequent landowner conflict and damage claims. Daily inspections and weekly progress reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

Existing farm buildings and yard areas are being utilised by the EA holder and principal contractor (Concor) for office and laydown facilities. This includes the offices and yards at Mayogi and Kleinpoort. There are permanent ablution facilities available at Kleinpoort which are connected to a conservancy tank which formed part of the original (existing) farm buildings. Rehabilitation of the temporary office and laydown area near the intersection of the R75 and the WEF entrance road used by Vestas commenced this month (**Photo 5c**). The contractor has demobilised and relocated to the existing farm buildings used as RedRocket's offices.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no official complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the contractors during September 2025 included topics focusing on hazardous waste, risks of ticks and snakes on site, accidents and incidents at the workplace, spill control, water pollution prevention (hydrocarbons), site housekeeping and fauna and flora interactions.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during September 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. To date no NCRs have been issued by the ECO relating to the WEF and the associated main access road.

12 REHABILITATION

Earthworks rehabilitation first commenced in July 2024 along the road verges and the sloped edges of the turbine hardstands. This included the filling and levelling of sub-soil followed by the re-placement, grading and shaping of topsoil. A rehabilitation register and rehabilitation handover documents were compiled and as rehabilitation was undertaken around the turbine positions and various disturbed areas, reports for each section were compiled and submitted for review and approval. Rehabilitation efforts have also included the re-seeding of sloped areas by hand. Natural re-growth of vegetation, aided by the previous summer rainfall months, has been more robust in a number of areas with less success observed in areas with less topsoil and/or more recent construction disturbances. In comparison to visual observations during the previous eight months in 2025, an overall increase in vegetation coverage over the ground surfaces has been observed e.g. along some of the turbine batters and road verges (See **Photo's 5a, 6a, 4b, 5b** and **6b**). However there are areas where vegetation cover still remains sparse. Ongoing monitoring recommended until project completion.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit on 22nd September 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EAs and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management
    viii. Environmental awareness
    ix. Rehabilitation
    x. Record-keeping and document control

- Documentation review. This included:
    i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements
    ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings
    iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented
    iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification

- Audit Report compilation. This included:
    i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
    ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;
ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and
iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not Auditable/Audited** (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable. No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;
ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;
iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;
iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;
v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of five hundred and thirty-seven (**537**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, four hundred and sixty-seven (**467**) are **compliant,** zero (**0**) are **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) are **partially-compliant**, forty seven (**47**) were **not audited/applicable** and twenty three (**23**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 4**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

18.1 Major improvements required

None.

18.2 Minor improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **100%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs (**Table 4**).

Table 4: Overall compliance rating for the September 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EAs and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf WEF & Main Access Road, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**Wolf WEF and Substation EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	74	0	0	13	11	(100%)
2	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
3	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
4	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
5	**Wolf WEF Main Access Road EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	32	0	0	15	3	(100%)
6	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 - Zutari)	72	0	0	3	6	(100%)
7	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 - Savannah)	283	0	0	16	0	(100%)
	Overall total no. conditions	467	0	0	47	23	**537**
	Audited conditions	467	-	-	-	-	**934** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	934	0	0	-	-	**934** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[(934+0+0)] / 934} x100					**100%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	86.96%	0%	0%	8.75%	4.28%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue with the implementation of appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required.
- Continue to monitor, remove and dispose of invasive vegetation from the construction footprint(s).
- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Continue to manage dust by suppression with water-spraying, if and when required.
- Consider appointing a qualified botanist to undertake an annual audit of the development footprint and immediate surroundings in terms of section 6.2 of the WEF Access Road EMPr.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase (construction) of the WEF development, it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EAs, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns - nil

No	Observation date	Concern	*Suggested Due Date by ECO	Proposed Corrective Action	Action Status	Closure status

The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
001	12 May 2023	Excessive dust and failure to implement dust suppression measures	Immediate (12 May 2023)	An additional water source was identified to assist with dust suppression measures. An ADT truck is located permanently on the mountain and conducts dust mitigation on the turbine sites, the access road and internal roads. The second water truck moves on the R75 to the greywater site in Jansenville	An increase in dust suppression operations and resources have been implemented however due to rains during the period effectiveness was unable to be determined	14 Jun 2023

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures
16 June 2024	Release of water	Potential soil erosion	A water meter was driven over by an excavator and caused the release of an unknown amount of water. No water entered a watercourse and the water was clean. The incident occurred due to a lack of identifying infrastructure present within the footprint	unknown	The water was stopped and meter fixed by the farmer. The cost of the repairs was handled by the contractor and paid to the farmer. The area was investigated by the EO and no erosion or contamination was caused	Awareness training and induction
17 June 2024	Animal casualty	Social	A cow was found stuck one of the MV cable trenches. The cow was lifted out of the trench, found to have a dislocated hip and was transported to the farmer's abattoir on his request	n/a	The trenches in the area were barricaded to prevent livestock from moving over the trenches	Awareness training and induction

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Audit observations at the Wolf WEF and Substation

Photo 1a: All turbines have been assembled, commissioning the turbines is underway however full testing and operation will be possible only once the OHPL can be energised

Photo 2a: Recently re-worked and landscaped section with topsoil adjacent to WEA19

Photo 3a & **Photo 4a**: Recently re-worked section around the batters and hardstand at WEA19. The MVA cable trench has been backfilled and landscaping has been undertaken

Photo 5a & **Photo 6a**: Natural vegetation is gradually re-establishing along the sloped sections of the WEA05 hardstand

Photo 7a: Internal paved roads and yard-stone complete in the substation, civil and electrical works are complete

Photo 8a: Stormwater drains outside the substation filled with soil from the surrounding embankment due to a limited vegetation cover

Photo 9a: Spoil material and rubble outside the substation which needs to be either recycled (re-used) or disposed of

Photo 10a: Painting underway in the O&M building

Photo 11a: Chemical ablutions available on site

Photo 12a: Trench excavation outside the substation O&M warehouse building. Pipes will be installed for diversion of wastewater from the building into an on-site septic tank

Photo Series B: Audit observations along the WEF Access Road

Photo 1b & **Photo 2b**: Sections of the paved road showing state of vegetation re-growth establishing above the fill slope

Photo 3b: Section of the paved road showing limited to no vegetation establishment on the cut and fill slopes

Photo 4b: Section of the gravel road showing fair to good vegetation re-growth along the road verges

Photo 5b and **Photo 6b**: Sections of the gravel access road where rehabilitation along the road verges (soil levelling and backfilling) was completed in 2024. No erosion observed with natural succulent vegetation species observed to have re-established with good re-growth continuing to take place

Photo Series C: Audit observations at the Vestas office / laydown area

Photo 1c & 2c: Rehabilitation (soil levelling and landscaping) of the temporary Vestas laydown area was undertaken this month

Photo 3c & 4c: Rehabilitation (soil levelling and landscaping) of the temporary Vestas laydown area was undertaken this month

Photo 5c: Removal of office containers from the Vestas laydown was undertaken in August 2025. The reduced site office and skeleton staff contingent has relocated to the RedRocket offices until the relevant testing of the WTGs is complete. All other materials were removed this month and soil levelling and landscaping has been undertaken. AIP and erosion monitoring should continue and if necessary, re-seeding should be considered a potential option if natural vegetation re-growth is minimal

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLISTS BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Feb 2022 (Split from and replaces the original EA dated 14 Sep 2015)							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The development of the 90MW Wolf Wind Energy Facility, associated facilities and substation near Wolwefontein, within the Dr Beyers Naude and Sundays River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved, at the geographic coordinates and property details cited in the table in the EA.					-	
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.	✓✓					
6	The holder of an Environmental Authorisation must apply for an amendment of the Environmental Authorisation with the Competent Authority for any alienation, transfer or change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.	✓✓					
7	This activity must commence within a period of five (5) years from the date of first issue of the Environmental authorisation issued on 14 September 2015. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken. The Environmental Authorisation will not be extended further.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (twelve) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.				-		No Longer Applicable
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;				-		No Longer Applicable
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;				-		No Longer Applicable
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and						No Longer Applicable
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.				-		No Longer Applicable
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.				-		No Longer Applicable
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	A copy of the final site layout plan must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout plan.	✓✓					
13	The site layout plan must include the following:						
13.1	Turbine positions;	✓✓					
13.2	Foundation footprint;	✓✓					
13.3	Permanent lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.4	Construction lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.5	Internal roads indicating width (construction period width and operation period width) and with numbered sections between the other site elements which they serve (to make commenting on sections possible);	✓✓					
13.6	Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;	✓✓					
13.7	The location of heritage sites;	✓✓					
13.8	Sub-station(s) and/or transformer(s) sites including their entire footprint;	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
13.9	Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads);	✓✓					
13.10	Cut and fill areas at turbine sites along roads and at sub-station/transformer sites indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill;	✓✓					
13.11	Borrow pits;	✓✓					
13.12	Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material);	✓✓					
13.13	All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;	✓✓					
13.14	Buildings including accommodation;	✓✓					
13.15	All "no-go" areas	✓✓					
13.16	A map combining the final layout plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the proposed location of turbines as described in the Final EA Amendment report (Part 2) dated 22 July 2020.	✓✓					
14	The applicant must appoint a qualified botanical and fauna specialist to ground-truth every footprint and their recommendation must inform the final layout of the wind energy facility and EMPr to be submitted to be submitted to the department for approval.				-		No Longer Applicable
15	The revised Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) submitted as part of the application for environmental authorisation is not approved and must be amended and submitted with the abovementioned layout plan to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity.					-	The then Wolf EMP dated Feb 2015 (Aurecon, 2015) which is referred to in this condition is/was not implemented but rather a revised EMPr in June 2022 by Zutari was approved
16	The EMPr amendments must include the following:						
16.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the amended EIR dated 26 June 2015 and EIR dated 11 February 2015.	✓✓					
16.2	The requirements and conditions of this authorisation.	✓✓					
16.3	A plant rescue and protection plan which allows for the maximum transplant of conservation important species from areas to be transformed. This plan must be compiled by a vegetation specialist familiar with the site in consultation with the ECO and be implemented prior to commencement of the construction phase.	✓✓					
16.4	An open space management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility.	✓✓					
16.5	A re-vegetation and rehabilitation plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility including timeframes for restoration which must indicate rehabilitation within the shortest possible time after completion of construction activities to reduce the amount of habitat converted at any one time and to speed up the recovery to natural habitats.				-		The Operation Phase is not yet applicable. Rehabilitation of the WEF hardstands with replacement of topsoil has been done and which should be monitored until completion of construction to ensure sufficient vegetation growth. Further re-seeding may be an option to consider as and where may be necessary
16.6	An alien invasive management plan to be implemented during construction and operation of the facility. The plan must include mitigation measures to reduce the invasion of alien species and ensure that the continuous monitoring and removal of alien species is undertaken.	✓✓					Operation phase not yet applicable. The control of alien vegetation is an ongoing process which is observed to still be underway
16.7	A storm water management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility. The plan must ensure compliance with applicable regulations and prevent off-site migration of contaminated storm water or increased soil erosion. The plan must include the construction of appropriate design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	✓✓					Operation phase not yet applicable. Drainage measures to dissipate stormwater run-off have been constructed along the WEF footprint and access road. Additional options may be required if any of the current stormwater measures either fail or are ineffective.
16.8	An effective monitoring system to detect any leakage or spillage of all hazardous substances during their transportation, handling, use and storage. This must include precautionary measures to limit the possibility of oil and other toxic liquids from entering the soil or storm water systems.	✓✓					
16.9	An erosion management plan for monitoring and rehabilitating erosion events associated with the facility. Appropriate erosion mitigation must form part of this plan to prevent and reduce the risk of any potential erosion.	✓✓					
16.10	A transport plan for the transport of turbine components, main assembly cranes and other large pieces of equipment.	✓✓					
16.11	A traffic management plan for the site access roads to ensure that no hazards would results from the increase truck traffic and that traffic flow would not be adversely impacted. This plan must include measures to minimize impacts on local commuters e.g. limiting construction vehicles travelling on public roadways during the morning and late afternoon commute time and avoid using roads through densely populated built-up areas so as not to disturb existing retail and commercial operations.	✓✓					
16.12	An avifauna and bat monitoring programme to document the effect of the operation of the wind energy facility on avifauna and bats. This must be compiled by a qualified specialist.	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*Info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
16.13	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
16.14	Measures to protect hydrological features such as streams, rivers, pans, wetlands, and their catchments, and other environmental sensitive areas from construction impacts including the direct and indirect spillage of pollutants.	✓✓					
17	The Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site substation, submitted as part of the Application for Amendment of the Environmental Authorisation dated November 2021, must be amended to include measures as dictated by the final site lay-out map and micro-siting; and the provisions of this environmental authorisation. Once amended, the final generic EMPr must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. Once approved the EMPrs must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
18	The generic EMPr for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site Substation Infrastructure must be properly completed and must include the following amendments;	✓✓					
18.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr for the substation.	✓✓					
18.2	All mitigation measures as listed in the specialist reports for the powerline and substation must be included in the EMPr;	✓✓					
18.3	The requirements and conditions of this environmental authorisation.	✓✓					
18.4	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
18.5	A final site layout map for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site Substation, superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the location of the IPP portion of the on-site substation as stated in the EIAr and this Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
19	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
20	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
21	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the EIAr be discovered.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
22	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 29 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
23	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
24	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
25	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
26	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
MONITORING							
27	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
27.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
27.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
27.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
27.4	A detailed incident (including spillage of bitumen, fuels, chemicals, or any other material) and complaint register must be kept on site indicating how these issues were addressed, what rehabilitation measures were taken and what preventative measures were implemented to avoid re-occurrence of incidents/complaints.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
27.5	In addition the ECO must maintain the following on site: a weekly site diary, copies of all reports submitted to the Department; and a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities.	✓✓					Summarised in each monthly report and facilitated by the on-site ESCO
27.6	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
28	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
29	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
30	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
31	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.	✓✓					
32	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
33	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
34	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
35	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, to be done. Operational phase not yet underway
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
36	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, to be done when applicable. The activity has not ceased or become redundant yet
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
37	Should any historical, cultural palaeontological resources and graves being found during the construction of the project, all construction activities must be suspended and Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority together with the heritage specialists who surveyed and compiled HIA reports must be alerted so that the find can be investigated and mitigation measures proposed.	✓✓					No new historical, cultural or palaeontological resources discovered this month
38	A bird and bat monitoring programme must be implemented to document the effect of the operation of the wind energy facility on avifauna and bats. This must commence prior to construction and continue during operation of the wind energy facility.	✓✓					
39	Reports regarding bird monitoring must be submitted to the relevant provincial environmental department, BirdLife South Africa, The Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) and this Department on a quarterly basis. The report will assist all stakeholders in identifying potential and additional mitigation measures and to establish protocols for a bird monitoring programme for wind energy development in the country.	✓✓					
40	The baseline data collected and documented during the survey must be shared with the EWT and Birdlife South Africa for a better understanding of the distribution of breeding behaviour of any of the priority species.	✓✓					
41	The applicant must ensure that all the "No-go" areas are clearly demarcated (using fencing and appropriate signage) before construction commences.	✓✓					
42	The applicant must ensure that the National Noise Control Regulations and SANS10103:2008 are adhered to and reasonable measures to limit noise from the work site are implemented.	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*Info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
43	A health and safety programme must be developed to protect both workers and the general public during construction, operation and decommissioning of the energy facility. The programme must establish a safety zone for wind turbines from residences and occupied buildings, roads, right of ways and other public access areas that is sufficient to prevent accidents resulting from the operation of the wind turbines.	✓✓					
44	The applicant must obtain a written permit or approval from the South Africa Civil Aviation Authority that the wind facility will not interfere with the performance of aerodrome radio Communication, Navigation and Surveillance (CNS) equipment especially the radar prior to commencement of the activity. The approval/permit must be submitted to the Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations.	✓✓					
45	Areas around fuel tanks must be bunded or contained in an appropriate manner as per the requirements of SABS 089:1999 Part 1.	✓✓					
46	Leakage of fuel must be avoided at all times and if spillage occurs, it must be remedied immediately.	✓✓					
47	Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses.	✓✓					
48	The applicant must ensure that poaching, hunting and killing of animals on site during the construction phase of the project is strictly not allowed under any circumstances. In addition, firearms or any other hunting weapons must not be permitted on site.	✓✓					
49	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
50	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
51	Liaison with land owners/farm managers must be done prior to construction in order to provide sufficient time for them to plan their activities.	✓✓					
52	Should the applicant opt to use a turbine model with a sound power emissions level higher than 110dBA; the applicant must appoint a qualified noise specialist to revise the facility's noise model, advise on the turbines' micro-siting and purpose additional mitigation measures for inclusion into the EMPr, if any.				-		
53	The layout to be submitted to the Department for approval as per Condition 12 of the EA issued on 14 September 2015 must comply with the latest requirements for work in or near Eskom servitudes and Eskom Guidelines for Renewable Energy Generation Plant Setbacks to Eskom Infrastructure.	✓✓					
GENERAL							
54	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
54.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
54.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
54.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
55	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.					-	Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
74	0	0	13	11	**98** (total no. of conditions)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	**74** (audited) **24** (NA)
74	0	0			Audit Score (%) = [(74x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (74x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Auditable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
Amended EA dated 26 Nov 2018							
1	This letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 14 September 2015 as amended.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					
		Summary calculation					
		2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
		2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = 2/2 x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Auditable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
Amended EA dated 22 Sep 2020							
1	This proposed amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 14 September 2015 as amended.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					
		Summary calculation					
		2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
		2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = 2/2 x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Auditable / Not Audited	*info*	Findings & Recommendations
	Amended EA dated 25 May 2022						
1	This proposed amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 02 February 2022.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					

	Summary calculation					
2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)	
2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)	
✓✓	✓	X	-	-	**Audit Score (%)** = 2/2 x100	
EA Compliance					**100%**	

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 24 Aug 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The development of a main access road for the authorised Wolf Wind Farm near Jansenville, within Wards 7 and 12 of the Bayers Naude and Sunday's River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved as per the geographic cited in the table above.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation, which form part of the Environmental Authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this Environmental Authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
6	The holder of an Environmental Authorisation must apply for an amendment of the Environmental Authorisation with the Competent Authority for any alienation, transfer or change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of issue of this authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for environmental authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) and the final layout plan submitted as part of the BAR dated May 2022 are approved and the EMPr must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
13	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
14	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
15	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the BAR be discovered.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
16	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 23 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
17	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
18	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
19	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
20	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
MONITORING							
21	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
21.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
21.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
21.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
21.4	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed. Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
22	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
23	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
24	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
25	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
26	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					This report
27	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
28	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
29	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
30	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
31	No activities will be allowed to encroach into a watercourse without a water use authorisation being in place from the Department of Water and Sanitation.	✓✓					A GA has been issued to the EA holder
32	Vegetation clearing must be limited to the required footprint for construction works. Mitigation measures must be implemented to reduce the risk of erosion and the invasion of alien species.	✓✓					
33	The footprint of the development must be limited to the areas required for actual construction works and operational activities.	✓✓					
34	A permit must be obtained from the relevant nature conservation agency for the removal or destruction of protected or endangered plant or animal species.	✓✓					Permits are in place, search and rescue was undertaken
35	No exotic plants may be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area may be utilised.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed. Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates
36	Dust suppression measures must be implemented during the construction phase to limit the impacts of dust.	✓✓					
37	Foundations and trenches must be backfilled with originally excavated materials as much as possible. Excess excavation materials must be disposed of only in approved areas or, if suitable, stockpiled for use in reclamation activities.	✓✓					
38	Should any further evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g. remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, marine shell and charcoal/ash concentrations), unmarked human burials, fossils or other categories of heritage resources are found during construction, the South African Heritage Resource Heritage Agency (SAHRA) must be alerted immediately, and a professional archaeologist or palaeontologist, must be contacted as soon as possible to inspect the findings.				-		Noted, no new archaeological sites or remains have been discovered at this stage
39	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal. Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licensed in terms of Section 20 (b) of the National Environment Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
GENERAL							
40	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
40.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
40.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website makes provision
40.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
41	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
32	0	0	15	3	**50** (total no. of conditions)
32	0	0	-	-	**32** (audited) **18** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(32x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (32x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLISTS BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	EMPr for Wolf WEF (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
NO LONGER APPLICABLE					-		The pre-construction phase is over and this section of the EMPr is no longer applicable
5. CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	The Contractor must be provided with the opportunity to cost for implementation of the EMPr in their tender submission. The Developer shall ensure that items pertaining to the environmental protection measures should be reflected in the Bill of Quantities and are adequately priced. Where provisions for he the implementation of environmental specifications is deemed inadequate, the Contractor shall be instructed to amend this or face tender disqualification.	✓✓					
	Where the Project specifications conflict with the General Environmental Specifications, the project specifications or relevant specialists' management plans shall take precedence.					-	Noted
5.3	The developer refers to the holder of the Environmental Authorisation who will be responsible for the following tasks, but not limited to: - Ensure that the requirements as set out in this EMPr are adhered to and implemented; - Allocate the responsibilities assigned to the ECO to an independent suitably qualified individual prior to the start of construction activities on site; and - Provide all principal contractors working on the project with a copy of this EMPr as part of tender contract documentation to allow the contractors to cost for its requirements within their respective construction contracts.	✓✓					
	Principal Contractors shall each appoint their own compliance management structure, including Environmental Officers, Health and Safety Management, and Community Liaison Officers, who shall report to the Project Permit Holder, who in turn provides compliance oversight and assurance.	✓✓					
	Environmental Control Officer (ECO): The Developer shall appoint a suitably qualified independent ECO to monitor the compliance of all parties in terms of this EMPr and the conditions contained in the Environmental Authorisation, as well as address environmental site issues. The ECO shall work with the Owners teams and Contractor's appointed EO. The designation is reserved for a suitably qualified (National Diploma / Degree in Natural Science or an equivalent qualification), independent, environmental manager, with adequate environmental knowledge to understand and verify implementation of the EMPr. The duties of the ECO during construction phase will include but are not limited to:	✓✓					
	i) Liaison with the Owner, Project Manager, ESCO or Construction Manager and DFFE.	✓✓					
5.3	ii) Monitoring of all the Contractor's activities for compliance with the various environmental requirements contained in the construction Specification.	✓✓					
	iii) Monitoring of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation related to the construction phase as issued by DFFE as well as other relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	iv) Reviewing of the Contractor's environmental Method Statements for compliance with the EMPr and environmental best practice.	✓✓					
	v) Monitor and report on requisite remedial action taken in the event of non-compliance.	✓✓					
	vi) Monitor and report on the proactive and effective implementation and management of environmental protection measures.	✓✓					
	vii) Monitor and report on the register of public complaints, confirming that itis maintained by the Contractor and that all public comments or issues are appropriately reported and addressed.	✓✓					
	viii) Routine recording and reporting of environmental activities and general progress monthly.	✓✓					
	ix) Recording and reporting of environmental incidents and remediation; and	✓✓					
	x) Monitor compliance with and implementation of the construction phase EMPr, Operational Phase EMPr and Rehabilitation Plan, including compliance with the relevant conditions contained in the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	The Developer shall appoint a suitably qualified independent ESCO to oversee on-site compliance management and EMPr implementation on a day-to-day basis.	✓✓					
	An independent Environmental Auditor must be appointed by the Owner to undertake an Environmental Audit every five years to verify compliance with the Conditions of EA and the EMPr and submit the results to the DFFE Director: Compliance Monitoring. Audit reports must comply with Appendix 78 of the NEMA. In addition to the five yearly audits, the Owner must ensure an Audit is completed and submitted to the DFFE within 30 days of the completion of the construction phase (Refer to condition 31 of the EA).				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Contractor must ensure that all its sub-contractors, employees, etc., are made fully aware of the environmental issues detailed in this EMPr. The Contractor shall liaise closely with the Construction Manager / Construction Manager, Environmental Site Compliance Officer (ESCO) and the ECO and must ensure that all activities on site are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner and in compliance with the requirements of the EMPr and conditions of EA. The Contractor shall appoint a suitably senior member or staff or qualified professional to the position of EO. The EO's duties will include the following:	✓✓					
	Liaise with all parties on matters relating to the environment;	✓✓					
	Assist with the compilation of environmental components of method statements;	✓✓					
	Undertake daily site compliance inspections of the various works areas;	✓✓					
	Compile a weekly report detailing the key findings and environmental matters observed and dealt with during the week and submit this to the ECO, ESCO and Construction Manager;	✓✓					
	Ensure Contractor is implementing the EMPr and conditions of Authorisation;	✓✓					
	Ensure that any environmental monitoring requirements are being fulfilled and include results in the weekly submissions;	✓✓					
	Report environmental accidents and incidents and oversee all remediated works;	✓✓					
	Make recommendations for disciplinary actions where and if required; and	✓✓					
	Undertake environmental awareness training and routine toolbox talks with contractor staff on matters relating to environmental management.	✓✓					
5.4.1	**Baseline photography** Following official handover of the site to the Contractor and prior to the commencement of mobilisation activities, the Contractor shall take photographs of all areas that will be impacted by construction activity and their immediate surrounds. Photographs shall include, inter alia, all works areas, site establishment and laydown areas, access roads, gates, no go and natural areas, debris, boundary fences, existing structures and infrastructure on the site and any defects or issues to any of the foregoing. These photographs shall be provided to the ESCO and Construction Manager for reference purposes.	✓✓					
5.4.2	**Method statements** Method statements shall be produced and submitted for approval by the ESCO and Construction Manager at least five working days prior to the commencement of the activities. The Contractor shall not commence the activity until the Method Statement has been approved. Approval of method statements shall not unreasonably be withheld. The ESCO and Construction Manager may approve, reject, or approve with conditions any method statement. Refer to detailed list under Subclause 2.2.1-2.2.3 with specific reference to environmental awareness training, toolbox talks and construction information posters.	✓✓					
5.4.3.1	**Site establishment** The ESCO and Construction Manager shall be advised of the area that the Contractor intends using for his site establishment by way of the Mobilisation plan discussed under item 1) of Clause 2.2. The Contractor's camp shall occupy as small an area as possible, and no site establishment shall be allowed within 50 m of any watercourse unless otherwise approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall inform the ESCO and Construction Manager of the intended actions and programme for site establishment. The site layout shall be planned to facilitate ready access for deliveries, facilitate future works and to curtail any disturbance or security implications for neighbours.	✓✓					
5.4.3.2	**Site fencing and demarcations** As may be required, the Contractor shall erect and maintain permanent and/or temporary fences of the type and in the locations directed by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Such fences shall, if so specified, be erected before undertaking designated activities. The Contractor shall not damage or remove any boundary fences without the agreement of the affected landowners. Where property fences are replaced, these shall, at the minimum, meet specification of the fencing it replaces, in terms of top height, sturdiness and rigidity (pole foundations and supports and strength and wire gauge), security (barbed or razor wire) and size of the largest openings (i.e., distances between horizontal wires or mesh dimensions.	✓✓					
5.4.3.3	**No Go Areas** If required, certain areas shall be considered "no go" areas and these may be detailed in the Environmental Management Plan or as conditions attached to an Environmental Authorisation or specified by the ECO. The Contractor shall ensure that, insofar as he has the authority, no unauthorised entry, stockpiling, dumping or storage of equipment or materials shall be allowed within the demarcated "no go" areas. "No go" area demarcation fencing shall be established prior to the commencement of construction in the vicinity.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	"No go" areas shall be demarcated with fencing consisting of wooden or metal posts at 3 m centres with 1 plain wire strand tensioned horizontally at 900 mm from ground level. Commercially available danger tape shall be wrapped around the wire strand. The Contractor shall maintain the fence for the duration of construction and ensure that the danger tape does not become dislodged.						
5.4.4.1	**Protection of natural features** The Contractor shall not deface, paint, damage or mark any natural features (e.g., rock formations) situated in or around the Site for survey or other purposes unless agreed beforehand with the ESCO and Construction Manager. Any features affected by the Contractor in contravention of this clause shall be restored/ rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that plant, equipment, materials, and staff are not permitted to enter any designated "no go" area. The Contractor shall not permit his employees to make use of any natural water sources (e.g., springs, streams, and open water bodies) for the purposes of swimming, personal washing and the washing of machinery or clothes.	✓✓					
5.4.4.2	**Protection of fauna and flora** It is important that ecological functioning of the site should not be negatively impacted e.g., by excluding fire. The fire-management programme should be adhered to. Except to the extent necessary for the carrying out of the Works (as per an approved method statement), flora shall not be removed, damaged or disturbed. Firewood may not be collected from the site. Trapping, poisoning and/ or shooting of animals is strictly forbidden. No domestic pets or livestock belonging to the project staff are permitted on site. The use of biocides is subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager unless provided for in the project specification. Where the use of biocides and other poisonous substances has been specified, they shall be stored, handled and applied with due regard to their potential harmful effects. Persons using any biocide or poisonous substances shall have received training in the appropriate handling, use and storage of such materials. Care will be taken to ensure no movement or drift occurs into non-target areas. Dyes shall be mixed into sprayed biocide so that the treatment areas may be inspected and the risk of over spray / re-spraying is avoided. Before vegetation clearance commences areas must be walked and slow moving animals removed out of the impact area; and Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm.	✓✓					
5.4.4.3	**Protection of archaeological and palaeontological remains** During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil remains by the responsible Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and ESCO. In particular, the ECO should be alerted to the (slight) possibility that fossil-rich lenses or horizons of dark, organic-rich lagoonal mudrocks may be exposed during excavations into the Witpoort Formation along the Klein-Winterhoek ridge. Other possibilities include dark grey phosphatic carbonate nodules containing fossil plants and / or fish in the Waaipoort Formation as well as well-preserved fish and reptile remains within the Whitehill Formation. Should substantial fossil remain (such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages) be exposed during construction, the Environmental Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e., The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, the cost of which is at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g., stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy). The palaeontologist concerned with mitigation work will need a valid fossil collection permit from ECPHRA and any material collected would have to be curated in an approved depository (e.g., museum or university collection). All palaeontological specialist work would have to conform to international best practice for palaeontological fieldwork and the study (e.g., data recording fossil collection and curation, final report) should adhere as far as possible to the minimum standards for Phase 2 palaeontological studies recently developed by SAHRA (2013). The Contractor shall take reasonable precautions to prevent any person from removing or damaging any fossils, coins, articles of value or antiquity and structures and other remains of archaeological interest discovered on the Site, immediately upon discovery thereof and before removal. The Contractor shall inform the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately of such a discovery and carry out the ESCO and Construction Managers instructions for dealing therewith. All construction within the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and the area shall be cordoned off until such time as the Construction Manager authorises resumption of construction in writing.	✓✓					

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5.4.4.4	**Noise control** The applicable regulations framed under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), and the provisions of SANS 1200 A Subclause 4.1 regarding "built-up areas" shall apply to all areas within audible distance of residents whether in urban, peri-urban, or rural areas. Appropriate directional and intensity settings are to be maintained on all hooters and sirens, and the Contractor shall provide and use suitable and effective silencing devices for pneumatic tools and other plant such that the noise level in inhabited areas and dwellings adjacent to the work areas will not increase by more than 7 dB(A)Leq 60 above residual background sound levels. Similarly in habituated areas adjacent to access roads maximum noise levels shall not exceed 60 dB(A)Leq 60 and maximum sound pressure level of 70 dB(A). Where excess noise generation is unavoidable, the Contractor shall, by means of barriers, isolate the source of any such noise to comply with the said regulations. The Contractor shall restrict any of his operations that may result in excessive noise disturbance to those communities and dwellings abutting the Site to the hours of 08:00 to 22:00 on weekdays and Saturdays. No work will be permitted on Sundays unless otherwise agreed to with the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where loud construction operations or plant are required, that cannot be practically barricaded (i.e., Pile driving, hydraulic breakers, or rock crushing), nearby residents that may be disturbed by the operation will be notified and provided with a program for the works prior to commencement. The Contractor shall be reasonable in accommodating the needs of neighbours and take reasonable measures to minimise the impact of noise on neighbouring communities. Apart from warning and emergency sirens and public address systems used during an emergency, no sound is to be broadcast across the site without approval from the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					The site is within a rural area with no residential or built-up areas in close proximity
5.4.4.5	**Lighting** The Contractor shall ensure that any lighting installed on the site for his activities does not interfere with road traffic or cause a reasonably avoidable disturbance to the surrounding community or other users of the area. Subject to meeting the minimum requirements of the OHSA and general security, lighting shall be kept to the minimum. Care will be taken to ensure lighting is task specific and does not spill into the surrounding environment through appropriate placement and shielding. Floodlighting of expansive work areas or up- or down lighting of vertical structures or natural features shall only be permitted if approved by ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.6	**Fuel and oil** Unless otherwise specified, fuel may be stored on site in an area approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that all liquid fuels (petrol and diesel) are stored in tanks with lids, which are kept firmly shut or in bowsers. The tanks/bowsers shall be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250µm plastic) with an earth bund (plastic must have a 5 cm layer of sand on top to prevent damage and perishing). The impermeable lining shall extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund shall be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers. The bunded area shall be covered to protect it from rain. Provision shall be made for refuelling at the fuel storage area, by protecting the soil with 250µm plastic covered with a minimum of a 5 cm layer of sand. If fuel is dispensed from 200 litre drums, only empty externally clean drums may be stored on the bare ground. All empty externally dirty drums shall be stored on an area where the ground has been protected. The proper dispensing equipment shall be used, and the drum shall not be tipped to dispense fuel. The dispensing mechanism of the fuel storage drum shall be stored in a waterproof container when not in use. The Contractor shall prevent unauthorised access into the fuel storage area. No smoking shall be allowed within the vicinity of the fuel storage area. The Contractor shall ensure that there is adequate fire-fighting equipment at the fuel stores. Where reasonably practical, plant shall be refuelled at the fuel storage area or at the workshop as applicable. If it is not reasonably practical, then the surface under the refuelling area shall be protected against pollution to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager prior to any refuelling activities. The Contractor shall employ the use of appropriate non-spill dispensing equipment and drip trays to prevent spills during refuelling. The Contractor shall ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible be designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials shall be able to handle a minimum of 200 litre of hydrocarbon liquid spill. The Contractor shall ensure that staff responsible for refuelling of plant is trained to clean up any fuel of oil spills as they occur. The Contractor shall obtain the ESCO's and Construction Manager's prior approval for any refuelling or maintenance activities. The fuel bowsers and stores must be inspected daily by the Contractor and any contaminated soil shall be collected and disposed of via the	✓✓					

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	hazardous waste system. Care will be taken to ensure that oil contaminated soil, rags or other materials are not disposed of as part of domestic waste system due to the fire risk.						
5.4.4.7	**Contaminated water** Contaminated runoff from the various construction and decommission activities on the site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction as well as the decommissioning activities in work areas prone to stormwater disturbances / damages, i.e., the ascending portion of main access road and any channel crossings, should preferably be scheduled and undertaken in the low rainfall months when storm water runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features. The Contractor shall take reasonable measure to prevent the contamination of water and where this is not possible will set up a contaminated water management system, which shall include collection facilities to be used to prevent pollution, as well as suitable methods of disposal of contaminated water. The Contractor shall prevent the discharge of water contaminated with any pollutants, such as soaps, detergent, cements, concrete, lime, chemicals, glues, solvents, paints, and fuels, into the environment. The Contractor shall notify the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately of any pollution incidents on Site. The ESCO's and Construction Manager's approval is required prior to the discharge of contaminated water to the Municipal sewer system.	✓✓					
5.4.4.8	**Stormwater and drainage** Any increase in storm water runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed with the drainage lines. Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels; these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. The Contractor shall ensure that storm water is managed in such a way that prevents erosion. The Contractor shall install temporary stormwater control measures which may include cut off drains, berms, side drains, retention ponds or similar needed to divert stormwater away from earthworks areas, or as directed by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Apart from identified road crossings, all delineated river systems are to be regarded as no-go areas. According to the Stormwater management plan (Annexure H.6) the following mitigations must be adhered to: ■ Avoid any construction activities within the 1:100-year flood-line or 100 meters from the edge any watercourse, except for linear infrastructure such as transmission lines and other flood compatible infrastructure such as electrical pylons. ■ Clearing of vegetation and associated excavation areas should be kept to a minimum. ■ Construction of new access roads should be kept to what is necessary. Stick to existing roads as far as possible. ■ Vegetation clearance and commencement of construction activities can be scheduled to coincide with low rainfall conditions when the erosive stormwater and wind are anticipated to be low. ■ No vegetation clearance should be undertaken prior to periods of inactivity. ■ A berm/channel combination should be constructed around each of the construction sites using the excavated soil material. ■ Bare soils can be regularly dampened with water to suppress dust during the construction phase, especially when strong wind conditions are predicted according to the local weather forecast. Thus, a water tanker should be available onsite. ■ Soil/topsoil should be placed onto the concrete slab once it has dried up and the turbine fixed, with natural vegetation re-established to mimic the previous undisturbed environment as far as practically possible. ■ All excavation/construction vehicles should be in good condition and inspected regularly to ensure there are no chemical spills (diesel/oil) which will negatively impact the receiving environment. ■ Excavated soils should be stockpiled and separated into separate material types. ■ The disconnection flow paths should be located on gradual slopes (≤5%) to maintain sheet flow. ■ The construction of the proposed roads will create large areas prone to erosion due to soils being exposed as well as sloping terrain. Roads should therefore be constructed in a manner to rapidly stabilise soils, while roadside drainage should be included where necessary. Additional information in this regard can be obtained on the SANRAL (2013) 6th Edition Drainage Manual. ■ All disturbed areas must be rehabilitated (as soon as possible) to represent the previous undisturbed environment (soil, land use, slope) as closely as possible so as to limit the impact on receiving water resources through improve infiltration and limited soil erosion. ■ A water tanker should be available to be used for dust suppression should the need arise	✓✓					

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	■ Regular inspection of the berms/channels and sediment control areas should be undertaken to assess erosion which may result from a loss in vegetation or cavitation from soil slumping; and ■ A practical erosion control handbook should be developed, based on the principles developed in this report and given to the construction contractors to ensure the impact on receiving water resources is limited.						
5.4.4.9	**Solid waste management** The Contractor shall provide sufficient bins with lids on Site to store the produced daily. Solid, non-hazardous waste shall be disposed of in the bins provided and no on-site burying, dumping, or burning of any waste materials, vegetation, litter, or refuse shall occur. Bins shall not be allowed to become overfull and shall be emptied a minimum of once daily. The waste may be temporarily stored on Site in a central waste area that is weatherproof and scavenger-proof, and which the ESCO and Construction Manager has approved. All solid waste shall be disposed of offsite at an approved landfill site. The Contractor shall supply the ESCO and Construction Manager with a certificate of disposal.	✓✓					
5.4.4.10	**Shutter oil and curing compound** Shutter oil and curing compound pose a risk of causing water and soil contamination and accordingly are regarded as potential hazardous substances. The Contractor shall ensure that shutter oil and curing compound containers in use are stored within the fuel bund. The remaining containers shall be inspected regularly to ensure that no leakage occurs. When shutter oil or curing compound is dispensed, the proper dispensing equipment shall be used, and the storage container shall not be tipped to dispense the oil/compound. The dispensing mechanism of the shutter oil/curing compound storage container shall be stored in a waterproof container when not in use. Shutter oil and curing shall be used in moderation and shall be applied under controlled conditions using appropriate equipment. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent accidental and incidental spillage during the application of these compounds. In the event of a shutter oil or curing compound spill, the source of the spillage shall be isolated, and the spillage contained. The Contractor shall clean up the spill, either by removing the contaminated soil or by the application of absorbent material in the event of a larger spill. Treatment and remediation of the spill area shall be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.12	**Bitumen** The ESCO and Construction Manager shall be advised of the area that the Contractor intends using for the storage of bitumen drums/ products. The storage area shall have a smooth impermeable (concrete or 250µm plastic covered in sand) floor. The floor shall be bunded and sloped towards a sump to contain any spillages of substances. The bund shall be inspected and emptied daily and serviced when necessary. The bund shall be closely monitored during rain events to ensure that it does not overflow.	✓✓					
5.4.4.13	**Hazardous substances** Procedures detailed in the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) shall be followed in the event of an emergency. Petroleum, chemicals, harmful and hazardous waste shall be stored in an enclosed and bunded area. This area shall be subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The waste shall be disposed of at a hazardous waste disposal site as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.14	**Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage** The Contractor shall ensure that all items of plant and equipment are inspected daily by the operators prior to commencement. Any maintenance requirements shall be seen to before start-up, which includes fuel and oil leaks. Inspection checklists shall be retained and submitted to the Construction Manager on request. Leaking equipment shall be repaired immediately or removed from the Site. Where practical, all maintenance of equipment and vehicles on Site shall be performed off Site or in the workshop. If it is necessary to do in field maintenance, the Contractor shall ensure that measures are implemented to prevent the accidental spillage of oil and fuel into the environment and that the area is effectively cleaned after such maintenance. The Contractor shall ensure that in his workshop and other plant maintenance facilities, including those areas where, after obtaining the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval, the Contractor carries out emergency plant maintenance, there is no contamination of the soil or vegetation. The workshop shall have a smooth impermeable (concrete or 250µm plastic covered with sand) floor. The floor shall be bunded and sloped towards an oil trap or sump to contain any spillages of substances (e.g., oil). When servicing equipment on site, drip trays shall be used to collect the waste oil and other lubricants. Drip trays shall also be provided in construction areas for stationary plant (such as generators, pumps, and compressors) and for Transport and Earthmoving Equipment (such as scrapers, diggers, loaders, trucks, cranes, etc.). Drip trays shall be inspected and emptied daily. Drip trays shall be closely	✓✓					

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	monitored during rain events to ensure that they do not overflow. Where practical, the Contractor shall ensure that equipment is covered so that rainwater is excluded from the drip trays. The washing of equipment shall be restricted to urgent or preventative maintenance requirements only. All washing shall be undertaken off Site or in the workshop with adequate facilities for dealing with wastewater, including an oil separator. The use of detergents for washing of equipment on site is prohibited						
5.4.4.15	**Materials handling, use and storage** The Contractor shall ensure that any delivery drivers are informed of all procedures and restrictions (including "no go" areas) required to comply with the Specifications. The Contractor shall ensure that these delivery drivers are supervised during off loading, by someone with an adequate understanding of the requirements of the Specifications. Materials shall be appropriately secured to ensure safe passage between destinations. Loads including, but not limited to sand, stone chips, fine vegetation, refuse, paper, and cement, shall have appropriate cover to prevent them spilling from the vehicle during transit. The Contractor shall be responsible for any clean up resulting from the failure by his employees or suppliers to properly secure transported materials.	✓✓					
5.4.4.16	**Dust** The Contractor shall take reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust because of construction activities to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor's dust management planning shall, as a minimum, take cognisance of the following: ► Schedule of spraying water on unpaved roads paying due attention to control of runoff. ► Speed limits for vehicles on unpaved roads and minimisation of haul distances. ► Measures to ensure that material loads are properly covered during transportation. ► Schedule for wheel cleaning and measures to clean up public roads that may be soiled by construction vehicles. ► Minimisation of the areas disturbed at any one time and protection of exposed soil against wind erosion, e.g. by dampening with water or covering with straw ► Location and treatment of material stockpiles taking into consideration prevailing wind directions and location of sensitive receptors. ► Controlled blasting techniques to minimise dust and fly rock during blasting. ► Adherence to the dust loads and protective gear stipulated in the Occupational Health and Safety Act. ► Reporting mechanism and action plan in case of excessive wind and dust conditions. During dry and, or windy periods, a water tanker shall be available for the control of dust, and the Contractor shall ensure that the sprays do not generate excess run off. During high wind conditions, the Contractor shall comply with the ESCO and Construction Manager's instructions regarding dust-damping measures. The Construction Manager may request the temporary cessation of all construction activities where wind speeds are high and excessive dust is produced, and until such time as dust levels return to acceptable levels. "As required by the National Dust Control Regulations, promulgated in terms of section 53(o) of National Environmental Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004) the Contractor shall establish of a network of dust monitoring points using method ASTM D1739: 1970 (or equivalent), sufficient in number to establish the contribution of the project to dust fall in the vicinity of the premises, to monitor identified or likely sensitive receptor locations, and to establish the baseline dust fall for the district. The following standards will apply: ► For residential areas the dust fallout may not exceed 600mg/m2/day (on a 30 day average) more than two times a year and not on sequential months. ► For non-residential areas the dust fallout may not exceed 1200mg/m2/day (on a 30 day average) more than two times a year and not on sequential months. All items of plant capable of generating significant volumes of dust (i.e., crusher plants, concrete batching plants) shall be equipped with necessary equipment (Bag filters in cement silos, sprayers and conveyor transfer and fall points and hoppers) to ensure that fugitive dust is minimised.	✓✓					
5.4.4.17	**Aesthetics** According to CAA regulations wind turbines must be painted in bright colours to increase its visibility to aircraft. For the same reason red warning lights must indicate their presence during night-time. Note, due to the proximity Verreaux's Eagle Nest that all turbines have a single blade painted with a red stripe to increased visibility for the birds.	✓✓					The assembled turbines have a single blade painted with a red stripe.

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	All site establishment components (as well as equipment) shall be positioned to limit visual intrusion on neighbours and the size of area disturbed. The type and colour of roofing and cladding materials to the Contractor's temporary structures shall be selected to reduce reflection. The Contractor shall take reasonable measures to ensure that construction activities do not have an unreasonable impact on the aesthetics of the area. Measures will be taken to obscure construction yards and associated plant and equipment from onlookers as far as is reasonable. Refer also to 2.4.5 regarding requirements for lighting.						
5.4.4.18	**Disruption to existing and neighbouring land use activities** The Contractor shall take measures to limit the disruption of any existing land use activities occurring on the site or neighbouring sites as far as reasonable. Where construction may impact on access routes, safe alternative access shall be provided to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where construction will result in disruptions to activities, the Construction Manager shall notify the affected landowner and inform him of the construction activity, the program and what mitigations measures will be implemented to minimise the disruptions. The Owner, Contractor and Construction Manager shall make compensations and or accommodate landowner's requests and to maintain the status quo, as far as is reasonable.	✓✓					
5.4.4.19	**Temporary site closure** If the site is closed for a period exceeding one week, the Contractor, in consultation with the Construction Manager shall carry out the following checklist procedure. Hazardous materials stores: ► Outlet secure / locked. ► Bund empty (where applicable). ► Fire extinguishers serviced and accessible. ► Secure area from accidental damage e.g. vehicle collision. ► Emergency and contact details displayed. ► Adequate ventilation. Safety: ► All trenches secured or barricades in place. ► Fencing and barriers in place as per the Occupational Health and Safety Act (No 85 of 1193). ► Emergency and management contact details for at least two standby staff displayed. ► Pipe stockpile wedged/ secured. ► Emergency equipment, including firefighting and spill response materials and equipment remain readily accessible to standby staff. ► Site security measures in place. ► All plant and equipment have their keys removed or are disabled to prevent unauthorised start-up / theft. Erosion: ► Wind and dust mitigation in place. ► Slopes and stockpiles at stable angle. ► Revegetated areas watering schedules and supply secured. Water contamination and pollution: ► Cement and materials stores secured. ► Toilets empty and secured. ► Refuse bins empty and secured. ► Drip trays empty and secure (where possible). ► Structures vulnerable to high winds secure. ► All plant and equipment not in use are withdrawn from areas prone to flooding.	✓✓					

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5.4.4.20	**Public roads** The Contractor shall control the movement of all vehicles and plant including that of his suppliers so that they remain on designated routes, are distributed so as not to cause an undue concentration of traffic and that all relevant laws are complied with. In addition, such vehicles and plant shall be so routed and operated as to minimise disruption to regular users of the routes not on the Site (Due to the site, this will be achieved more through the timing of deliveries, since the route options are limited). Where road safety may be impacted on the Contractor shall notify the relevant roads authority and arrange for the necessary road warning signage and appoint trained points men to control traffic around any hazards. Any damage caused to the public road system because of construction or as a direct result of construction vehicles and equipment shall be repaired to the satisfaction of the Construction Manager. On gravel or earth roads on Site and within 500 m of the Site, the vehicles of the Contractor and his suppliers shall not exceed a speed of 40 km/h. Mud and sand deposited onto public roads by construction activities shall be cleared daily or as required.	✓✓					
5.4.4.21	**Security and access control** The Contractor shall ensure that access to the Site and associated infrastructure and equipment is always off-limits to the public during construction. If so required, as directed by the Construction Manager, the Contractor shall fence the site to ensure effective control of access to the site. This fence shall be a diamond mesh fence or similar with a minimum height of 1.8 m, and it shall be erected around the site and shall be maintained for the duration of construction. All authorised personal and visitors shall be issued with an identification card (or similar) to ensure that the security personnel may identify authorised persons. The Project's overarching security objective is to protect the people and assets in a way that minimises conflict and respects the human rights of its diverse stakeholders, avoids creating or worsening conflict and address security threats in as peaceful a way as possible. The Project has adopted the IFC Performance Standards and supporting World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines as the overarching standards associated with human rights, labour force management, vulnerable groups, and stakeholder engagement to guide it towards achievement of appropriately high levels of environmental and social performance throughout the Project's life cycle. A security company must be appointed to guard the site and monitor access and must be registered with the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA). The company should be utilised for the project life cycle, alternatively different companies can be used for the construction, operations, and decommissioning phases. The choice is at the discretion of the Holder of the EA. The following guiding principles have been developed for site security: – All access roads shall be gated to restrict access to the general public. Gates will be required to be kept locked when construction is occurring or when turbine maintenance is not occurring." – The Contractor, prior to arriving on site, will assess any risks posed by its security arrangements to people within and outside the Project site. – No firearms allowed on site or in vehicles transporting staff to / from site (unless used by security personnel). – The Operations and Maintenance Building ("O&M building") shall be locked at all times when Project personnel are not inside. – The security arrangements must take account of the principles of proportionality and good international practice in relation to hiring, rules of conduct, training, equipping, and monitoring of security. – The contractor and Holder of the EA: – is required to make reasonable inquiries to ensure that those providing security are not implicated in past abuses; and – Ensure that the security company is adequately trained in the use of force and appropriate conduct, and they act within the applicable law. – A grievance mechanism for affected communities shall be provided to express any concerns about security arrangements. The Project has adopted the United Nations Basic Principles on the use of Force and Firearms and Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.	✓✓					
5.4.4.22	**Access routes / haul roads** Access to the Construction camp and working areas shall utilise existing roads or tracks as far as possible. Entry/exit points onto public roads shall take cognisance of traffic safety. Traffic safety measures shall include appropriate signage and signalmen where relevant. Where temporary roads are required for construction the route, design and layout shall be subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Roads shall be routed to limit environmental impact by avoiding sensitive environmental features including rivers, wetlands, areas of botanical significance or any other areas as identified through environmental planning processes. Roads shall follow routes that minimise stormwater related risks (i.e., steep gradients, cuts and fills, drainage lines, marshy areas). Where temporary roads	✓✓					

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	cross drainage lines (which must be an approved, see Activity 18 of R 544 of NEMA) the reasonable provision shall be made to accommodate flooding without structural damages to the road crossing, approaches or to the riverbanks, the design of crossings shall be subject to approval by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Subject to the preceding requirements, roads shall be designed to have the least possible footprint needed to meet project objectives. All temporary roads shall undergo full rehabilitation at project completion and the expense of such shall be to the Contractor's account. Unless inside the urban edge or part of an environmental authorisation in terms of NEMA R544 Activity No. 22. (II), no new construction road shall exceed 8m or, where such road already exists, be widened by more than 6m or lengthened by more than 1000m.						
5.4.4.23	**Housekeeping** The Contractor shall make available the time and resources need to undertake routine housekeeping of the works areas and site establishment areas at a minimum of a weekly interval. Housekeeping shall include maintenance of barriers, structures, signage, material stockpiles to ensure that they are safe and aesthetically acceptable and to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Construction materials shall be stacked in a safe, neat, and orderly fashion and shall comply with the requirements of the OHSA. Windblown litter, construction debris and spoil shall be collected and removed for disposal.	✓✓					
5.4.4.24	**Ablution facilities** The Contractor shall deploy an adequate number (As per the requirements of the OHSA) of portable toilets at the various works areas and site establishment area, including provision for security and access control personal. Toilets should not be located further than 100m from the place of work. Toilets should be placed in shaded areas wherever possible. The Contractor shall make provision to have the toilets cleaned and maintained in a hygienic fashion and shall supply toilet paper. Toilets shall be secured to the ground to ensure they are not blown over during high winds or bumped over by some other means. The Contractor shall also make available a hand washing facility. Where portable toilets are located within view of the public or neighbouring residences or places of business, efforts should be taken to screen such facilities from view and provide privacy to users. The Contractor shall ensure that no spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and that the contents are properly stored and removed from Site. Discharge of waste from toilets into the environment and burial of waste is strictly prohibited and must be treated at a registered wastewater treatment works. The Contractor shall keep record, and provided such records upon request, of the location and volumes of waste disposed. The use of pit latrines and soak-a-ways is prohibited unless approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Washing, whether of the person or of personal effects and acts of excretion and urination are strictly prohibited other than at the facilities provided. The Contractor shall take disciplinary action against any staff member found in contravention of this requirement.	✓✓					
5.4.4.25	**Recess areas and canteens** The Contractor shall provide covered recess areas at the site establishment area and at various working areas, which are situated too far from the site establishment area to allow staff to return for recesses. The recess area should provide shade but should not be located within 32m of a drainage lines or wetland, in or adjacent a "no go" area, in dense combustible vegetation or near any neighbour or activity to which they may cause disturbance. The recess areas should also be located away from construction noise, dust, waste storage areas, hazardous materials stores, fuel storage and dispensing areas and any other activity that may contaminate food or impair comfort. The recess areas shall provide adequate seating to accommodate the staff stationed at that area of the works. Recess areas shall be located near, but not next to, ablution and hand washing facilities. Recess areas should also have an adequate supply of cool potable water, as determined by the number of staff working in that area. An adequate number of rubbish bins shall be provided to contain the waste generate by this facility in a day. The recess areas shall make provision for a smoking area, including seating and a fireproof sand filled container for extinguishing cigarettes. Smoking shall otherwise be prohibited across the site and in the works areas. The recess areas shall be equipped with an appropriately sized fire extinguisher to deal with a fire at this location. Subject to implementation of reasonable fire protection measures and the presence of fight fighting equipment, the Contractor may establish a purpose built warming or cooking fire in an area cleared of all combustible material near the recess area. Staff shall not be permitted to eat or rest during recess times in any other areas other than the designated recess or canteen area.	✓✓					
5.4.4.26	**Site clinic or first aid station** Should the scale of construction warrant the need for a first aid station (clinic, sick bay, medical bay) the following requirements shall apply. The design and maintenance of the first aid station shall be such that the hygienic safety of the patients can be assured. The first aid station shall be operated by a certified first aider or paramedic. All waste arising from the first aid station or site ambulance shall be	✓✓					

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	treated as hazardous waste and shall not be disposed of via the domestic waste system. A safe potable water supply shall be provided. Effluents from washing shall be direct to a tank, collected and disposed via the sewage disposal system.						
5.4.5	**Emergency procedures**						
5.4.5.1	**Fire** Any wildfires that occur shall be reported to the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately. Smoking shall not be permitted in those areas where it is a fire hazard. Such areas shall include the workshop and fuel storage areas and any areas where the vegetation or other material is such as to make liable the rapid spread of an initial flame. In terms of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (No. 45 of 1965), burning is not permitted as a disposal method. The Contractor shall ensure that there is basic but adequate fire-fighting equipment available on Site at all times. This shall include at least rubber beaters when working in urban open spaces and fynbos areas, and at least one fire extinguisher of the appropriate type when welding or other "hot" activities are undertaken. The Contractor shall advise the relevant authority and Fire Protection Association (Emergency numbers must be prominently displayed at the site offices) of a fire as soon as one starts and shall not wait until he can no longer control it. The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are aware of the procedure to be followed in the event of a fire. The Contractor shall provide adequate fire protection measures at each work area and the site establishment area to deal with the type and nature of fire that may arise.	✓✓					
5.4.5.2	**Accidental leaks and spillages** The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are aware of the emergency procedure(s) to be followed for dealing with spills and leaks, which shall include notifying the ESCO and Construction Manager and the relevant authorities. The Contractor shall ensure that the necessary materials and equipment for dealing with spills and leaks is available on Site at all times. Treatment and remediation of the spill areas shall be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. In the event of a hydrocarbon spill, the source of the spillage shall be isolated, and the spillage contained. The area shall be cordoned off and secured. The Contractor shall ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible be designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials shall be able to handle a minimum of 200 ℓ of hydrocarbon liquid spill.	✓✓					
5.4.6	**Community relations** The Contractor shall erect and maintain information boards in the position, quantity, design, and dimensions specified. Such boards shall include contact details for complaints by members of the public in accordance with details provided by the Construction Manager. The Contractor shall keep a "Complaints Register" on Site. The Register shall contain all contact details of the person who made the complaint, and information regarding the complaint itself and any measures or agreements made in resolution to such complaint. The Contractor shall develop an employment policy and shall disseminate this to interested communities, informing them of how many opportunities are available and the skills required for such opportunities. Depending on the scale of the project and the proximity and populace of nearby communities, the Contractor shall consider appointing a community liaison officer and an employment desk in the interested communities to manage the recruitment of staff. Local South Africans should be given priority about any employment opportunities and the Contractor's recruitment policy and nature and number of job opportunities should be communicated timeously and clearly to manage expectations and avoid conflict. This can be done by following the following mitigation measures: ► Organise local community meetings to advise the local labour on the project that is planned to be established and the jobs that can potentially be applied for. ► Set up a recruitment office in the nearby towns (i.e. Jansenville and Kirkwood) and adhere to strict labour recruitment practices that would reduce the desire of potential job seekers to loiter around the properties in hope to find temporary employment. ► Establish a local skills desk (in Jansenville and Kirkwood) to determine the potential skills that could be sourced in the area. ► Recruit local labour as far as feasible. ► Control the movement of workers between the site and areas of residence to minimise loitering around the proposed facility by providing scheduled transportation services between the urban areas and the construction site. ► Engage communities with respect to their possible involvement during construction in providing supporting services such as catering, temporary housing of workers, transportation, etc. ► Employ labour-intensive methods in construction where feasible. ► Formalise trading and service provision on the site, by providing a dedicate area for such services and signing contracts with service providers.	✓✓					

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	► Establish a proper fencing around the property to reduce the desire of workers to trespass between the construction site and adjacent properties. ► Set up a gate and controlled access system to monitor the movement of people to and from the property, as well as to reduce the influx of job seekers to the site itself. ► Ensure that any damages or losses to the nearby farms that can be linked to the conduct of the construction workers are adequately reimbursed. ► Assign a person to deal with complaints and concerns of the affected parties ► Sub-contract to local construction companies where possible. ► Use local suppliers where feasible and arrange with the local Small and Medium Enterprises to provide transport, catering, and other services to the construction crew. ► Facilitate knowledge and skills transfer between foreign experts and South African professionals during the pre-establishment and construction phases. ► Set up apprenticeship programmes to build onto existing or develop new skills of construction workers, especially those coming from the local communities.						
5.4.7	**Construction Methods and procedures**						
5.4.7.1	**Site clearance** The Contractor shall ensure that the clearance of vegetation is restricted to that required to facilitate the execution of the Works. Site clearance shall occur in a planned manner and cleared areas shall be stabilised as soon as possible. The detail of vegetation clearing shall be to the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval. All cleared vegetation shall either be mulched and mixed into the topsoil stockpiles or disposed of at an approved disposal site. The disposal of vegetation by burying or burning is prohibited without the requisite permit from the local authority. The Contractor shall strip the topsoil and mulch layer within the working areas. The topsoil and mulch layer shall be stockpiled separately from subsoil and used for subsequent rehabilitation and revegetation. topsoil and mulch layer stockpiles shall not be compacted. Should fauna be encountered during site clearance, earthworks shall cease until fauna have been safely relocated form the affected area.	✓✓					
5.4.7.2	**Demolition** Hazardous and non-hazardous materials shall be separated at site and disposed of in a manner approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. All buildings older than 60 years require a permit from South African Heritage Resources Agency in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (no. 25 of 1999). A demolition permit is also required from the local authority in terms of the National Building Regulations.	✓✓					
5.4.7.3	**Cement and concrete batching** Where applicable, the location of the batching plant (including the location of cement stores, sand, and aggregate stockpiles) shall be as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The concrete/cement batching plant shall be kept neat and clean at all times. No batching activities shall occur directly on unprotected ground. The batching plant shall be located on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250µm plastic covered with 5 cm of sand). The area shall be bunded and sloped towards a sump to contain spillages of substances. All wastewater resulting from batching of concrete shall be disposed of via the contaminated water management system and shall not be discharged into the environment. Contaminated water storage areas shall not be allowed to overflow and appropriate protection from rain and flooding shall be implemented Empty cement bags shall be stored in weatherproof containers to prevent windblown cement dust and water contamination. Empty cement bags shall be disposed of on a regular basis via the solid waste management system and shall not be used for any other purpose. Unused cement bags shall be stored so as not to be affected by rain or runoff events. In this regard, closed steel containers shall be used for the storage of cement powder and any additives. The Contractor shall ensure that sand, aggregate, cement, or additives used during the mixing process are contained and covered to prevent contamination of the surrounding environment. The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to prevent the spillage of cement/ concrete during batching and construction operations. During pouring, the soil surface shall be protected using plastic and all visible remains of concrete shall be physically removed on completion of the cement/ concrete pour and appropriately disposed of. All spoiled and excess aggregate/ cement/ concrete shall be removed and disposed of via the solid waste management system. Where "readymix" concrete is used, the Contractor shall ensure that the delivery vehicles do not wash their chutes directly onto the ground. Any spillage resulting from the "readymix" delivery shall be immediately cleared and disposed of via the solid waste management	✓✓					

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	system. Ready-mix trucks shall not be permitted to dump drum wash on site unless into contaminated water pond which must be fully rehabilitated at completion and the sediment collected for disposal.						
5.4.7.4	**Earthworks** All earthworks shall be undertaken in such a manner to minimise the extent of any impacts caused by such activities, particularly with regards to erosion and dust generation. No equipment associated with earthworks shall be allowed outside of the Site and defined access routes unless expressly permitted by the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.5	**Dewatering** Pumps shall be placed over a drip tray to contain fuel spills and leaks. Pumps shall be located sufficiently above the water line to ensure that that it does not become inundated if pumping is discontinued. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent spillage during the refuelling of these pumps. The Contractor shall ensure that, unless like the upstream water quality, none of the water pumped during any dewatering activities, including good points, is released into the environment without the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval. The ESCO's and Construction Manager's approval is required before the discharge of this water into the Municipal sewer system.	✓✓					
5.4.7.6	**Bitumen** Over spray of bitumen products outside of the road surface and onto roadside vegetation or the surrounding environment shall be prevented using a method approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. When heating bitumen products, the Contractor shall take cognisance of appropriate fire risk controls. Heating of bitumen products shall only be undertaken using LPG or similar zero emission fuels and appropriate firefighting equipment shall be readily available. Stone chip/gravel excess shall not be left on road / paved area verges. This shall be swept / raked into piles and removed to an area approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Water quality from runoff from new/ fresh bitumen surfaces will be monitored visually by the ESCO and Construction Manager and remedial actions taken where necessary by the Contractor.	✓✓					
5.4.7.7	**Erosion and sedimentation control** The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to minimise the footprint of disturbance and limit erosion and sedimentation due to the construction activities. Implement an effective system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. ► Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them. ► Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces or hard standing areas). ► During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. ► Erosion must be controlled where necessary on top soiled areas. Where erosion and/or sedimentation, whether on or off the Site, occurs despite the Contractor complying with the foregoing, rectification shall be carried out in accordance with details specified by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where erosion and/or sedimentation occur due to the fault of the Contractor, rectification shall be carried out to the reasonable requirements of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Any runnels or erosion channels developed during construction or during the defect's liability period shall be backfilled and compacted. Stabilisation of cleared areas to prevent and control erosion shall be actively managed. Consideration and provision shall be made for various methods, namely, brush cut packing, mulch or chip cover, straw stabilising (at a rate of one bale/ 20 m2 and rotovated into the top 100 mm of the completed earthworks), watering, soil binders and anti-erosion compounds, mechanical cover or packing structures (e.g., Hessian cover). Traffic and movement over stabilised areas shall be restricted and controlled, and damage to stabilised area shall be repaired and maintained to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.8	**Crane operations** Drive plants shall be well maintained, and drip trays shall be positioned at potential leak areas. Over-greasing of crane cables shall be avoided. Movement and lifting of hazardous materials shall be undertaken such that they do not cause a pollution, spillage, or safety risk (were concrete buckets are in use).	✓✓					

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5.4.7.9	**Trenching** Trenching for services shall be undertaken in accordance with the engineering specifications with the following environmental amplifications, where applicable: ► Topsoil shall be removed and stockpiled separately from and not mixed with the subsoil. Preferably topsoil should be placed on the upslope side of the trench which subsoil is placed on the downslope side of the trench, levelled and used for construction access. The areas used for topsoil and subsoil stockpiling should not be cleared of shorter herbaceous vegetation and must not be grubbed. Only once the trench is backfilled and shaped will the topsoil be spread across the trench area," ► Soil shall be excavated and used for refilling trenches i.e. soil from the first trench shall be excavated and stockpiled, thereafter soil from the second excavated trench length shall be used to backfill the trench behind it once the services have been laid. The last trench shall be filled using the soil stockpiled from the first trench. ► Trench lengths shall be kept as short as practically possible before backfilling and compacting. ► Trenches shall be re-filled to the same level as (or slightly higher to allow for settlement) the surrounding land surface to minimise erosion. ► Stormwater control measures shall be used to reduce the ingress of stormwater into the trench. Where needed the Contractor shall provide temporary stormwater pipes to allow stormwater to cross the open trench.	✓✓					
5.4.7.10	**Drilling and jack hammering** The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to limit dust generation and noise because of drilling operations. The Contractor shall ensure that no pollution results from drilling operations, either because of oil and fuel drips, or from drilling fluid. Any areas or structures damaged by the drilling and associated activities shall be rehabilitated by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.11	**Stockpiling** The ESCO and Construction Manager will identify suitable sites for stockpiling. Stockpiles shall be convex in shape and shall be limited in height so that it does not result in undue visual impacts or significant dust, as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Stockpiles shall be so placed to occupy minimum width compatible with the natural angle of repose of material, and measures shall be taken to prevent the material from being spread over too wide a surface. Unless otherwise stipulated, areas for temporary stockpiling will not be cleared of shorter herbaceous vegetation as this compacted vegetation layer will serve protect the topsoil and serve as a marker during stockpile reclamation. Where required, appropriate precautions shall be taken to prevent the erosion and limit the compaction of the stockpiles. The Contractor shall ensure that all stockpiles do not result in the damming of water or run off or is itself washed away. Top material stockpiles shall not be covered with any material (e.g., plastic) that may kill seeds or cause it to compost. If the stockpiles start to erode significantly or cause dust problems, they shall be covered with hessian or similar. Where practical, top material shall not be left for longer than six to eight months before being used for rehabilitation. If stored for longer than six months, the top material shall be analysed and, if necessary, ameliorated before use in rehabilitation works.	✓✓					
5.4.7.12	**Site closure and rehabilitation** Any areas that the ESCO or Construction Manager believes may have been impacted upon or disturbed, shall be rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the Construction Manager, which includes all areas where top material has been stripped or compacted. Once construction is complete the Contractor shall clear all construction debris and materials from the Site not forming part of the Permanent Works. The area to be rehabilitated shall first be landscaped to match the topography of the surrounding area as it was prior to construction. The composition of vegetation to be used for any rehabilitation shall be specified. The Contractor may not use herbicides, pesticides, fertilisers, or other poisonous substances for the rehabilitation process unless otherwise agreed with the ESCO and Construction Manager. All rehabilitated areas shall be considered "no go" areas and the Contractor shall ensure that none of his staff or equipment enters these areas. The Contractor shall undertake irrigation of rehabilitated areas for a minimum period of six to eight weeks to encourage germination. They may elect to extend the irrigation programme, or the ESCO and Construction Manager may specify ongoing irrigation programme if required. However, any irrigation programme must taper off over a period of four to eight weeks before complete cessation as an abrupt cessation is likely to result in high seeding mortality rates (depending on local soil and climatological factors). The Contractor shall undertake to remove all alien vegetation re-establishing on the area and shall implement the necessary temporary or permanent measures to combat soil erosion.				-		-Site closure is NA at this stage -Earthworks rehabilitation commenced in July 2024 and has continued during 2025 in terms of re-shaping subsoil and topsoil material along the WEF access road verges and the sloped edges of several turbine hardstands -Rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed -Rehabilitation monitoring should continue until completion of construction to check aspects such as erosion and ensure alien plants do not become problems in rehabilitated areas -Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates

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5.4.7.13	**Temporary revegetation of the areas disturbed by construction** Where there is likely to be a delay of greater than two months in the landscaping and revegetation of a disturbed area or where that site is likely to be the subject of further construction activities at a later stage, the Contractor shall ensure that the area is temporarily revegetated to combat dust generation and prevent erosion. This revegetation shall occur incrementally immediately upon completion of the construction activities at the subject location. "Prior to revegetation, structures and material not forming part of the Permanent Works, including remnants of building materials, concrete foundations, timber, and foreign debris, shall be removed, and disposed of via the solid waste management system. The area shall be revegetated as follows: ► Compacted areas, such as roads, stockpile areas and construction platforms shall be ripped or scarified to depth of 300mm." ► The surface shall be shaped to conform to the adjacent landforms. ► Alien vegetation shall be cleared; ► For areas with a slope of greater than 1:3, straw shall be utilised as a binding material to stabilise the soil during revegetation and rehabilitation of the site. Straw shall consist of natural, dried fibres of hay or chaff of various lengths between 50mm and 400mm, delivered to Site in bales and shall be applied evenly by hand or machine at a rate of 1 bale per 20m2 over the area to be revegetated. It shall then immediately be rotated into the upper 100 mm layer of soil. ► The prepared area shall be hydro- or hand-seeded at a rate of 40 kg/ha using a suitable indigenous grass species or Rye grass (Lolium multiflorum). In the event of hand-seeding, the seed mixture as specified shall be mixed with two parts per volume of clean dry plaster sand, then divided in half and applied evenly in two successive applications, one after the other, by means of an approved hand seeding machine (known colloquially as a "tefsaaier"). On completion of the seeding the surface shall be lightly raked to cover the seed with no more than 5 mm of soil. ► Water used for the irrigation of vegetated areas shall be free of pollutants that will have a detrimental effect on the plants. The vegetated area shall only be watered once, immediately following seeding. Watering should be carried out from a tanker, using a fine nozzle spray to avoid erosion and disturbance of the vegetation. Water for irrigation purposes may be from an approved source. No construction equipment, vehicles or unauthorised personnel shall be allowed onto areas that have been vegetated. Only persons or equipment required for the preparation of areas, application of fertiliser and maintenance of revegetated area shall be allowed to operate on these areas.	✓✓					-Earthworks rehabilitation commenced in July 2024 and has continued during 2025 in terms of re-shaping subsoil and topsoil material along the WEF access road verges and the sloped edges of several turbine hardstands -Rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed -Rehabilitation monitoring should continue until completion of construction to check aspects such as erosion and ensure alien plants do not become problems in rehabilitated areas -Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates
5.4.8	**Compliance**						
5.4.8.1	**Penalties** Penalties will be issued for certain transgressions. Penalties may be issued per incident at the discretion of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Such penalties will be issued in addition to any remedial costs incurred because of non-compliance with this Specification. The Construction Manager will inform the Contractor of the contravention and the amount of the penalty and shall be entitled to deduct the amount from monies due under the Contract.	✓✓					Noted, no penalties for environmental non-compliance have been issued at this stage
5.4.8.2	**Removal from site and suspension of Works** The Construction Manager may instruct the Contractor to remove from Site any person(s) who in their opinion is guilty of misconduct, or is incompetent, negligent or constitutes an undesirable presence on Site. Where the Construction Manager deems the Contractor to be in breach of any of the requirements of this Specification, he may order the Contractor to suspend the progress of the Works or any part thereof.					-	Noted
5.4.9	**Measurement and payment**						
5.4.9.1	Except as specified or in the Specification Data or as billed, no separate measurement and payment will be made to cover the costs of complying with the provisions of this Specification and such costs shall be deemed to be covered by the rates tendered for the items in the Bill of Quantities completed by the Contractor when submitting his tender.					-	Noted
5.4.9.2	**All requirements of the environmental management specification** All work not measured elsewhere, associated with complying with any requirement of this Environmental Management specification will be measured and paid as a sum. The tendered sum shall cover the cost of with complying with the environmental management specification and shall include for all materials, labour and plant required to execute and complete the Works as specified, described in the Bill of Quantities, or shown on the Drawing(s).					-	Noted

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5.4.9.3	**Work required by the Construction Manager** Where a clause in this Specification includes a requirement as "required by the Construction Manager", measurement and payment for compliance with that requirement shall be in accordance with the relevant measurement and payment clause of the Project Environmental Specifications.					-	Noted
5.4.10	**Amendments to EMPr & Registers** Amendments to the EMPr must be submitted to and approved by the DFFE before the changes are commenced with. Furthermore, copies of the attendance registers for all environmental awareness training, employee induction programme, complaints registers, penalty registers and method statements must be kept and made available to the DFFE on request.	✓✓				-	-EMPr amendments are NA at this stage -Attendance registers for environmental awareness training, the employee induction programme, a complaints registers, penalty registers and method statements are available on site

Summary calculation					
72	0	0	3	6	**81** (total no. of conditions)
72	0	0	3	6	**72** (audited) **9** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(72x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (72x2) x100
EMPr Compliance					**100%**

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
2	The following key conditions would be required to be included within the environmental authorisation issued for the access road: » The project footprint must be minimised and must remain within the demarcated development area to avoid impacts on episodic drainage lines and SCCs in the surrounding areas.	✓✓					
	» The access road layout and EMPr should be approved along with the environmental authorisation (should authorisation be issued for the project).	✓✓					
	» All mitigation measures detailed within the BA Report, as well as the specialist reports contained within Appendices D to H, are to be implemented.	✓✓					
	» The EMPr as contained within Appendix I of the BA Report should form part of the contract with the Contractor appointed to construct and maintain access road in order to ensure compliance with environmental specifications and management measures. The implementation of the EMPr for all life cycle phases of the access road is considered key in achieving the appropriate environmental management standards as detailed for this project.	✓✓					
	» A pre-construction walk-through of the access road route for species of conservation concern (SCC) that would be affected and that can be translocated must be undertaken by an ecologist prior to the commencement of the construction phase. Permits from the relevant national and provincial authorities, i.e., CapeNature and the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE), must be obtained before the individual species of concern are disturbed.	✓✓					
	» Prior to construction, a walkdown of the final road layout must be completed by an archaeologist to ensure that no significant archaeological heritage is impacted by the proposed road development.	✓✓					
	» Obtain all other environmental permits for the project, as required.	✓✓					
	The Developer must ensure that the implementation of the project complies with the requirements of all environmental authorisations, permits, and obligations emanating from relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	This EMPr shall be binding on all the parties involved in the planning, construction and operational phases of the project, and shall be enforceable at all levels of contract and operational management within the project. The document must be adhered to and updated as relevant throughout the project life cycle.	✓✓					
Planning and design							
5	Plan and conduct pre-construction activities in an environmentally acceptable manner.	✓✓					
	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses.	✓✓					
	The throughflow structures must be designed to ensure that the structures are geotechnically sound and that they are hydraulically stable, even if a 1:100 year flood event was to occur. The designs should include culverts installed intermittently to ensure a free draining landscape that does not lead to erosion, incision and sedimentation.	✓✓					
	It is recommended that a suitably qualified hydrologist be consulted to provide guidance on the relevant sizes and width requirements to ensure that hydraulic functioning of the system is maintained.	✓✓					
	In addition, the crossings must be designed such that should they be overtopped, they remain stable and do not lead to excessive downstream erosion and incision. Similarly, a freshwater ecologist must ensure that the final design accounts for appropriate wetting frequencies and patterns are maintained in the pre-development condition.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no clearing or stockpiling occurs within the episodic drainage line and possible buffer zones as defined by the freshwater specialists.	✓✓					
	The delineated extent of the episodic drainage line must be clearly demarcated with danger tape as a 'no-go area' by an Environmental Control Officer (ECO). No construction personnel and equipment/vehicles may enter the episodic drainage line.	✓✓					
	Obtain any additional environmental permits required prior to the commencement of construction. Copies of permits/licenses must be submitted to the Director: Environmental Impact Evaluation at the DFFE.	✓✓					
	Before the commencement of any construction and clearing for the proposed realigned access road, a walkthrough must be conducted during the winter season to ensure all occurring species of concern are marked for relocation or destruction, for which the relevant permits must be applied for.	✓✓					
	Affected individuals of selected protected species (i.e. those that are of high conservation value or which have a high probability of surviving translocation) which cannot be avoided should be translocated to a safe area on the site prior to construction. This does not include woody species which cannot be translocated and where these are protected by DFFF and permit for their destruction would be required.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the final road layout must be completed by an archaeologist to ensure that no significant archaeological heritage is impacted by the proposed road development.	✓✓					
	A chance find procedure must be developed and implemented in the event that archaeological or palaeontological resources are found.	✓✓					

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	An Ecological walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched for and marked. Wherever possible micro-siting must take place to avoid SCC, and especially SCC which cannot be rescued and relocated.	✓✓					
	Wherever possible micro-siting must take place to avoid SCC, and especially SCC which cannot be rescued and relocated. An assessment must be undertaken to determine those that are eligible for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	The terms of this EMPr and the Environmental Authorisation must be included in all tender documentation and Contractors contracts.	✓✓					
	Pre-construction environmental induction for all construction staff on site must be provided to ensure that basic environmental principles are adhered to. This includes awareness of no littering, appropriate handling of pollution and chemical spills, avoiding fire hazards, minimising wildlife interactions, remaining within demarcated construction areas etc.	✓✓					
Construction							
	Construction Manager will: » Ensure all specifications and legal constraints specifically with regards to the environment are highlighted to the Contractor(s) so that they are aware of these.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the Developer and its Contractor(s) are made aware of all stipulations within the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the EMPr is correctly implemented throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. This will be documented as part of the site meeting minutes through input from the independent ECO.	✓✓					
	» Be fully conversant with the EIA for the project, the EMPr, the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation, and all relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits.	✓✓					
	Site Manager (The Contractor's on-site Representative) will: » Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of the BA.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents and conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of the EMPr.	✓✓					
6	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant environmental legislation, and ensure compliance with these.	✓✓					
	» Have overall responsibility of the EMPr and its implementation.	✓✓					
	» Conduct audits to ensure compliance to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Ensure there is communication with the Technical Director, the ECO, the Internal Environmental Officer and relevant discipline engineers on matters concerning the environment.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that no actions are taken which will harm or may indirectly cause harm to the environment, and take steps to prevent pollution on the site.	✓✓					
	» Confine activities to the demarcated construction site.	✓✓					
	An independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must be appointed by the project proponent prior to the commencement of any authorised activities and will be responsible for monitoring, reviewing and verifying compliance by the Contractor with the environmental specifications of the EMPr and the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation. Accordingly, the ECO will: » Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the EIA.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the conditions of the EA (once issued).	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of all relevant environmental legislation, and ensure compliance therewith.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits issued for the project.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the contents of the EMPr are communicated to the Contractors site staff and that the Site Manager and Contractors are constantly made aware of the contents through ongoing discussion.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
6	» Ensure that compliance with the EMPr is monitored through regular and comprehensive inspection of the site and surrounding areas.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that the Site Manager has input into the review and acceptance of construction methods and method statements.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that activities on site comply with all relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that a removal is ordered of any person(s) and/or equipment responsible for any contravention of the specifications of the EMPr.				-		No removal orders applicable at this stage
	» Ensure that any non-compliance or remedial measures that need to be applied are reported	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

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	» Keep records of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Independently report to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) in terms of compliance with the specifications of the EMPr and conditions of the EA (once issued).	✓✓					
	» Keep records of all reports submitted to DFFE.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	As a general mitigation strategy, the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) should be present for the site preparation and initial clearing activities to ensure the correct demarcation of no-go areas, facilitate environmental induction with construction staff and supervise any flora relocation and faunal rescue activities that may need to take place during the site clearing (i.e. during site establishment, and excavation of foundations).	✓✓					
	The ECO will be supplemented with the EPC Contractor's/Project Company's Environmental Office (EO) who will be located on site on a daily basis and will guide the EPC Contractor's/Project Company's to ensure compliance with the environmental considerations.	✓✓					
	Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment Representative and/or Environmental Officer: The Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Representative, employed by the Contractor, is responsible for managing the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr, and for the compilation of regular (usually weekly) Monitoring Reports. In addition, the SHE must act as liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues and ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager and Contractor. In some instances, a separate Environmental Officer (EO) may be appointed to support this function.	✓✓					
	The Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment Representative and/or Environmental Officer should: » Be well versed in environmental matters.	✓✓					
	» Understand the relevant environmental legislation and processes and the implementation thereof.	✓✓					
	» Understand the hierarchy of Environmental Compliance Reporting, and the implications of Non-Compliance.	✓✓					
	» Know the background of the project and understand the implementation programme.	✓✓					
	» Be able to resolve conflicts and make recommendations on site in terms of the requirements of this specification.	✓✓					
	» Keep accurate and detailed records of all EMPr-related activities on site. The EO shall keep a daily diary for monitoring the site specific activities as per project schedule.	✓✓					
	» Supervise any flora relocation and faunal rescue activities that may need to take place during the site clearing (i.e. during site establishment, and excavation of foundations) and therefore needs the relevant training/ experience. The EO will have overall responsibility for day-to day environmental management and implementation of mitigations.	✓✓					
	» The EO is responsible for reporting to the ECO on the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr and other Project Permits / Authorisations.	✓✓					
	» Ensure or otherwise train and induct all contractor's employees prior to commencement of any works.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that there is daily communication with the Site Manager regarding the monitoring of the site.	✓✓					
	» Compilation of Weekly and Monthly Monitoring Reports to be submitted to the ECO and Site Manager.	✓✓					
	» In addition, the EO/ Environmental Representative must act as project liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues and ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager, ECO and Contractor(s).	✓✓					
	Contractors and Service Providers: It is important that Contractors are aware of the responsibilities in terms of the relevant environmental legislation and the contents of this EMPr. The Contractor must appoint an Internal Environmental Officer (EO) who will be responsible for informing contractor employees and sub-contractors of their environmental obligations in terms of the environmental specifications, and for ensuring that employees are adequately experienced and properly trained in order to execute the works in a manner that will minimise environmental impacts.	✓✓					
6	The Internal Environmental Officer and Contractor's obligations in this regard include the following: » Must be fully knowledgeable on all environmental features of the construction site and the surrounding environment.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents and the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of all the licences and permits issued for the site.	✓✓					
	» Ensure a copy of the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr is easily accessible to all on-site staff members	✓✓					
	» Ensure contractor employees are familiar with the requirements of this EMPr and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the proposed access road.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that prior to commencing any site works, all contractor employees and sub-contractors must have attended environmental awareness training included in the induction training which must provide staff with an appreciation of the project's environmental requirements, and how they are to be implemented.	✓✓					

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	» Ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager and Contractor.	✓✓					
	» Manage the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr, and the compilation of regular (usually weekly) Monitoring Reports.	✓✓					
	» Keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken, including those of the Independent ECO.	✓✓					
	» Inform staff of the environmental issues as deemed necessary by the Independent ECO.	✓✓					
	All contractors (including sub-contractors and staff) and service providers are ultimately responsible for: » Ensuring adherence to the environmental management specifications.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that Method Statements are submitted to the Site Manager (and ECO) for approval before any work is undertaken.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that any instructions issued by the Site Manager on the advice of the ECO are adhered to.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a report is tabled at each site meeting, which will document all incidents that have occurred during the period before the site meeting.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a register is kept in the site office, which lists all transgressions issued by the ECO.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a register of all public complaints is maintained.	✓✓					
	Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will represent the community and assist the Owner, Contractor and the Engineer with communication between them and the community. Inform community regarding the project details, safety precautions and programme.	✓✓					
	Duties and responsibilities of the community liaison officer include: » Be available at the site offices generally between the hours of 07:00 and 09:00 and again from 15:00 until end of working day. Normal working hours will be from 07:00 am till 17:00.	✓✓					
	» Maintain an up-to-date record of potential employees within the community and provide the contractor with copies of this information.	✓✓					
	» To identify, screen and nominate labour from the community in accordance with the Contractor's requirements and determine, in consultation with the Contractor, the needs of local labour for employment and relevant technical training, where applicable.	✓✓					
	» Liaise between Contractor and labour regarding wages and conditions of employment.	✓✓					
	» Communicate daily with the Contractor on labour related issues such as numbers and skills.	✓✓					
	» Identify possible labour disputes, unrest, strikes, etc., in advance and assist in their resolution.	✓✓					
	» Have a good working knowledge of the contents of the contract document regarding labour and training matters.	✓✓					
	» Attend all meetings at which the community and/or labour is represented or discussed.	✓✓					
	» Attend contract site meetings and report on community and labour issues at these meetings.	✓✓					
	» Co-ordinate and assist with the obtaining of information regarding the community's needs (questionnaires, etc.).	✓✓					
	» Inform local labour of their conditions of temporary employment, to ensure their timeous availability and to inform them timeously of when they will be relieved.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that all labour involved in activities when tasks have been set, are fully informed of the principle of task-based work.	✓✓					
	» Attend disciplinary proceedings to ensure that hearings are fair and reasonable.	✓✓					
	» Keep a daily written record of interviews and community liaison.	✓✓					
6	» Arrange venues for training if required.	✓✓					
	» Assist with the training and education of the community regarding the correct usage of the services, where applicable.	✓✓					
	Secure site, working areas and excavations in an appropriate manner.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no activities infringe on identified no-go areas.	✓✓					
	The siting of the construction equipment camp/s must take cognisance of any sensitive areas identified in the BA Report.	✓✓					
	Ensure that vegetation is not unnecessarily cleared or removed during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Restrict the activities and movement of construction workers and vehicles to the immediate construction site and existing access roads.	✓✓					
	Access to adjacent areas to be strictly controlled.	✓✓					
	Any individuals of protected species affected by and observed within the development footprint during construction should be translocated under the supervision of the Contractor's SHE or EO.	✓✓					
	Ensure that rubble, litter, and disused construction materials are appropriately stored (if not removed daily) and then disposed regularly at licensed waste facilities.	✓✓					

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	Appropriate shaping of disturbed areas is essential. To promote successful establishment of vegetation, the slopes must not be steeper than 1(V):5(H) or 1(V):3(H) (depending on engineering input and recommendations). New slopes should resemble/mimic the natural topography of the surrounding area. Where slopes are left steeper than what is recommended for whatever reason, additional measures will be required to prevent soil erosion and to appropriately manage stormwater.	✓✓					
	Stabilizing slope regions and avoiding rocky outcrop areas could potentially limit the impact on the natural environment. Furthermore, rehabilitation of such sensitive microsites can be challenging.	✓✓					
	Reduce and control construction dust through the use of approved dust suppression techniques as and when required (i.e. whenever dust becomes apparent).	✓✓					
	Restrict construction activities to daylight hours in order to negate or reduce the visual impacts associated with lighting.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
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	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
6	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	Ablution or sanitation facilities must not be located within 100m from a watercourse or within the 1:100 year flood.	✓✓					
	Supply adequate weather and vermin proof waste collection bins and skips (covered at minimum with secured netting or shade cloth) at the site where construction is being undertaken. Separate bins should be provided for general and hazardous waste. Provision should be made for separation of waste for recycling.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » An incident reporting system is used to record non-conformances to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» EO and ECO to monitor all construction areas on a continuous basis until all construction is completed. Non-conformances will be immediately reported to the site manager.	✓✓					
	» Monitoring of vegetation clearing during construction (by contractor as part of construction contract).	✓✓					
	» Monitoring of rehabilitated areas quarterly for at least a year following the end of construction (by contractor as part of construction contract).	✓✓					
	In order to minimise impacts on flora, fauna, and ecological processes, the development footprint should be limited to the minimum necessary to accommodate the required infrastructure.	✓✓					

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	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, which must be clearly marked, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation;	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats;	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora; and	✓✓					
	Land clearance must only be undertaken immediately prior to construction activities.	✓✓					
	Retain and augment natural vegetation on all sides of the proposed project.	✓✓					
	During vegetation clearance, methods should be employed to minimise potential harm to fauna species.	✓✓					
	No dumping of litter or vegetation refuse must be allowed on-site. As such it is advised that vegetation cuttings from landscaped areas be carefully collected and disposed of at a separate waste facility	✓✓					
	Prior and during vegetation clearance any larger fauna species noted should be given the opportunity to move away from the construction machinery.	✓✓					
	Floral SCC plants must be monitored to determine integrity of in situ specimens and the health of those that have been relocated.	✓✓					
	Edge effect control needs to be implemented to prevent further degradation and potential loss of floral SCC outside of the proposed disturbance footprint area.	✓✓					
	All RDL plant species that will be lost due to clearing of vegetation must be replaced either during rehabilitation initiatives or through translocation (for those which relocation is a viable option) to suitable habitat surrounding the disturbance footprint. The relocation site will need to be fenced-off (or somehow barricaded) and monitoring of relocated / transplanted species will be essential until it is evident that the species have successfully established.	✓✓					
	The removed vegetation and any soil/sediment or silt removed from the watercourse may be temporarily stockpiled outside of the delineated boundary of the watercourse. The footprint areas of these stockpiles should be kept to a minimum, and may not exceed a height of 2 m. Should the vegetation not be suitable for reinstatement after the construction phase or be alien/invasive vegetation species, all material must be disposed of at a registered garden refuse site and may not be burned or mulched on site.	✓✓					
	Areas to be cleared must be clearly marked on-site to eliminate the potential for unnecessary clearing. No vegetation removal must be allowed outside the designated project development footprint. Restrict construction activity to demarcated areas.	✓✓					
6	Practical phased development and vegetation clearing must be practiced so that cleared areas are not left un-vegetated and vulnerable to erosion for extended periods of time. Where possible work should be restricted to one area at a time.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC.	✓✓					
	Access to adjacent areas to be strictly controlled.	✓✓					
	No harvesting of plants for firewood, medicinal or any other purposes are to be permitted	✓✓					
	No killing and poaching of any wild animal to be allowed. This should be clearly communicated to all employees, including subcontractors.	✓✓					
	Enforce ban on hunting, collecting etc. of all plants and animals or their products.	✓✓					
	No construction activity should occur near to active raptor nests should these be discovered prior to or during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Areas beyond the development footprint should be expressly off limits to construction personnel and construction vehicles and this should be communicated to them.	✓✓					
	If trenches need to be dug for electrical cabling or other purpose, these should not be left open for extended periods of time as fauna may fall in and become trapped in them. Trenches which are standing open should have places where there are soil ramps allowing fauna to escape the trench.	✓✓					
	Any fauna threatened or injured during construction should be removed to safety by a suitably qualified person, or allowed to passively vacate the area.	✓✓					
	Education of employees on the conservation importance of natural areas and fauna must be provided.	✓✓					
	All construction vehicles should adhere to clearly defined and demarcated roads	✓✓					
	No collecting of flora species to be permitted.	✓✓					
	Prior arrangements must be made with the landowners to ensure that livestock and game animals are moved to areas where they cannot be injured by vehicles traversing the area.	✓✓					
	No open fires made by the construction teams are allowable during the construction phase.	✓✓					

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	Level any remaining soil removed from the road area that remained on the surface instead of allowing small stockpiles of soil to remain on the surface.	✓✓					
	Where possible, conduct the construction activities outside of the rainy season and not on days with strong winds blowing.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Contractor's Environmental Officer (EO) to provide supervision and oversight of vegetation clearing activities within sensitive areas such as near the pan.	✓✓					
	» Supervision of all clearing and earthworks.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement an IAP Control and Eradication Programme.	✓✓					
	Avoid creating conditions in which alien plants may become established: » Keep disturbance of indigenous vegetation to a minimum.	✓✓					
	» Rehabilitate disturbed areas as quickly as possible.	✓✓					
	» Do not import soil from areas with alien plants.	✓✓					
	When alien plants are detected, these must be controlled and cleared using the recommended control measures for each species to ensure that the problem is not exacerbated or does not re-occur.	✓✓					
	Eradicate all weeds and alien invasive plants as far as practically possible and ensure that material from invasive plants are adequately destroyed and not further distributed. Continually monitor the re-emergence of these species and manage according to the invasive species management plan.	✓✓					
	Any alien and invasive vegetation removed should be taken to a registered landfill site to prevent the proliferation of alien and invasive species	✓✓					
	The use of herbicides and pesticides and other related horticultural chemicals should be carefully controlled and only applied by personnel adequately certified to apply pesticides and herbicides. It must be ensured that WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard Class 1a (extremely hazardous) or 1b (highly hazardous) are not purchased, stored or used on site along with any other nationally or internationally similarly restricted/banned products.				-		No herbicides use at this stage. If used, a registered PCO must be appointed to apply herbicides.
	To prevent the dispersal of alien seeds, construction vehicles and machinery must be washed regularly and away from any watercourse.	✓✓					
	» On-going monitoring of area by EO during construction.	✓✓					
	» Annual audit of development footprint and immediate surroundings by qualified botanist.				-		NA at this stage, ESCO monitoring on a daily basis.
	» If any alien invasive species are detected then the distribution of these should be mapped (GPS co-ordinates of plants or concentrations of plants), number of individuals (whole site or per unit area), age and/or size classes of plants and aerial cover of plants.	✓✓					
	» The results should be interpreted in terms of the risk posed to sensitive habitats within and surrounding the site.	✓✓					
	» The environmental manager/site agent should be responsible for driving this process.	✓✓					
	Ensure that routine inspections and monitoring of the access road and any instream infrastructure are undertaken to monitor any build-up of debris that will impact on structure integrity or lead to erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, monitoring to determine the establishment of indigenous vegetation and the presence of any alien or invasive plant species.	✓✓					
	It is imperative that all preparatory and foundational construction works be undertaken during the driest period of the year when there is no flow within the watercourses, and thus no diversion of flow would be necessary.	✓✓					
6	The removed vegetation and any soil/sediment or silt removed from the watercourse may be temporarily stockpiled outside of the delineated boundary of the watercourse. The footprint areas of these stockpiles should be kept to a minimum, and may not exceed a height of 2 m. Should the vegetation not be suitable for reinstatement after the construction phase or be alien/invasive vegetation species, all material must be disposed of at a registered garden refuse site and may not be burned or mulched on site.	✓✓					
	The reaches of the EDLs where no activities are planned to occur must be considered no-go areas. These no-go areas can be marked at a maximum distance of 5m upstream and downstream of the proposed access road crossing. This5m buffer area would allow for construction personal, vehicles (if applicable) to enter the watercourse crossing where the road is proposed to be constructed.	✓✓					
	Care must be taken to ensure that no scouring or erosion occurs as a result of the proposed culvert crossing. Installation of riprap or gabion mattresses and/or concrete aprons associated with any culverts.	✓✓					Implementation of stormwater control measures along the access road continued this month
	All construction material (with specific mention of prefabricated culvert structures) must be stockpiled in the laydown area and must only be imported to the construction site when required.	✓✓					
	Machinery/vehicles used to install culvert structures remain on the existing road surface and may not enter the watercourses.	✓✓					

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	No mixed concrete may be deposited outside of the designated construction footprint. As far as possible, concrete mixing should be restricted to the contractor laydown area. Additionally, batter / dagga board mixing trays and impermeable sumps should be provided, onto which any mixed concrete can be deposited while it awaits placing.	✓✓					
	Any concrete potentially spilled outside of the demarcated area must be promptly removed and taken to a suitably licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Ensure that routine inspections and monitoring of any instream infrastructure are undertaken to monitor any build-up of debris that will impact on structure integrity or lead to erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, monitoring to determine the establishment of indigenous vegetation and the presence of any alien or invasive plant species.	✓✓					
	Contractors must be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow if they find sites. All staff should also be familiarised with procedures for dealing with heritage objects/sites.	✓✓					
	Any substantial fossil remains (e.g. vertebrate bones and teeth, shells) encountered during excavation should be reported to ECPHRA for possible mitigation by a professional palaeontologist.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If concentrations of historical and pre-colonial archaeological heritage material and/or human remains (including graves and burials) are uncovered during construction, all work must cease immediately and be reported to ECPHRA so that systematic and professional investigation/excavation can be undertaken. Phase 2 mitigation in the form of test-pitting/sampling or systematic excavations and collections of the pre-colonial shell middens and associated artefacts will then be conducted to establish the contextual status of the sites and possibly remove the archaeological deposit before development activities continue.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses, fossil wood or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible ECO/EO/Environmental Representative should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA, i.e. The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority, as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, at the Proponent's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy) by a suitably qualified palaeontologist.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
6	A chance find procedure must be developed and implemented in the event that archaeological or palaeontological resources are found. In the case where the proposed development activities bring these materials to the surface, work must cease and HWC must be contacted immediately.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Observation of excavation activities by the EO throughout construction phase.	✓✓					
	» Supervision of all clearing and earthworks.	✓✓					
	» Due care taken during earthworks and disturbance of land by all staff and any heritage objects found reported.	✓✓					
	» Appropriate permits obtained from HWC prior to the disturbance or destruction of heritage sites (if required).				-		Noted, no permit requirements at this stage
	» An incident reporting system will be used to record non-conformances to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Implement appropriate dust suppression measures on a regular basis along the gravel access road and on the proposed site.	✓✓					
	Use of dust suppressants on roads and limit development of new roads.	✓✓					
	Appropriate dust suppressant must be applied on all gravel roads associated, exposed areas and stockpiles associated to the project as required to minimise/control airborne dust.	✓✓					
	Speed of construction vehicles must be restricted to 40km/hr on all roads within the site.	✓✓					
	Dust-generating activities or earthworks may need to be rescheduled or the frequency of application of dust control/suppressant increased during periods of high winds if visible dust is blowing toward nearby residences outside the site.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas must be re-vegetated as soon as practicable in line with the progression of construction activities.				-		Noted, rehabilitation (i.e. re-vegetation) has not been undertaken at this stage. Soil levelling and landscaping has been undertaken along sections of the road verges with some re-seeding by hand
	Vehicles and equipment must be maintained in a road-worthy condition at all times.	✓✓					
	All vehicles and containers used for moving waste must encapsulate the waste, which prevents the waste from causing odours and from escaping or blowing around the site. This will also prevent leachate material from spilling out of the containers, which is hazardous.	✓✓					

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	Monitoring must be undertaken to ensure emissions are not exceeding the prescribed levels via the following methods: » Immediate reporting by personnel of any potential or actual issues with nuisance dust or emissions to the Site Manager.	✓✓					
	» A complaints register must be maintained, in which any complaints from residents/the community will be logged, and thereafter complaints will be investigated and, where appropriate, acted upon.	✓✓					
	» Dustfall monitoring at the homesteads along the access road. Measured daily dustfall rates should not exceed the acceptable dustfall standards for residential areas.				-		NA, no homesteads along the access road
	» Annual emissions monitoring campaign (as per conditions of the AEL), by independent contractor, on all engine stacks.				-		NA, no AEL is required or in place
	» Annual emissions reporting (as per conditions of the AEL)				-		NA, see above
	» Once per year a 7-day ambient monitoring campaign at (minimum) 4 fence-line locations using passive sampling techniques. Monitoring of SO2, NO2, CO, and VOCs				-		NA, see above
	Construction method and materials should be carefully considered in view of waste reduction, re-use, and recycling opportunities.	✓✓					
	Construction contractors must provide specific detailed waste management plans to deal with all waste streams.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no litter, refuse, wastes, rubbish, rubble, debris and builders wastes generated on the premises be placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties, and that the waste is disposed of at dumping site as approved by the Council.	✓✓					
	Waste disposal at the construction site must be avoided by separating and trucking out of waste.	✓✓					
	Specific areas must be designated on-site for the temporary management of various waste streams, i.e. general refuse, construction waste (wood and metal scrap), and contaminated waste as required. Location of such areas must seek to minimise the potential for impact on the surrounding environment, including prevention of contaminated runoff, seepage, and vermin control.	✓✓					
	Where practically possible, construction and general wastes on-site must be reused or recycled. Bins and skips must be available on-site for collection, separation, and storage of waste streams (such as wood, metals, general refuse etc.).	✓✓					
	Disposal of waste must be in accordance with relevant legislative requirements, including the use of licensed contractors.	✓✓					
	Uncontaminated waste must be removed at least weekly for disposal, if feasible; other wastes must be removed for recycling/ disposal at an appropriate frequency.	✓✓					
	Hydrocarbon waste must be contained and stored in sealed containers within an appropriately bunded area and clearly labelled.	✓✓					
	Waste must be kept to a minimum and must be transported by approved waste transporters to sites designated for their disposal.	✓✓					
6	No liquid waste, including grey water, may be discharged into any water body or drainage line. All sewage disposal to take place at a registered and operational wastewater treatment works. Slips of disposal to be retained as proof of responsible disposal.	✓✓					
	All liquid wastes should be contained in appropriately sealed vessels/ponds within the footprint of the development, and be disposed of at a designated waste management facility after use.	✓✓					
	Ensure compliance with all national, regional and local legislation with regard to the storage, handling and disposal of hydrocarbons, chemicals, solvents and any other harmful and hazardous substances and materials. The onus is on the Contractor to identify and interpret the applicable legislation. Hazardous waste to be disposed of at a registered landfill site.	✓✓					
	Documentation (waste manifest) must be maintained detailing the quantity, nature, and fate of any regulated waste. Waste disposal records must be available for review at any time.	✓✓					
	SABS approved spill kits to be available and easily accessible.	✓✓					
	Regularly serviced chemical toilet facilities and/or septic tank must be used to ensure appropriate control of sewage.	✓✓					
	Daily inspection of all chemical toilets and septic tanks must be performed by environmental representatives on site.	✓✓					
	In the event where sewage is discharged into the environment, all contaminated vegetation/ rock and soil must be removed immediately and treated as hazardous waste.	✓✓					
	Ensure that the below ground storage of the septic tank can withstand the external forces of the surrounding pressure. The area above the tank must be demarcated to prevent any vehicles or heavy machinery from driving around the tank.	✓✓					A conservancy tank is utilised at the site office/camp, not septic tanks
	Under no circumstances may waste be burnt on site.	✓✓					
	Where a registered waste site is not available close to the construction site, provide a method statement with regard to waste management.	✓✓					
	Waste manifests must be provided for all waste streams generated on site, and must be kept on site.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Implement an integrated waste management approach that is based on waste minimisation and incorporates reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal where appropriate. Where solid waste is disposed of, such disposal shall only occur at a landfill licensed in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
	Upon the completion of construction, the area must be cleared of potentially polluting materials. Spoil stockpiles must also be removed and appropriately disposed of or the materials re-used for an appropriate purpose.				-		Noted, construction is not yet completed
	Upon the completion of construction, all sanitation facilities (including chemical toilets) must be removed, as well as the associated waste to be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site.				-		Noted, construction is not yet completed
	Litter generated by the construction crew must be collected in rubbish bins and disposed of weekly, or at an appropriate frequency, at registered waste disposal sites.	✓✓					
	All building rubble, solid and liquid waste etc. generated during the construction activities must be disposed of as necessary at an appropriately licensed refuse facility.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no refuse wastes are burnt on the premises or on surrounding premises. No fires will be allowed on site.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no litter, refuse, wastes, rubbish, rubble, debris and builders wastes generated on the premises be placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties during or after the construction period of the project and that the waste is disposed of at dumping site as approved by the Council.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Observation and supervision of waste management practices throughout construction phase.	✓✓					
	» Waste collection will be monitored on a regular basis.	✓✓					
	» Waste documentation completed.	✓✓					
	» Proof of disposal of sewage at an appropriate wastewater treatment works.	✓✓					
	Method Statements must be compiled for all activities which affect any aspect of the environment and should be applied consistently to all activities. Specific areas to be addressed in the method statement: pre, during and post construction include: » Site establishment (which explains all activities from induction training to offloading, construction sequence for site establishment and the different amenities and to be established etc. Including a site camp plan indicating all of these).	✓✓					
	» Preparation of the site (i.e. clearing vegetation, compacting soils and removing existing infrastructure and waste).	✓✓					
	» Soil management/stockpiling and erosion control.	✓✓					
6	» Excavations and backfilling procedure.	✓✓					
	» Stipulate norms and standards for water supply and usage (i.e.: comply strictly to licence and legislation requirements and restrictions).	✓✓					
	» Storm water method statement.	✓✓					
	» Ablution facilities (placement, maintenance, management and servicing).	✓✓					
	Solid Waste Management: - Description of the waste storage facilities (on site and accumulative). - Placement of waste stored (on site and accumulative). - Management and collection of waste process. - Recycle, re-use and removal process and procedure.	✓✓					
	Liquid waste management: » Design, establish, maintain and operate suitable pollution control facilities necessary to prevent discharge of water containing polluting matter or visible suspended materials into the surrounding environment. Should grey water (i.e. water from basins, showers, baths, kitchen sinks etc.) need to be disposed of, link into an existing facility where possible. Where no facilities are available, grey water runoff must be controlled to ensure no seepage into the surrounding environment occurs.	✓✓					
	Dust and noise pollution: - Describe the necessary measures to ensure that noise from construction activities is maintained within lawfully acceptable levels. - Procedure to control dust at all times on the site, access roads and spoil sites (dust control shall be sufficient so as not to have significant impacts in terms of the biophysical and social environments). These impacts include visual pollution, decreased safety due to reduced visibility, negative effects on human health and the ecology due to dust particle accumulation.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Hazardous substance storage (ensure compliance with all national, regional and local legislation with regard to the storage of oils, fuels, lubricants, solvents, wood treatments, bitumen, cement, pesticides and any other harmful and hazardous substances and materials. South African National Standards apply). - Lists of all potentially hazardous substances to be used. - Appropriate handling, storage and disposal procedures. - Prevention protocol of accidental contamination of soil at storage and handling areas. - All storage areas, (i.e. for harmful substances appropriately bunded with a suitable collection point for accidental spills must be implemented and drip trays underneath dispensing mechanisms including leaking engines/machinery). - Fire prevention and management measures on site.	✓✓					
	» Fauna and flora protection process on and off site (i.e. removal to reintroduction or replanting, if necessary). - Rehabilitation, re-vegetation process and bush clearing.	✓✓					
	» Incident and accident reporting protocol.	✓✓					
	» General administration.	✓✓					
	» Designate access road and the protocols while roads are in use.	✓✓					
	» Requirements on gate control protocols.	✓✓					
	The Contractor may not commence the activity covered by the Method Statement until it has been approved by the Site Manager (with input from the ECO), except in the case of emergency activities and then only with the consent of the Site Manager. Approval of the Method Statement will not absolve the Contractor from their obligations or responsibilities in terms of their contract. Failure to submit a method statement may result in suspension of the activity concerned until such time as a method statement has been submitted and approved.	✓✓					
	The Contractors obligations in this regard include the following: » All Employees must have a basic understanding of the key environmental features of the construction site and the surrounding environment. This includes the discussion/explanation of site environmental matters during toolbox talks.	✓✓					
	» The content and requirements of Method Statements are to be clearly explained to all plant operators and general workers. All staff acting in a supervisory capacity are to have copies of the relevant Method Statements and be aware of the contents thereof.	✓✓					
6	» Ensuring that a copy of the EMPr is readily available on-site, and that all senior site staff are aware of the location and have access to the document. Senior site staff will be familiar with the requirements of the EMPr and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the access road.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that, prior to commencing any site works, all employees and sub-contractors have attended an Environmental Awareness Training session. The training session must provide the site staff with an appreciation of the project's environmental requirements, and how they are to be implemented. - Records must be kept of those that have completed the relevant training. - Training should be done either in a written or verbal format but must be appropriate for the receiving audience. - Refresher sessions must be held to ensure the contractor staff are aware of their environmental obligations as practically possible.	✓✓					
	» All sub-contractors must have a copy of the EMPr and sign a declaration/ acknowledgement that they are aware and familiar with the contents and requirements of the EMPr and that they will conduct work in such a manner as to ensure compliance with the requirements of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Contractors and main sub-contractors should have a basic training in the identification of archaeological sites/objects, and protected flora and fauna that may be encountered on the site.	✓✓					
	» Awareness of any other environmental matters, which are deemed to be necessary by the ECO.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that employee information posters, outlining the environmental "do's" and "don'ts" (as per the environmental awareness training course) are erected at prominent locations throughout the site.	✓✓					
	The EO, in consultation with the contractor, shall ensure that all construction workers receive an induction presentation, as well as on-going environmental education and awareness, on the importance and implications of the EMPr and the environmental requirements it prescribes. The presentation shall be conducted, as far as is possible, in the employees' language of choice. The contractor should provide a translator from their staff for the purpose of translating should this be necessary.	✓✓					
	As a minimum, induction training should include: » Explanation of the importance of complying with the EMPr;	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	» Explanation of the importance of complying with the Environmental Authorisation; » Discussion of the potential environmental impacts of construction activities; » Awareness regarding sensitivities on the site, including sensitive plant species (including the use of visual aids and on-site identification); » The benefits of improved personal performance; » Employees' roles and responsibilities, including emergency preparedness (this should be combined with this induction, but presented by the contractor's Health and Safety Representative); » Explanation of the mitigation measures that must be implemented when carrying out their activities; and » Explanation of the specifics of this EMPr and its specification (no-go areas, etc.).						
	Environmental Awareness Training must take the form of an on-site talk and demonstration by the EO/ECO before the commencement of site establishment and construction on site. The education/awareness programme should be aimed at all levels of management and construction workers within the contractor team.	✓✓					
	A record of attendance of this training must be maintained by the EO/ECO on site. Proof of awareness training should be kept on record. Environmental induction training must be presented to all persons who are to work on the site – be it for short or long durations; Contractor's or Engineer's staff; administrative or site staff; sub-contractors or visitors to site.	✓✓					
	This induction training should be undertaken by the Contractor's Environmental Officer and should include discussing Wolf Wind Power (RF) (Pty) Ltd's environmental policy and values, the function of the EMPr and Contract Specifications and the importance and reasons for compliance to these. The induction training must highlight overall do's and don'ts on site and clarify the repercussions of not complying with these.	✓✓					
	The non-conformance reporting system must be explained during the induction as well. Opportunity for questions and clarifications must form part of this training.	✓✓					
	Toolbox talks should be held on a scheduled and regular basis (at least twice a month) where foremen, environmental and safety representatives of different components of the works and sub-consultants hold talks relating to environmental practices and safety awareness on site. These talks should also include discussions on possible common incidents occurring on site and ones recommended by the on-site EO and the prevention of reoccurrence thereof. Records of attendance and the awareness talk subject must be kept on file.	✓✓					
6	A monitoring programme must be in place not only to ensure conformance with the EMPr, but also to monitor any environmental issues and impacts which have not been accounted for in the EMPr that are, or could result in significant environmental impacts for which corrective action is required.	✓✓					
	The period and frequency of monitoring will be stipulated by the Environmental Authorisation (once issued). Where this is not clearly dictated, the Developer will determine and stipulate the period and frequency of monitoring required in consultation with relevant stakeholders and authorities. The Technical Director/ Project Manager will ensure that the monitoring is conducted and reported.	✓✓					
	The aim of the monitoring and auditing process would be to monitor the implementation of the specified environmental specifications, in order to: » Monitor and audit compliance with the prescriptive and procedural terms of the environmental specifications;	✓✓					
	» Ensure adequate and appropriate interventions to address non-compliance;	✓✓					
	» Ensure adequate and appropriate interventions to address environmental degradation;	✓✓					
	» Provide a mechanism for the lodging and resolution of public complaints;	✓✓					
	» Ensure appropriate and adequate record keeping related to environmental compliance;	✓✓					
	» Determine the effectiveness of the environmental specifications and recommend the requisite changes and updates based on audit outcomes, in order to enhance the efficacy of environmental management on site; and	✓✓					
	» Aid in communication and feedback to authorities and stakeholders.	✓✓					
	All supervisory staff including Foremen, Engineers, and the ECO must be provided the means to be able to submit non-conformance reports to the Site Manager. Non-conformance reports will describe, in detail, the cause, nature and effects of any environmental non-conformance by the Contractor.	✓✓					
	The non-conformance report will be updated on completion of the corrective measures indicated on the finding sheet. The report must indicate that the remediation measures have been implemented timeously and that the non-conformance can be closed-out to the satisfaction of the Site Manager and ECO.	✓✓					
	A monitoring report will be compiled by the ECO on a monthly basis and must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring at DFFE for their records. This report should include details of the activities undertaken in the reporting period, any non-conformances or incidents recorded, corrective action required, and details of those non-conformances or incidents which have been closed out. The contractor must ensure that all waste manifests are provided to the ECO on a monthly basis in order to inform and update the DFFE regarding waste related activities.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The holder of the Environmental Authorisation must, for the period during which the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the DFFE.	✓✓					
	An environmental internal audit must be conducted and submitted every 3 months and an external audit must be conducted once a year. An annual audit report must be compiled and submitted to DFFE until the completion of the construction and rehabilitation. This report must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions and the requirements of the EMPr.	✓✓					ESCO and ECO undertaking monthly audits
	A final environmental audit report must be compiled by an independent auditor and be submitted to DFFE upon completion of the construction and rehabilitation activities. The report must be submitted within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities. This report must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions and the requirements of the EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
Operational and Decommissioning Phases							
7	N/A				-		Not yet applicable at this stage of the project

Summary calculation					
283	0	0	16	0	**299** (total no. of conditions)
283	0	0	16	0	**283** (audited), **16** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(283x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (283x2) x100
EMPr Compliance					**100%**

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October 2025

ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV 90km Overhead Powerline, Eastern Cape Province

October 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

October 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisation and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

03 November 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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Observations and recommendations are the result of practices and conditions observed and information made available to us in various forms at the time of our site visits. They do not purport to refer to or guarantee compliance with local or government regulations which may be applicable to such practices and conditions. This report should not be considered a definitive listing of all existing risks nor an absolute solution to all indicated risks, or hazards present from time to time in the Client Organisation. The report should always be considered in its entirety; individual sentences, paragraphs or sections of the report should not be used in isolation.

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV 90km Overhead Powerline
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	00
DATE	03/11/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	03/11/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	TBC	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	03 November 2025	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	03 November 2025	Electronic
Tarryn Frankland	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	03 November 2025	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	03 November 2025	Electronic
Queen Mothiba	DFFE (Environment Impact & Pollution Directorate)	TBC	Electronic

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the new Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV Overhead Powerline Line ("**OHPL**") in the Eastern Cape Province which includes the extension of the three existing substations, namely Wolf Substation ("**SS**"), Skilpad SS and Grassridge SS. The purpose of this project is to connect the OHPL with another authorised infrastructure development project, namely the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**), to the national electricity grid. The route of the OHPL traverses for 90km from Grassridge SS located on the Uitenhage farms approximately 35km north of the Gqeberha Central Business District ("**CBD**") to Wolf SS situated approximately 3km to the south of the small village station of Kleinpoort which is approximately 7km south-east of Wolwefontein along the R75 main tar road.

The ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EA"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

This report provides insight into the overall compliance performance and a summary of any environmental challenges or opportunities, along with potential environmental risks through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) EA with ref no. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515
b) Generic EMPrs for the OHPL and Substations
c) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework
d) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the OHPL project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the project

Project name	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPrs	Date
Construction of a New Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132KV Overhead Transmission Line near Kariega and Kirkwood, Eastern Cape Province	14/12/16/3/3/1/2515	02 Sep 2022	Generic OHPL EMPr (Zutari, 2022) & Generic Substation Infrastructure EMPr (Zutari, 2022)	Jun 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) *Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and*
b) *Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.*

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in September 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken between 22nd and 23rd October 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~17.5 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
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Tel	+27 21 702 2884
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Professional body registration	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("**SACNASP**") Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa ("**EAPASA**")
Affiliations	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa ("**IAIAsa**") Southern African Society of Aquatic Scientists ("**SASAqS**") Zoological Society of Southern Africa ("**ZSSA**")
Qualifications	MSc, BSc (Hons), BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

From project inception Optipower had originally been contracted by Murray and Roberts to construct the 90km OHPL however a full transition and handover of the responsibility to Concor was undertaken between April and May 2025 due to Murray and Roberts ceasing to operate and function as a business. The ESCO continues to provide weekly updates of the progress of activities on site. Construction work activities underway during on the OHPL during October 2025 included the following:

- Excavations including breaking of rock for foundations on the Grassridge-Skilpad ("**CR**") OHPL
- Concrete pouring on the CR OHPL
- Pulling of pilot wire on the CR OHPL
- Stringing of tiger conductors on the CR OHPL
- Regulation and crimping of conductors on the CR OHPL
- Regulation of OPGW on the CR OHPL
- Planting of poles and backfilling on the CR OHPL
- Installation and backfilling of stays on the CR OHPL
- Tightening of stays on the CR OHPL
- Installation of bird diverters on the CR OHPL
- Housekeeping on the CR OHPL

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in October 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas are provided at the contractor's main site offices/laydown area for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to licensed waste facilities. There are dedicated waste storage areas including wheelie bins and general waste skips available at the Mayogi laydown area (**Photo 3b**). There are currently two (2) general waste skips and a recycling storage area for cans, cardboard and plastic available. A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. [1]12m³ general waste was disposed of in October 2025 with no recycled waste this month. Where applicable, any cleared alien vegetation remaining stockpiled on parts of the servitude or around the site must be treated as waste and disposed of at a registered licensed landfill.

4.2 Hazardous waste

A 6m³ hazardous waste skip is located at the Mayogi laydown area which is serviced by a waste service provider, Oricol. [2]No (0m³) hazardous waste was disposed of in October 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

At this stage there are three (3) service providers that service mobile ablution facilities on the OHPL. These include Ziminathi and SnJ who dispose the sewage at the Kerkoot Moses Mabida disposal facility, Kholosa who dispose at the Ikhwezi Municipality disposal facility and Randispace disposes who dispose at the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality facility. Ablution facilities are serviced three times a week to accommodate the progress of works along the OHPL. Ablution facilities at the RedRocket site office block are connected to a conservancy tank which is emptied and disposed of at the Jansenville Wastewater Treatment Plant ("**WTP**"), as and when required. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in October 2025 amounted to [3]14 060L. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the laydown areas and working areas to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits are available at each site where work activities are underway. The various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring such as access control, locked gates, oil spill kits, drip trays and barricading were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspection.

[1, 2, 3] Total combined monthly amount / volume for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Bird flight diverters were delivered to site at the end of April 2025 and fitment to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the SW OHPL commenced promptly at the end of April. The ECO recommends that fitment of the devices continues, as and when required, on completed sections of the CR OHPL (when strung) as well diverters being re-fitted to the damaged OPGW on the SW OHPL section. Prompt fitment will minimise potential collisions with powerline infrastructure by susceptible bird species and resultant higher bird mortality rates.

Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR. As per the EMPr, alien invasive plant ("**AIP**") species, mostly *Opuntia* (prickly pear) species, must be manually removed and destroyed by being discarded as waste at a recognised licensed landfill. The contractor is not permitted to mulch or compost AIPs or to bury or dump such anywhere on site. Burning of cleared AIPs on site is also not permitted, any burning is required to be undertaken at a landfill site. The Contractor transported cleared, stockpiled alien vegetation to a landfill site during November 2024 where an estimated 65 000kg was disposed of at the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality's Wate Management Division. This quantity will need to be updated once the more recent removal and disposal between the last quarter of 2025 has been completed.

Bush-clearing between CR13 and CR19 was undertaken in August 2025 where the cleared vegetation consisted predominantly of listed AIPs including *Acacia cyclops, Melia azederach* and *Datura ferox*. The Contractor initially felled and scraped both indigenous and alien vegetation into heaps around the edges of the tower footprint areas. Similarly, bush-clearing undertaken between CR99 and CR110 was not carried out in accordance with the EMPr and Eskom specifications given that prickly pears had not been cut and removed with indigenous vegetation felled and scraped into heaps around the edges of the tower footprint areas. Vegetation mulching was then undertaken on several of the OHPL sections in September 2025 and it was observed this month that heaps of stockpiled AIPs were in the process of being collected and disposed of off-site (See **Photos' 1a, 2a** and **7a**). The vegetation management concern raised by the ECO at the end of August 2025 has been closed out this month however repeat concerns may be raised if vegetation management becomes an issue again.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no. 27/2/2/N240/3/3 is available for the construction and operation of the 132kV OHPL within the regulated area of a watercourse as per section 21(i) of the NWA i.e. "*altering the bed, banks, course, or characteristics of a watercourse*". This GA has relevance and applies primarily to stringing activity along the OHPL where pilot cables have been and will continue to be either pulled manually on foot across drainage lines / watercourses and also to allow for vehicles to traverse across existing roads through ephemeral/episodic watercourses.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is comprised of large rocks and boulders in some locations, is separately stockpiled and as and where required, is being shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas. Due to strength test failures for several of the OHPL tower foundations due to the nature of the *in-situ* original soil material, suitable G5 material has previously been imported and used for backfilling purposes leaving behind a soil excess at approximately 60 tower positions from Grassridge Substation. An example of leftover soil stockpiles observed this month are the recent excavations undertaken at tower CR21 (**Photo 4a**) and the recent dismantlement of previously deviated towers CR18 and CR19R (**Photo 5a**) for re-assembly within the 100m corridor. Any excess of the original subsoil material can be appropriately spread over and around the tower stay anchors and/or used for the repair/rehabilitation of damaged access roads traversing the farm properties. Any excess (unwanted) imported G5 material should be removed as part of rehabilitation.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Access Roads

Existing farm access roads are all traversable and remain in a general good condition with little to no erosion observed during the audit. The cleared access route along the servitude centre line is also accessible with 4x4 vehicles with the exception of a few spans between tower positions which are situated between steep ridges. Damage to a few sections of farm roads as a result of heavier vehicles getting stuck during wet conditions is typically only minor which should be addressed as part of ongoing repairs and rehabilitation until project completion and final handover. Where access roads traverse steeper terrain, erosion control earth berms should be appropriately designed and implemented in terms of height, width, spacing, material type and compaction. The Eskom Guidelines provide specifications for erosion control berms on access roads.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates during stringing activities continue to be implemented. Gates are opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit and communicated via a project-specific WhatsApp Group to keep track of persons opening and closing gates correctly. Barricading should continue to be maintained around any and all open excavations to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and subsequent landowner conflict and damage claims. Regular inspections and weekly reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

As the current OHPL contractor, Concor is utilising existing buildings for a site office based in Kleinpoort. In terms of the material laydown area, a previously disturbed area called Mayogi near the Daniell Cheetah Project

adjacent to the main R75 tar road is being used. The other previous laydown area in Wolwefontein has been vacated with all materials and containers relocated to the Mayogi site.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the OHPL contractor during October 2025 focussed on topics including Project Code of Conduct, Water Conservation, Wildlife in the Workplace, Chemicals Four Route of Entry, Eye Damage caused by Sunlight, Fuel Storage, Fatigue Management and Dust in the Workplace.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during October 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. No NCRs were recorded for the month of October 2025. The ECO NCR register is provided below (**Table 3**).

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date

NCR No.	Issue Date	NCR Description	Recommended Corrective Action for NCR Closure	Corrective Action(s) Taken	Status	NCR Closure Date
1	02 April 2025	Delayed fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Prioritise the fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Bird diverters were ordered, delivered to site with installation commencing at the end of April 2025	Closed	30 April 2025

12 REHABILITATION

Natural rehabilitation and vegetation re-growth along the OHPL servitude, aided by rainfall, is evident in many areas where stringing has been completed, primarily the SW line but also along sections of the CR line. Excavated topsoil and subsoil has generally been backfilled, shaped and levelled over the tower foundation and guy anchor excavations to match the surrounding topography as construction activities have been completed in sequence. Less re-growth can be observed in several areas where construction disturbances have been more recent and there is some damage to farm roads as a result of heavier vehicles getting stuck during wet conditions. Ongoing monitoring is recommended until completion of construction.

In terms of the EMPr areas disturbed by construction activities are subject to landscaping and rehabilitation with all excess spoil and waste materials required to be disposed of at a registered waste facility. Spreading and levelling of original subsoil, topsoil and small rocks around the tower foundations and stays is recommended however any leftover construction building materials such as sand or aggregate should be removed for re-use elsewhere or disposed of. An EMPr guideline for vegetation coverage one (1) year after completion of construction is at least 90% coverage with no remaining bare areas greater than $5m^2$. As part of the rehabilitation phase prior to handover of the OHPL to Eskom, inspections of the condition of the environment will be undertaken including aspects such as the state of servitude access roads, tower sites, servitude gates and vegetation to ascertain if rehabilitation measures, as and where required, have been carried out satisfactorily in terms of the EMPr. Unless authorised to remain in perpetuity by the GA, any temporary watercourse crossings should be removed as part of rehabilitation.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit between 22nd and 23rd October 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EA and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management
    viii. Environmental awareness
    ix. Rehabilitation
    x. Record-keeping and document control
- Documentation review. This included:
    i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements
    ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings
    iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented
    iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification
- Audit Report compilation. This included:
    i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
    ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;
ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and
iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not Auditable/Audited** (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable.

No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify

potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;
ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;
iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;
iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;
v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of four hundred and fifty-six (**456**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, three hundred and seventy-nine (**379**) are **compliant,** zero (**0**) are **non-compliant**, two (**2**) are **partially-compliant**, seventy (**70**) were **not audited/applicable** and five (**5**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

18.1 Major improvements required

None.

18.2 Minor improvements required

The **NC** audit finding raised by the ECO in November 2024 in terms of condition 5 of the 90km OHPL EA related to three (3) deviated OHPL sections beyond the 100m corridor remains as a **PC** finding this month on the basis

that several deviated towers (CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R) are currently in the process of being dismantled and relocated to within the 100m corridor (**Photo 5a**). Bush-clearing and excavations between CR13 and CR20R was undertaken between August and September 2025 with removal of strung conductors (**Photo 6a**) and tower dismantlement and relocation underway this month (See **Photo 8a**). Soil levelling and landscaping, for example at tower CR21 (See **Photo 4a**) and around dismantled tower positions, for example CR18 and CR19R (See **Photo 5a**), will also need to be undertaken at the appropriate time.

In terms of the state of rehabilitation around deviated towers' SW154B, SW154A SW165 and SW164A, the towers have been relocated with passive rehabilitation currently underway. The contractor is in the process of appointing a contractor to undertake re-seeding of the disturbed ground surfaces around the four deviated SW towers to ensure the original natural vegetation cover is reinstated as closely as possible to the surrounding vegetation. Re-seeding may also be necessary for the eight deviated CR towers such as CR18 and CR19 (See **Photo 5a**). It was indicated by the authority that rehabilitation progress by way of reviewing the successive environmental monitoring reports would be undertaken and that a site inspection may follow in the future. The ECO commends the actions taken thus far to address the issue and the timeframe in terms of when the finding can be closed out and rated as **C** can be addressed when sufficient rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage has been completed.

Although not yet audit findings, the other ECO concern as reported in previous months remain a concern this month and is repeated below:

- Up until this stage the method used to dismantle many of the remnant/protruding sections of the timber pylon structures from the timber 132kV OHPL on the Eskom servitude properties is incomplete and unsatisfactory at many locations. It is recommended that this is rectified by cutting all the protruding timber pole sections flush, neatly, level and as close to the ground as possible and remove all hardware including the poles from the servitude.

If the abovementioned concerns are not appropriately addressed and continue to be identified in future audits, they may be raised as either an audit finding, an NCR, or both where major rather than improvements will be required.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **99.7%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EA and EMPrs (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the October 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EA and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV 90km OHPL, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**90km OHPL EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	30	**1**	0	15	5	(96.8%)
2	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substations** (dated June 2022)	349	**1**	0	55	0	(99.7%)
	Overall total no. conditions	379	2	0	70	5	**456**
	Audited conditions	**379**	**2**	-	-	-	**762** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	758	2	-	-	-	**760** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[(758+2+0)] / 762} x100					**99.7%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	83.11%	0.44%	0%	15.35%	1.10%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue with the relocation of the remaining OHPL tower deviations (CR12 to CR20) back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage including re-seeding of exposed/disturbed ground surfaces.
- Cut the protruding/remnant 132kV timber poles sections flush, neatly, level and as close to the ground as possible.
- Ensure all alien invasive vegetation within the OHPL footprint is removed and disposed of at a landfill site.
- When and where applicable, ensure all heaps of cut and cleared indigenous vegetation is mulched and spread around the tower footprints.
- Continue to install bird diverters/flappers and perches, as and when required, on the OPGW/earth wires and towers to the full length of the 90km OHPL (See EA condition 36), as recommended by the avifauna specialist and as per the Eskom Distribution Standards referred to in the EMPr.
- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.

- Continue with the implementation of appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required.
- Based on the OHPL EMPr where it is recommended that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware, it may be appropriate to confirm with the avian specialist and Eskom if bird perches are required for this OHPL.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase of the project (construction), it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EA, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities. Notwithstanding the above, there are specific improvements and actions which are still required in terms of the tower deviations related to the 90km OPHL. Close out from partially compliant to full compliance will be addressed once sufficient rehabilitation has been undertaken.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	*Suggested Due Date by ECO	Proposed Corrective Action(s)	Action Status	Closure status
003	20 Nov 2024	OHPL tower deviations beyond the approved 100m corridor	Within ~3 months (end June 2025)	Relocate the OHPL tower deviations back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage	Relocation of several of the deviated towers (SW154A, SW154B, SW164A & SW165) to within the 100m corridor was done in May 2025. Relocation of CR13 to CR20R is yet to be undertaken although bush-clearing was done in July 2025 and excavations are currently underway, having commenced in August 2025. Ongoing monitoring will continue until completion, including rehabilitation monitoring	Open
004	19 Jun 2025	There are remnants / protruding sections of the dismantled timber pylon structures (from the previous 132kV OHPL) on the Eskom servitude properties which represents incomplete and unsatisfactory dismantlement	Within ~3 months (end Sep 2025)	Use appropriate method and tools to fully cut and remove the timber pylon pole structures	Pending – to be confirmed	Open

**The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site*

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action(s) Taken	Outcome	Closure status
001	25 Apr 2023	Discovery of marked and unmarked graves along the 90km OHPL route	17 May 2023	Contact made with heritage specialist. Portion of OHPL which was traversing the grave site area were relocated withing the assessed corridor to avoid any potential conflict	Discovered graves will not be traversed during construction and any disturbance will potentially be avoided	End Jun 2023
002	02 Apr 2025	Delayed fitment of bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Within ~1 month (start May 2025)	Prioritise the fitment of the bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Fitment of bird diverters commenced at the end of April 2025	30 Apr 2025
005	03 Sep 2025	Vegetation management was a concern in terms of incomplete bush-clearing in several areas on both the CR and SW line as well as AIPs not being cleared and removed from several tower footprints on the CR line, namely between CR12 and CR20 and CR99 and CR110	Within ~2 months (end Oct 2025)	- Remove all AIPs from the tower footprints and dispose of at landfill site - Mulch and / or chip and spread cleared indigenous vegetation more evenly around the tower footprints	Vegetation mulching was done on several of the OHPL sections last month and it was observed this month that AIPs were in the process of being collected and disposed of off-site (See Photos' 1a and 7a). On that basis the concern is now closed out. Repeat concerns may be raised if vegetation management becomes an issue again	30 Oct 2025

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Audit observations along the 90km OHPL

Photo 1a: Invasive prickly pears in the process of being removed between CR99 to CR112 for disposal at a landfill site. Bushclearing was undertaken in the previous month including the ~4-6m centre line for access and stringing purposes. A mulcher was used to mulch the vegetation which will decompose *in-situ* to form part of the soil organic matter

Photo 2a: Excavations between towers' CR99 and CR112. Tower assembly will commence once the concrete foundations are completed

Photo 3a: A delay in regulating and stringing activity was experienced due to high wind conditions on the day of the audit site visit. CR63 is the tower on the left hand side in the photo above

Photo 4a: Excavations have been undertaken at tower CR21. Tower assembly will commence once concrete foundations are completed

Photo 5a: The deviated towers CR18 and CR19R have been dismantled for re-assembly within the 100m corridor. Soil levelling and landscaping as part of rehabilitation is still to be undertaken

Photo 6a: Stringing station at tower CR16 where the previously strung conductors are in the process of being un-strung prior to dismantlement of the deviated towers (CR13 to CR17)

Photo 7a: The cleared vegetation which comprised of alien species (*Acacia cyclops*) which had been pushed into heaps at CR13 has been removed from the servitude and disposed of at a landfill site

Photo 8a: Conductor stringing was undertaken between tower CR12 (centre of photo above) and CR13 on 21 October 2025 several day before the audit site visit

Photo Series B: Audit observations at the Mayogi site office / laydown area

Photo 1b: Neat storage and housekeeping at the Mayogi laydown area. No spills or litter issues observed during the audit

Photo 2b: Storage of hazardous chemicals on a bunded platform as well as within an aerated, locked cage facility

Photo 3b: General and hazardous waste skips available at the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 4b: Used components from the timber 132kV line which is being dismantled are being stored at the Mayogi laydown area. An Eskom sub-contractor collected some of the used conductor cables in October 2025. The glass insulators, timber poles and all other dismantled hardware also needs to be removed

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Sep 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV transmission power line and associated infrastructure within Ward 53 of the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality and Ward 7 and 8 of the Sundays River Valley Municipality near Kariega and Kirkwood, Eastern Cape Province, is approved as per the geographic coordinates cited in the table in the EA.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this Environmental Authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further Environmental Authorisation in terms of the regulations.		✓				Three (3) deviated sections of the OHPL beyond the 100m corridor were identified for several towers; namely SW164A, SW165, SW154A, SW154B, CR13, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R. In terms of the status of rehabilitation this month, deviated towers' SW154B, SW154A SW165, SW164A and CR13 have been relocated within the 100m corridor with passive rehabilitation currently underway. The contractor is in the process of appointing a contractor to undertake re-seeding of the disturbed ground surfaces around the four deviated SW towers to ensure the original natural vegetation cover is reinstated as closely as possible to the surrounding vegetation. Re-seeding may also be necessary for the eight deviated CR towers. The ECO commends the actions taken thus far to address the issue and the timeframe in terms of when the finding can be closed out and rated as **C** can be addressed when sufficient rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage has been completed. Monitoring of rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage will continue and once complete, the finding can be fully closed out.
6	The holder of the authorisation must notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place				-		Noted, NA at this stage
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of issue of this Authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
9	Commencement with one activity listed in terms of this authorisation constitutes commencement of all authorised activities.					-	Noted
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
10	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
11.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
11.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
11.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
11.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.						
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
13	The layout map attached as Appendix 7 of the final BAR dated 14 June 2022 is hereby approved.					-	Noted
14	The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) submitted as part of the BAR dated 14 June 2022 is approved and must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
15	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
16	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
17	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the basic assessment be discovered.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
18	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 25 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
19	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
20	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
21	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
22	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
MONITORING							
23	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
23.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
23.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
23.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
23.4	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.	✓✓					
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
24	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
25	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
26	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
27	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
28	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
29	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
30	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
31	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
32	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
33	The footprint of the development must be limited to the areas required for actual construction works and operational activities.	✓✓					
34	Should any archaeological sites, artefacts, palaeontological fossils or grave be exposed during construction work, work in the immediate vicinity of the find must be stopped, the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) must be informed and the services of an accredited heritage professional obtained for an assessment of the heritage resources.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological resources or graves discovered at this stage
35	All declared aliens must be identified and managed in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983).	✓✓					The clearing of alien vegetation is observed to have been undertaken within the construction footprints during bush-clearing. The removal and disposal of cleared vegetation off site to a landfill commenced in November 2024 and is continuing to take place, as and when required.
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors, as recommended by the ecological specialist.	✓✓					Bird flight diverters were delivered to site at the end of April 2025 and fitment to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the SW OHPL commenced promptly at the end of April. The ECO recommends that fitment of the devices continues, as and when required, on completed sections of the CR OHPL (when strung) as well diverters being re-fitted to the damaged OPGW on the SW OHPL section. Prompt fitment will minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline infrastructure resulting in higher mortality rates.
37	No exotic plants must be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area must be utilised.				-		Noted, no exotic plants identified as being used for rehabilitation
38	Construction must include design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	✓✓					No signs of major erosion due to stormwater run-off along farm access roads and around tower footprints observed this month

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
39	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
40	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
GENERAL							
41	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
41.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
41.2	to anyone on request; and				-		
41.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					EA holder website does makes provision
42	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
30	1	0	15	5	**51** (total no. of conditions)
30	1	0	-	-	**31** (audited) **20** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(30x2)+(0x1)+(1x0)] / (31x2) x100
EA Compliance					**96.8%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	Roles and responsibilities						
	Developer's Project Manager (DPM) The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMPr and any conditions of approval from the competent authority (CA). Where required, an environmental control officer (ECO) must be contracted by the Project Developer to objectively monitor the implementation of the EMPr according to relevant environmental legislation, and the conditions of the environmental authorisation (EA). The Project Developer is further responsible for providing and giving mandate to enable the ECO to perform responsibilities, and he must ensure that the ECO is integrated as part of the project team while remaining independent.	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA; Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Developer and its Contractor(s); Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Monitor the implementation of the EMPr throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMPr implementation; and Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation	✓✓					
	Developer Site Supervisor (DSS) The DSS reports directly to the DPM, oversees site works, liaises with the contractor(s) and the ECO. The DSS is responsible for the day to day implementation of the EMPr and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Ensure that all contractors identify a contractor's Environmental Officer (cEO); Must be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA. Oversees site works, liaison with Contractor, DPM and ECO; Must ensure that all landowners have the relevant contact details of the site staff, ECO and cEO; Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Will issue all non-compliances to contractors; and Ratify the Monthly Environmental Report.	✓✓					
4	*Environmental Control Officer (ECO)* The ECO is to conduct periodic site inspections, attend regular site meetings, pre-empt problems and suggest mitigation and be available to advise on incidental issues that arise. The ECO is also required to conduct compliance audits, verifying the monitoring reports submitted by the cEO. The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager regarding all environmental matters.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager, who in turn reports back to the Contractor and potential and Registered Interested & Affected Parties' (RI&AP's), as required. Issues of non-compliance raised by the ECO must be taken up by the Project Manager and resolved with the Contractor as per the conditions of his contract.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Decisions regarding environmental procedures, specifications and requirements which have a cost implication (i.e. those that are deemed to be a variation, not allowed for in the Performance Specification) must be endorsed by the Project Manager. The ECO must also, as specified by the EA, report to the relevant CA as and when required.	✓✓					
	The responsibilities of the ECO will include the following: - Be aware of the findings and conclusions of all EA related to the development;	✓✓					
	- Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr;	✓✓					
	- Be conversant with relevant environmental legislation, policies and procedures, and ensure compliance with them;	✓✓					
	Undertake regular and comprehensive site inspections / audits of the construction site according to the generic EMPr and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMPr and environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Compilation and administration of an environmental monitoring plan to ensure that the environmental management measures are implemented and are effective;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Monitoring the performance of the Contractors and ensuring compliance with the EMPr and associated Method Statements;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In consultation with the Developer Site Supervisor order the removal of person(s) and/or equipment which are in contravention of the specifications of the EMPr and/or environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Liaison between the DPM, Contractors, authorities and other lead stakeholders on all environmental concerns;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Compile a regular environmental audit report highlighting any non-compliance issues as well as satisfactory or exceptional compliance with the EMPr;	✓✓					This report
	Validating the regular site inspection reports, which are to be prepared by the contractor Environmental Officer (cEO);	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's record of environmental incidents (spills, impacts, legal transgressions etc.) as well as corrective and preventive actions taken;	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's public complaints register in which all complaints are recorded, as well as action taken;	✓✓					
	Assisting in the resolution of conflicts;	✓✓					
	Facilitate training for all personnel on the site – this may range from carrying out the training, to reviewing the training programmes of the Contractor;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In case of non-compliances, the ECO must first communicate this to the Senior Site Supervisor, who has the power to ensure this matter is addressed. Should no action or insufficient action be taken, the ECO may report this matter to the authorities as non-compliance;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maintenance, update and review of the EMPr;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMPr to the relevant stakeholders.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Developer Environmental Officer (dEO) The dEOs will report to the Project Manager and are responsible for implementation of the EMPr, environmental monitoring and reporting, providing environmental input to the Project Manager and Contractor's Manager, liaising with contractors and the landowners as well as a range of environmental coordination responsibilities	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Employees, Contractor(s) ;	✓✓					
	- Confine the development site to the demarcated area;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental internal audits with regards to EMPr and authorisation compliance (on cEO);	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractors in addressing environmental challenges on site;	✓✓					
	- Assist in incident management:	✓✓					
	- Reporting environmental incidents to developer and ensuring that corrective action is taken, and lessons learnt shared;	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractor in investigating environmental incidents and compile investigation reports;	✓✓					
	- Follow-up on pre-warnings, defects, non-conformance reports;	✓✓					
	- Measure and communicate environmental performance to the Contractor;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental awareness training on site together with ECO and cEO;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that the necessary legal permits and / or licenses are in place and up to date;	✓✓					
	- Acting as Developer's Environmental Representative on site and work together with the ECO and contractor;	✓✓					
4	*Contractor* The Contractor appoints the cEO and has overall responsibility for ensuring that all work, activities, and actions linked to the delivery of the contract are in line with the EMPr and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMPr while performing the onsite activities as per their contract with the Project Developer. The contractors are required, where specified, to provide Method Statements setting out in detail how the impact management actions contained in the EMPr will be implemented during the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity activities.	✓✓					
	project delivery and quality control for the development services as per appointment;	✓✓					
	employ a suitably qualified person to monitor and report to the Project Developer's appointed person on the daily activities on-site during the construction period;	✓✓					
	ensure that safe, environmentally acceptable working methods and practices are implemented and that equipment is properly operated and maintained, to facilitate proper access and enable any operation to be carried out safely;	✓✓					
	attend on site meeting(s) prior to the commencement of activities to confirm the procedure and designated activity zones;	✓✓					
	ensure that contractors' staff repair, at their own cost, any environmental damage as a result of a contravention of the specifications contained in EMPr, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMPr should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMPr (or relevant sections of the EMPr). The Contractor's representative can be the site agent; site engineer; a dedicated environmental officer; or an independent consultant. The Contractor must ensure that the Contractor's Representative is suitably qualified to perform the necessary tasks and is appointed at a level such that	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	she/he can interact effectively with other site Contractors, labourers, the Environmental Control Officer and the public. As a minimum the cEO shall meet the following criteria:						
4	-Be on site throughout the duration of the project and be dedicated to the project;	✓✓					
	-Ensure all their staff are aware of the environmental requirements, conditions and constraints with respect to all of their activities on site;	✓✓					
	-Implementing the environmental conditions, guidelines and requirements as stipulated within the EA, EMPr and Method Statements;	✓✓					
	-Attend the Environmental Site Meeting;	✓✓					
	- Undertaking corrective actions where non-compliances are registered within the stipulated timeframes;	✓✓					
	- Report back formally on the completion of corrective actions;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO in maintaining all the site documentation;	✓✓					
	- Prepare the site inspection reports and corrective action reports for submission to the ECO;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO with the preparing of the monthly report; and	✓✓					
	- Where more than one Contractor is undertaking work on site, each company appointed as a Contractor will appoint a cEO representing that company.	✓✓					
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE							
5	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMPr file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMPr file. A hard copy of all documentation shall be filed, while an electronic copy may be kept where relevant. A duplicate file will be maintained in the office of the DSS (where applicable). This duplicate file must remain current and up-to-date. The filing system must be updated and relevant documents added as required. The EMPr file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMPr file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	At the outset of the project the following preliminary list of documents shall be placed in the filing system and be accessible at all times: • Full copy of the signed EA from the CA in terms of NEMA, granting approval for the development or expansion; • Copy of the generic and site specific EMPr as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMPr and subsequent approval of site specific EMPr and amendments thereof; • All method statements; • Completed environmental checklists; • Minutes and attendance register of environmental site meetings; • An up-to-date environmental incident log; • A copy of all instructions or directives issued; • A copy of all corrective actions signed off. The corrective actions must be filed in such a way that a clear reference is made to the non-compliance record; • Complaints register.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to complete a Weekly Environmental Checklist, the format of which is to be agreed prior to commencement of the activity. The ECOs are required to sign and date the checklist, retain a copy in the EMPr file and submit a copy of the completed checklist to the DSS on a weekly basis.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The checklists will form the basis for the Monthly Environmental Reports. Copies of all completed checklists will be attached as Annexures to the Environmental Audit Report as required in terms of the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	Minutes of the environmental site meetings shall be kept. The minutes must include an attendance register and will be attached to the Monthly Report that is distributed to attendees. Each set of minutes must clearly record "Matters for Attention" that will be reviewed at the next meeting.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The method statement will be done in such detail that the ECOs are enabled to assess whether the contractor's proposal is in accordance with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Unless indicated otherwise by the Project Manager, the Contractor shall provide the following method statements to the Project Manager no less than 14 days prior to the commencement date of the activity: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall monitor and ensure that the contractors perform in accordance with these method statements.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to maintain an up-to-date and current Environmental Incident Log (environmental diary). The Environmental Incident Log is a means to record all environmental incidents and/or all non-compliance notice would not be issued.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECOs are to record all environmental incidents in the Environmental Incident Log. All incidents regardless of severity must be reported to the Developer. The Log is to be kept in the EMPr file and at a minimum the following will be recorded for each environmental incident.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Environmental Incident Log will be captured in the EAR.	✓✓					
	A non-compliance notice will be issued to the responsible contractor by the ECOs via the DSS or Project Manager. The non-compliance notice will be issued in writing; a copy filed in the EMPr file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMPr	✓✓					An NCR was issued by the ECO at the end of March 2025 and closed out at the end of April 2025
5	The contractors shall act immediately when a notice of non-compliance is received and correct whatever is the cause for the issuing of the notice. Complaints received regarding activities on the development site pertaining to the environment shall be recorded in a dedicated register and the response noted with the date and action taken. The ECO should be made aware of any complaints. Refer to EMPr				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	For each non-compliance notice issued, a documented corrective action must be recorded. On receiving a non-compliance notice from the DSS, the contractor's cEO will ensure that the corrective actions required take place within the stipulated timeframe. On completion of the corrective action the cEO is to issue a Corrective Action Report in writing to the ECOs. If satisfied that the corrective action has been completed, the ECOs are to sign-off on the Corrective Action Report, and attach the report to the non-compliance notice in the EMPr file. A corrective action is considered complete once the report has signed off by the ECOs.				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	A digital photographic record will be kept. The photographic record will be used to show before, during and post rehabilitation evidence of the project as well used in cases of damages claims if they arise. Each image must be dated and a brief description note attached.	✓✓					Photographic records taken during construction are available and same will be captured after rehabilitation
	The Contractor shall: Allow the ECOs access to take photographs of all areas, activities and actions. The ECOs shall keep an electronic database of photographic records which will include: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall keep a current and up-to-date complaints register. The complaints register is to be a record of all complaints received from communities, stakeholders and individuals.	✓✓					No complaints received this month
	In the event that a Claim for Damages is submitted by a community, landowner or individual, the ECOs shall record the full detail of the complaint, facilitate with resolving / settling the complaint,				-		No complaints/claims this month, to be facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Open, transparent and good relations with affected landowners, communities and regional staff are an essential aspect to the successful management and mitigation of environmental impacts. The ECOs shall: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMPr must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMPr file and submitted to the CA at intervals as indicated in the EA.	✓✓					
	The ECOs must prepare a monthly EAR. The report will be tabled as the key point on the agenda of the Environmental Site Meeting. The Report is submitted for acceptance at the meeting and the final report will be circulated to the Project Manager and filed in the EMPr file. At a frequency determined by the EA, the ECOs shall submit the monthly reports to the CA.	✓✓					
	On final completion of the rehabilitation and/or requirements of the EA a final EAR is to be prepared and submitted to the CA. The EAR must comply with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS							
	All staff must receive environmental awareness training prior to commencement of the activities;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must allow for sufficient sessions to train all personnel with no more than 20 personnel attending each course;	✓✓					
	Refresher environmental awareness training is available as and when required;	✓✓					
	All staff are aware of the conditions and controls linked to the EA and within the EMPr and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMPr;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must erect and maintain information posters at key locations on site, and the posters must include the following information as a minimum: a) Safety notifications; and b) No littering.	✓✓					
6	Environmental awareness training must include as a minimum the following: a) Description of significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, related to their work activities; b) Mitigation measures to be implemented when carrying out specific activities; c) Emergency preparedness and response procedures; d) Emergency procedures; e) Procedures to be followed when working near or within sensitive areas; f) Wastewater management procedures; g) Water usage and conservation; h) Solid waste management procedures; i) Sanitation procedures; j) Fire prevention; and k) Disease prevention.	✓✓					
	A record of all environmental awareness training courses undertaken as part of the EMPr must be available;	✓✓					
	Educate workers on the dangers of open and/or unattended fires;	✓✓					
	A staff attendance register of all staff to have received environmental awareness training must be available.	✓✓					
	Course material must be available and presented in appropriate languages that all staff can understand.	✓✓					

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	A method statement must be provided by the contractor prior to any onsite activity that includes the layout of the construction camp in the form of a plan showing the location of key infrastructure and services (where applicable), including but not limited to offices, overnight vehicle parking areas, stores, the workshop, stockpile and lay down areas, hazardous materials storage areas (including fuels), the batching plant (if one is located at the construction camp), designated access routes, equipment cleaning areas and the placement of staff accommodation, cooking and ablution facilities, waste and wastewater management;	✓✓					
	Location of camps must be within approved area to ensure that the site does not impact on sensitive areas identified in the environmental assessment or site walk through;	✓✓					
	Sites must be located where possible on previously disturbed areas;	✓✓					
	The camp must be fenced in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation; and	✓✓					
	The use of existing accommodation for contractor staff, where possible, is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Identification of access restricted areas is to be informed by the environmental assessment, site walk through and any additional areas identified during development;	✓✓					
	Erect, demarcate and maintain a temporary barrier with clear signage around the perimeter of any access restricted area, colour coding could be used if appropriate; and	✓✓					
	Unauthorised access and development related activity inside access restricted areas is prohibited.	✓✓					
	An access agreement must be formalised and signed by the DPM, Contractor and landowner before commencing with the activities;	✓✓					
	All private roads used for access to the servitude must be maintained and upon completion of the works, be left in at least the original condition	✓✓					
	All contractors must be made aware of all these access routes.	✓✓					
	Any access route deviation from that in the written agreement must be closed and re-vegetated immediately, at the contractor's expense;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maximum use of both existing servitudes and existing roads must be made to minimize further disturbance through the development of new roads;	✓✓					
	In circumstances where private roads must be used, the condition of the said roads must be recorded in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record; prior to use and the condition thereof agreed by the landowner, the DPM, and the contractor;	✓✓					
	Access roads in flattish areas must follow fence lines and tree belts to avoid fragmentation of vegetated areas or croplands	✓✓					
	Access roads must only be developed on a pre-planned and approved roads;	✓✓					
	Use existing gates provided to gain access to all parts of the area authorised for development, where possible;	✓✓					
	Existing and new gates to be recorded and documented in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record;	✓✓					
	All gates must be fitted with locks and be kept locked at all times during the development phase, unless otherwise agreed with the landowner;	✓✓					
	At points where the line crosses a fence in which there is no suitable gate within the extent of the line servitude, on the instruction of the DPM, a gate must be installed at the approval of the landowner;	✓✓					
	Care must be taken that the gates must be so erected that there is a gap of no more than 100 mm between the bottom of the gate and the ground;	✓✓					
	Where gates are installed in jackal proof fencing, a suitable reinforced concrete sill must be provided beneath the gate;	✓✓					
	Original tension must be maintained in the fence wires;	✓✓					
	All gates installed in electrified fencing must be re-electrified;	✓✓					
	All demarcation fencing and barriers must be maintained in good working order for the duration of the development activities;	✓✓					
	Fencing must be erected around the camp, batching plants, hazardous storage areas, and all designated access restricted areas, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Any temporary fencing to restrict the movement of life-stock must only be erected with the permission of the land owner.	✓✓					
	All fencing must be developed of high quality material bearing the SABS mark;	✓✓					
	The use of razor wire as fencing must be avoided;	✓✓					
	Fenced areas with gate access must remain locked after hours, during weekends and on holidays if staff is away from site. Site security will be required at all times;	✓✓					
	On completion of the development phase all temporary fences are to be removed;	✓✓					
	The contractor must ensure that all fence uprights are appropriately removed, ensuring that no uprights are cut at ground level but rather removed completely.	✓✓					
	All abstraction points or bore holes must be registered with the DWS and suitable water meters installed to ensure that the abstracted volumes are measured on a daily basis;	✓✓					GA issued for boreholes which have meters

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6	The Contractor must ensure the following: a. The vehicle abstracting water from a river does not enter or cross it and does not operate from within the river; b. No damage occurs to the river bed or banks and that the abstraction of water does not entail stream diversion activities; and c. All reasonable measures to limit pollution or sedimentation of the downstream watercourse are implemented.	✓✓					
	Ensure water conservation is being practiced by: a. Minimising water use during cleaning of equipment; b. Undertaking regular audits of water systems; and c. Including a discussion on water usage and conservation during environmental awareness training. d. The use of grey water is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Runoff from the cement/ concrete batching areas must be strictly controlled, and contaminated water must be collected, stored and either treated or disposed of off-site, at a location approved by the project manager;	✓✓					
	All spillage of oil onto concrete surfaces must be controlled by the use of an approved absorbent material and the used absorbent material disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Natural storm water runoff not contaminated during the development and clean water can be discharged directly to watercourses and water bodies, subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO;	✓✓					
	Water that has been contaminated with suspended solids, such as soils and silt, may be released into watercourses or water bodies only once all suspended solids have been removed from the water by settling out these solids in settlement ponds. The release of settled water back into the environment must be subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO.	✓✓					
	All measures regarding waste management must be undertaken using an integrated waste management approach;	✓✓					
	Sufficient, covered waste collection bins (scavenger and weatherproof) must be provided;	✓✓					
	A suitably positioned and clearly demarcated waste collection site must be identified and provided;	✓✓					
	The waste collection site must be maintained in a clean and orderly manner;	✓✓					
	Waste must be segregated into separate bins and clearly marked for each waste type for recycling and safe disposal;	✓✓					
	Staff must be trained in waste segregation;	✓✓					
	Bins must be emptied regularly;	✓✓					
	General waste produced onsite must be disposed of at registered waste disposal sites/ recycling company;	✓✓					
	Hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site;	✓✓					
	Certificates of safe disposal for general, hazardous and recycled waste must be maintained.	✓✓					
	All watercourses must be protected from direct or indirect spills of pollutants such as solid waste, sewage, cement, oils, fuels, chemicals, aggregate tailings, wash and contaminated water or organic material resulting from the Contractor's activities;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, prompt action must be taken to clear the polluted or affected areas;	✓✓					
	Where possible, no development equipment must traverse any seasonal or permanent wetland	✓✓					
	No return flow into the estuaries must be allowed and no disturbance of the Estuarine functional Zone should occur;				-		NA, no estuaries
	Development of permanent watercourse or estuary crossing must only be undertaken where no alternative access to tower position is available;	✓✓					
	There must not be any impact on the long term morphological dynamics of watercourses or estuaries;	✓✓					
	Existing crossing points must be favoured over the creation of new crossings (including temporary access)	✓✓					
	When working in or near any watercourse or estuary, the following environmental controls and consideration must be taken: a) Water levels during the period of construction; No altering of the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse	✓✓					
	b) During the execution of the works, appropriate measures to prevent pollution and contamination of the riparian environment must be implemented e.g. including ensuring that construction equipment is well maintained;	✓✓					
	c) Where earthwork is being undertaken in close proximity to any watercourse, slopes must be stabilised using suitable materials, i.e. sandbags or geotextile fabric, to prevent sand and rock from entering the channel; and	✓✓					Drainage pipes and gabions have been installed to allow natural drainage and free passage for water flow
	d) Appropriate rehabilitation and re-vegetation measures for the watercourse banks must be implemented timeously. In this regard, the banks should be appropriately and incrementally stabilised as soon as development allows.	✓✓					
	Indigenous vegetation which does not interfere with the development must be left undisturbed;	✓✓					
	Protected or endangered species may occur on or near the development site. Special care should be taken not to damage such species;	✓✓					

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	Search, rescue and replanting of all protected and endangered species likely to be damaged during project development must be identified by the relevant specialist and completed prior to any development or clearing;	✓✓					
	Permits for removal must be obtained from the relevant CA prior to the cutting or clearing of the affected species, and they must be filed;	✓✓					
	The Environmental Audit Report must confirm that all identified species have been rescued and replanted and that the location of replanting is compliant with conditions of approvals;	✓✓					
	Trees felled due to construction must be documented and form part of the Environmental Audit Report;	✓✓					
	Rivers and watercourses must be kept clear of felled trees, vegetation cuttings and debris;	✓✓					
	Only a registered pest control operator may apply herbicides on a commercial basis and commercial application must be carried out under the supervision of a registered pest control operator, supervision of a registered pest control operator or is appropriately trained;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A daily register must be kept of all relevant details of herbicide usage;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	No herbicides must be used in estuaries;				-		NA, no estuaries
	All protected species and sensitive vegetation not removed must be clearly marked and such areas fenced off in accordance to Section 5.3: Access restricted areas. Alien invasive vegetation must be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste management facility.	✓✓					
	No interference with livestock must occur without the landowner's written consent and with the landowner or a person representing the landowner being present;	✓✓					
	The breeding sites of raptors and other wild birds species must be taken into consideration during the planning of the development programme;	✓✓					
	Breeding sites must be kept intact and disturbance to breeding birds must be avoided. Special care must be taken where nestlings or fledglings are present;	✓✓					
	Special recommendations of the avian specialist must be adhered to at all times to prevent unnecessary disturbance of birds;	✓✓					
	No poaching must be tolerated under any circumstances. All animal dens in close proximity to the works areas must be marked as Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	No deliberate or intentional killing of fauna is allowed;	✓✓					
6	In areas where snakes are abundant, snake deterrents to be deployed on the pylons to prevent snakes climbing up, being electrocuted and causing power outages; and				-		NA at this stage
	No Threatened or Protected species (ToPs) and/or protected fauna as listed according NEMBA (Act No. 10 of 2004) and relevant provincial ordinances may be removed and/or relocated without appropriate authorisations/permits.	✓✓					
	Identify, demarcate and prevent impact to all known sensitive heritage features on site in accordance with the No-Go procedure in Section 5.3: Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	Carry out general monitoring of excavations for potential fossils, artefacts and material of heritage importance;	✓✓					
	All work must cease immediately, if any human remains and/or other archaeological, palaeontological and historical material are uncovered. Such material, if exposed, must be reported to the nearest museum, archaeologist/ palaeontologist (or the South African Police Services), so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time must be allowed to remove/collect such material before development recommences.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological or archaeological resources discovered at this stage
	Safety of the public Identify fire hazards, demarcate and restrict public access to these areas as well as notify the local authority of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately fenced or demarcated; Adequate protective measures must be implemented to prevent unauthorised access to and climbing of partly constructed towers and protective scaffolding; Ensure structures vulnerable to high winds are secured; Maintain an incidents and complaints register in which all incidents or complaints involving the public are logged.	✓✓					
	Mobile chemical toilets are installed onsite if no other ablution facilities are available;	✓✓					
	The use of ablution facilities and or mobile toilets must be used at all times and no indiscriminate use of the veld for the purposes of ablutions must be permitted under any circumstances;	✓✓					
	Where mobile chemical toilets are required, the following must be ensured: a) Toilets are located no closer than 100 m to any watercourse or water body;	✓✓					
	b) Toilets are secured to the ground to prevent them from toppling due to wind or any other cause;	✓✓					

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	c) No spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and the contents are managed in accordance with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	d) Toilets have an external closing mechanism and are closed and secured from the outside when not in use to prevent toilet paper from being blown out;	✓✓					
	e) Toilets are emptied before long weekends and workers holidays, and must be locked after working hours;	✓✓					
	f) Toilets are serviced regularly and the ECO must inspect toilets to ensure compliance to health standards;	✓✓					
	A copy of the waste disposal certificates must be maintained.	✓✓					
	Undertake environmentally-friendly pest control in the camp area;	✓✓					
	Ensure that the workforce is sensitised to the effects of sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV AIDS;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that information posters on AIDS are displayed in the Contractor Camp area;	✓✓					
	Information and education relating to sexually transmitted diseases to be made available to both construction workers and local community, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Free condoms must be made available to all staff on site at central points;	✓✓					
	Medical support must be made available;	✓✓					
	Provide access to Voluntary HIV Testing and Counselling Services.	✓✓					
	Compile an Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) prior to the commencement of the proposed project;	✓✓					
	The Emergency Plan must deal with accidents, potential spillages and fires in line with relevant legislation;	✓✓					
	All staff must be made aware of emergency procedures as part of environmental awareness training;	✓✓					
	The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	In the event of emergency necessary mitigation measures to contain the spill or leak must be implemented (see Hazardous Substances section 5.17).	✓✓					
	The use and storage of hazardous substances to be minimised and non-hazardous and non-toxic alternatives substituted where possible;	✓✓					
	All hazardous substances must be stored in suitable containers as defined in the Method Statement;	✓✓					
	Containers must be clearly marked to indicate contents, quantities and safety requirements;	✓✓					
	All storage areas must be bunded. The bunded area must be of sufficient capacity to contain a spill / leak from the stored containers;	✓✓					
6	Bunded areas to be suitably lined with a SABS approved liner;	✓✓					
	An Alphabetical Hazardous Chemical Substance (HCS) control sheet must be drawn up and kept up to date on a continuous basis;	✓✓					
	All hazardous chemicals that will be used on site must have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);	✓✓					
	All employees working with HCS must be trained in the safe use of the substance and according to the safety data sheet;	✓✓					
	Employees handling hazardous substances / materials must be aware of the potential impacts and follow appropriate safety measures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be made available;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that diesel and other liquid fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid is stored in appropriate storage tanks or in bowsers;	✓✓					
	The tanks/ bowsers must be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete) with a permanent bund. The impermeable lining must extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund must be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers (110% statutory requirement plus an allowance for rainfall);	✓✓					
	The floor of the bund must be sloped, draining to an oil separator;	✓✓					
	Provision must be made for refuelling at the storage area by protecting the soil with an impermeable groundcover. Where dispensing equipment is used, a drip tray must be used to ensure small spills are contained;	✓✓					
	All empty externally dirty drums must be stored on a drip tray or within a bunded area;	✓✓					
	No unauthorised access into the hazardous substances storage areas must be permitted;	✓✓					
	No smoking must be allowed within the vicinity of the hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Adequate fire-fighting equipment must be made available at all hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Where refuelling away from the dedicated refuelling station is required, a mobile refuelling unit must be used. Appropriate ground protection such as drip trays must be used;	✓✓					
	An appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity/s involving the use of hazardous substance must be available at all times;	✓✓					
	The responsible operator must have the required training to make use of the spill kit in emergency situations;	✓✓					

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	An appropriate number of spill kits must be available and must be located in all areas where activities are being undertaken;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, contaminated soil must be collected in containers and stored in a central location and disposed of according to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008. Refer to Section 5.7 for procedures concerning storm and waste water management and 5.8 for solid and hazardous waste management.	✓✓					
	Where possible and practical all maintenance of vehicles and equipment must take place in the workshop area;	✓✓					
	During servicing of vehicles or equipment, especially where emergency repairs are effected outside the workshop area, a suitable drip tray must be used to prevent spills onto the soil. The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or be removed from site to facilitate repair;	✓✓					
	Workshop areas must be monitored for oil and fuel spills;	✓✓					
	Appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity taking place must be available;	✓✓					
	The workshop area must have a bunded concrete slab that is sloped to facilitate runoff into a collection sump or suitable oil / water separator where maintenance work on vehicles and equipment can be performed;	✓✓					
	Water drainage from the workshop must be contained and managed in accordance Section 5.7: Storm and waste water management.	✓✓					
	Concrete mixing must be carried out on an impermeable surface;	✓✓					
	Batching plants areas must be fitted with a containment facility for the collection of cement laden water.	✓✓					
	Dirty water from the batching plant must be contained to prevent soil and groundwater contamination	✓✓					
	Bagged cement must be stored in an appropriate facility and at least 10 m away from any water courses, gullies and drains;	✓✓					
	A washout facility must be provided for washing of concrete associated equipment. Water used for washing must be restricted;	✓✓					
	Hardened concrete from the washout facility or concrete mixer can either be reused or disposed of at an appropriate licenced disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Empty cement bags must be secured with adequate binding material if these will be temporarily stored on site;	✓✓					
	Sand and aggregates containing cement must be kept damp to prevent the generation of dust (Refer to Section 5.20: Dust emissions)	✓✓					
6	Any excess sand, stone and cement must be removed or reused from site on completion of construction period and disposed at a registered disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Temporary fencing must be erected around batching plants in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation;	✓✓					
	Take all reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust as a result of project development activities to the satisfaction of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be avoided until such time as soil stripping is required and similarly exposed surfaces must be re- vegetated or stabilised as soon as is practically possible;	✓✓					
	Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials must be avoided under high wind conditions or when a visible dust plume is present;	✓✓					
	During high wind conditions, the ECO must evaluate the situation and make recommendations as to whether dust-damping measures are adequate, or whether working will cease altogether until the wind speed drops to an acceptable level;	✓✓					
	Where possible, soil stockpiles must be located in sheltered areas where they are not exposed to the erosive effects of the wind;	✓✓					
	Where erosion of stockpiles becomes a problem, erosion control measures must be implemented at the discretion of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Vehicle speeds must not exceed 40 km/h along dust roads or 20 km/h when traversing unconsolidated and non-vegetated areas;	✓✓					
	Straw stabilisation must be applied at a rate of one bale/10m^2 and harrowed into the top 100 mm of top material, for all completed earthworks;				-		This condition to be confirmed with technical specifications for earthworks and may be NA
	For significant areas of excavation or exposed ground, dust suppression measures must be used to minimise the spread of dust.	✓✓					
	Any blasting activity must be conducted by a suitably licensed blasting contractor; and	✓✓					
	Notification of surrounding landowners, emergency services site personnel of blasting activity 24 hours prior to such activity taking place on Site.	✓✓					
	The Contractor must keep noise level within acceptable limits, Restrict the use of sound amplification equipment for communication and emergency only.	✓✓					
6.22	**Noise** All vehicles and machinery must be fitted with appropriate silencing technology and must be properly maintained; Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise must be recorded and communicated. Where possible or applicable, provide transport to and from the site on a daily basis for construction workers; Develop a Code of Conduct for the construction phase.	✓✓					

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6.23	**Fire Prevention** Designate smoking areas where the fire hazard could be regarded as insignificant;	✓✓					
	Firefighting equipment must be available on all vehicles located on site;	✓✓					
	The local Fire Protection Agency (FPA) must be informed of construction activities;	✓✓					
	Contact numbers for the FPA and emergency services must be communicated in environmental awareness training and displayed at a central location on site;	✓✓					
	Two way swop of contact details between ECO and FPA.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time site based ESCO
6.24	**Stockpiling and stockpile areas** All material that is excavated during the project development phase (either during piling (if required) or earthworks) must be stored appropriately on site in order to minimise impacts to watercourses, watercourses and water bodies;	✓✓					
	All stockpiled material must be maintained and kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by undertaking regular weeding and control methods;	✓✓					
	Topsoil stockpiles must not exceed 2 m in height;	✓✓					
	During periods of strong winds and heavy rain, the stockpiles must be covered with appropriate material (e.g. cloth, tarpaulin etc.);	✓✓					
	Where possible, sandbags (or similar) must be placed at the bases of the stockpiled material in order to prevent erosion of the material.	✓✓					
6.25	**Civil Works** Where terracing is required, topsoil must be collected and retained for the purpose of re-use later to rehabilitate disturbed areas not covered by yard stone;	✓✓					
	Areas to be rehabilitated include terrace embankments and areas outside the high voltage yards;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where required, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	These areas can be stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas must be managed in accordance with Section 5.35: Landscaping and rehabilitation;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	All excess spoil generated during terracing activities must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a recognised landfill site; and	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
6.26	**Excavation of foundation, cable trenching and drainage systems** All excess spoil generated during foundation excavation must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a licensed landfill site, if not used for backfilling purposes;	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Management of equipment for excavation purposes must be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; and	✓✓					
	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
6.27	**Installation of foundations, cable trenching and drainage systems** Batching of cement to be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.19: Batching plants; and Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.28	**Installation of equipment** Management of dust must be conducted in accordance with Section 5. 20: Dust emissions; Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
5.2	**Steelwork Assembly and Erection** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
6.29	**Cabling and Stringing** Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					

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	Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and	✓✓					
6.30	**Testing and Commissioning** Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.31	**Socio-economic** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts	✓✓					
	Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste (off cuts etc.) shall be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 6.8: Solid waste and hazardous Management;	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement communication strategies to facilitate public participation;	✓✓					
	Develop and implement a collaborative and constructive approach to conflict resolution as part of the external stakeholder engagement process;	✓✓					
	Sustain continuous communication and liaison with neighbouring owners and residents	✓✓					
	Create work and training opportunities for local stakeholders; and	✓✓					
	Where feasible, no workers, with the exception of security personnel, must be permitted to stay over-night on the site. This would reduce the risk to local farmers.				-		NA, no workers stay overnight on site
6.32	**Temporary closure of site** Bunds must be emptied (where applicable) and need to be undertaken in accordance with the impact management actions included in sections 5.17: Hazardous substances and 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Hazardous storage areas must be well ventilated;	✓✓					
	Fire extinguishers must be serviced and accessible. Service records to be filed and audited at last service;	✓✓					
	Emergency and contact details displayed must be displayed;	✓✓					
	Security personnel must be briefed and have the facilities to contact or be contacted by relevant management and emergency personnel;	✓✓					
	Night hazards such as reflectors, lighting, traffic signage etc. must have been checked;	✓✓					
	Fire hazards identified and the local authority must have been notified of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	Structures vulnerable to high winds must be secured;	✓✓					
	Wind and dust mitigation must be implemented;	✓✓					
	Cement and materials stores must have been secured;	✓✓					
	Toilets must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Refuse bins must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Drip trays must have been emptied and secured.	✓✓					
6.33	**Dismantling of old equipment** All old equipment removed during the project must be stored in such a way as to prevent pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	Oil containing equipment must be stored to prevent leaking or be stored on drip trays;	✓✓					
	All scrap steel must be stacked neatly and any disused and broken insulators must be stored in containers;	✓✓					
	Once material has been scrapped and the contract has been placed for removal, the disposal Contractor must ensure that any equipment containing pollution causing substances is dismantled and transported in such a way as to prevent spillage and pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must also be equipped to contain and clean up any pollution causing spills; and Disposal of unusable material must be at a licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
6.34	**Landscaping and rehabilitation** All areas disturbed by construction activities must be subject to landscaping and rehabilitation; All spoil and waste must be disposed of to a registered waste site;				-		Noted, general rehabilitation has been undertaken along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive

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							rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	All slopes must be assessed for contouring, and to contour only when the need is identified in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983				-		Noted, general rehabilitation has been undertaken along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	Berms that have been created must have a slope of 1:4 and be replanted with indigenous species and grasses that approximates the original condition;				-		
	Where new access roads have crossed cultivated farmlands, that lands must be rehabilitated by ripping which must be agreed to by the holder of the EA and the landowners;				-		
	Rehabilitation of access roads outside of farmland;				-		
	Indigenous species must be used for with species and/grasses to where it compliments or approximates the original condition;				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be used for rehabilitation (refer to Section 5.24: Stockpiling and stockpiled areas);				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread so as to facilitate seeding and minimise loss of soil due to erosion;				-		
	Before placing topsoil, all visible weeds from the placement area and from the topsoil must be removed;				-		
	Subsoil must be ripped before topsoil is placed;				-		
	The rehabilitation must be timed so that rehabilitation can take place at the optimal time for vegetation establishment;				-		
	Where impacted through construction related activity, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		
	Sloped areas stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		
	Spoil can be used for backfilling or landscaping as long as it is covered by a minimum of 150 mm of topsoil.				-		
	Where required, re-vegetation including hydro-seeding can be enhanced using a vegetation seed mixture as described below. A mixture of seed can be used provided the mixture is carefully selected to ensure the following: a) Annual and perennial plants are chosen;				-		
	b) Pioneer species are included;				-		
	c) Species chosen must be indigenous to the area with the seeds used coming from the area;				-		
	d) Root systems must have a binding effect on the soil;				-		
	e) The final product must not cause an ecological imbalance in the area.				-		
Part C - Impact Management Actions based on site specific environmental attributes							
	General The Owner shall ensure an Independent Auditor undertakes a compliance audit of the project every five years and submit the findings to DFFE. The Report must comply with the provision of Appendix 7 of the NEMA.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Botanical There should be no indiscriminate driving of vehicles 'in the veld' i.e. off designated roads and access routes.	✓✓					
	Construction areas must be clearly marked and no activity should occur outside these areas apart from access.	✓✓					
	Toilet facilities must be provided during the construction phase. The veld should not be used for ablutions.	✓✓					
9	Introduction of spread of alien invasive plant species must be avoided. Strict monitoring for possible invasion by alien plans species must be implemented and should remain in place for three years post-construction. Of particular note is the avoidance of spread of *Opuntia ficus-indica* (Prickly-pear – 'spiny form'). During the operational phase there must be ongoing monitoring to ensure that no alien invasive plant species are introduced to the sub-station site and that weedy species are eradicated.	✓✓					
	An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must oversee post-construction site cleaning and all construction sites must be inspected for cleanliness post-construction.	✓✓					
	Bats Artificial lighting - Consciously switch off all lights at a construction area when not required anymore, do not let it burn throughout the night. If suitable for the purpose utilize lighting temperatures (colours/wavelengths) that attract less insects.	✓✓					

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	Foraging habitat loss - Adhere to the sensitivity map. Keep to designated areas and designated roads with all construction vehicles. Damaged areas not required after construction should be rehabilitated by an experienced vegetation succession specialist.	✓✓					
	Fauna Before vegetation clearance commences, areas must be walked and slow-moving animals removed out of the impact area.	✓✓					
	Construction workers should be made aware of slow-moving and cryptic species such as tortoises.	✓✓					
	Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm by persons with the necessary training in identification and handling of snakes.	✓✓					
	All construction staff shall undergo environmental awareness training and must be informed that disruption, trapping or snaring of wildlife is not permitted.	✓✓					
	Extra care should be taken on high fire danger index or rating days (orange or red days, see http://www.forestry.co.za/fire-danger-index/), where wildfire could start easily and spread rapidly, causing a high mortality in fauna species. High risk hot work should be carefully controlled and firefighting provisions must be on hand to quickly attend to and extinguish fires on these days.	✓✓					
	The presence of the switching station should not result in a disruption of the natural fire frequency, which could otherwise result in an accumulation of senescent vegetation and fuel so that when a fire does eventually occur it is faster moving and more intense than an natural fire, and can result in an increased mortality of fauna and retard vegetation recovery, cause the soil to turn hydrophobic and result in an increased risk of significant soil erosion. Thus the WEF owner must have agreements in place with local fire protection association, land owners and fire services to manage a wildfire, i.e. the setting of back burns from the ridgeline to counter wildfire conflagration of ridge top. Thus managing habitat vitality and biodiversity.	✓✓					
9	**Agriculture/soils** Minimise the footprint of disturbance.	✓✓					
	Implement an effective stormwater control system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. Include periodical site inspection in environmental performance reporting that inspects the effectiveness of the run-off control system and specifically records occurrence or not of any erosion on site or downstream.	✓✓					
	Prohibit vehicular passage off designated roads and construction areas and use dust control measures during construction. Include periodic site inspections in environmental performance reporting that specifically records occurrence, or not, of off-road vehicle tracks in specific areas.	✓✓					
	If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them.	✓✓					
	Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces). During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. Erosion must be controlled where necessary on rehabilitated areas.	✓✓					Noted, general rehabilitation has been undertaken along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	Establish an effective record-keeping system for each area where soil is disturbed for constructional purposes. These records should be included in environmental performance reports, and should include all of the below: Record the GPS coordinates of each area.	✓✓					
	Record the date of topsoil stripping.	✓✓					
	Record the GPS coordinates of where the topsoil is stockpiled.	✓✓					
	Record the date of cessation of construction (or operation) activities at the particular site.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on cessation of constructional activities.	✓✓					
	Record date and depth of re-spreading of topsoil.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on completion of rehabilitation and on an annual basis thereafter to show vegetation establishment and evaluate progress of restoration over time.						

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	Palaeontology Remove any fossils found and send to a museum for curation – implement the chance find procedure. During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil material by the responsible ECO. Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible Environmental Control Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e. the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy).				-		Noted, no new palaeontological sites or fossils have been discovered at this stage
	Freshwater Contaminated runoff from the construction activities on site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction should preferably be undertaken in the low rainfall months when stormwater runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features or minimised during high rainfall events.	✓✓					
	After the construction phase, impacted areas within the freshwater features that have been disturbed should be rehabilitated, and re-vegetated with suitable vegetation.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels, these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. Should the site be decommissioned, these structures should be removed from the channels and the disturbed areas rehabilitated.	✓✓					
	Any increase in stormwater runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed within the drainage lines.	✓✓					
	Stormwater management for the site should be such that there are no direct discharges of stormwater arising from constructed areas into any of the freshwater features.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas should be monitored and managed in terms of the growth of invasive alien plants in/on river beds/banks.	✓✓					
Conditions common to the OHPL EMPrs							
	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation.	✓✓					
	Only use existing access routes to reached infrastructure, proper identification of new AIPs introductions	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas	✓✓					
	Restrict vegetation clearing to the minimum footprint area to decrease the impact on habitat integrity and diversity		✓				Three (3) deviated sections of the OHPL beyond the 100m corridor were identified for several towers; namely SW164A, SW165, SW154A, SW154B, CR13, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R. In terms of the status of rehabilitation this month, deviated towers' SW154B, SW154A SW165, SW164A and CR13 have been relocated within the 100m corridor with passive rehabilitation currently underway. The contractor is in the process of appointing a contractor to undertake re-seeding of the disturbed ground surfaces around the four deviated SW towers to ensure the original natural vegetation cover is reinstated as closely as possible to the surrounding vegetation. Re-seeding may also be necessary for the eight deviated CR towers. The ECO commends the actions taken thus far to address the issue and the timeframe in terms of when the finding can be closed out and rated as **C** can be addressed when sufficient rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage has been completed. Monitoring of rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage

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							will continue and once complete, the finding can be fully closed out.
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15 m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora	✓✓					
	Access roads should be kept to existing roads, as far as possible, so as to reduce fragmentation of natural habitat outside of the authorised footprint.	✓✓					
	Upon completion of construction activities, it must be ensured that no bare areas remain, and that indigenous species be used to revegetate the disturbed area.	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas.	✓✓					
	Removal of AIP species should preferably commence during the planning phase and continue throughout the construction and operational phases thereby ensuring that no AIP propagules are spread with construction rubble, or soils contaminated with AIP seeds during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Construction and/or alterations within this habitat unit is highly advised against, not only is wetlands protected under certain legislative documents they are of ecologically important ESA.	✓✓					
	Implement erosion control measures where necessary to ensure that further habitat loss does not occur.	✓✓					
	All soils compacted because of maintenance activities should be ripped and reprofiled to natural levels and revegetated with indigenous vegetation. Establishment of reintroduced vegetation within such disturbed areas must be monitored as part of maintenance activities to ensure no cumulative loss of floral habitat.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched and marked for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	A rescue and relocation plan must be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all floral SCC that will potentially be impacted by the proposed development. A Floral SCC Management Plan must also be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all SCC that will not be impacted directly but that could be impacted by edge effect impacts from operational and maintenance phase activities. The SCC Management Plan can be incorporated into the Rehabilitation Plan and must focus on the protection of specific RDL, and NT species that form part of the Study Area.	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be restricted to what is absolutely necessary and should remain within the approved development footprint.	✓✓					
	Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the construction activities. Additional road construction should be limited to what is absolutely necessary, and the footprint thereof kept to a minimal.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC species.	✓✓					
	Regular monitoring of SCC present and observation regarding their extent and abundance.	✓✓					
	Proper management plans to (if possible) relocated or avoid disturbing SCC species, especially those which are sensitive to disturbance.	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities.	✓✓					
Terrestrial Ecology - Fauna	Footprint areas (Pylons and servitude road) are to remain as small as possible with only those are necessary being cleared. Only tall trees located under the powerline are to be cut back, but not totally removed. As much herbaceous and shrubland vegetation as possible must remain under the powerlines. Small reptile and arachnid species should they not self-relocate must be carefully moved to habitat outside of the disturbance footprint.	✓✓					
	Existing roads must be used and as far as possible no new roads constructed.	✓✓					
	Avoid placement of pylons and service roads within this habitat unit and the associated zones of regulation. Do not clear any riparian vegetation within the powerline servitude. Where absolutely necessary only trim tall trees, do not cut them down.	✓✓					
	Manage edge effects and Alien Plant proliferation. Manage erosion and footprint creep.	✓✓					
	Vehicles to use designated roads as far as possible. Minimise vegetation clearance to only what is needed. No collection or destruction of faunal species and SCC is to occur. SCC to be relocated outside of disturbance footprint if they do not relocate themselves (Professional help may be required for such).	✓✓					

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	Manage alien plant proliferation in disturbed areas and footprints. No catching / hunting of faunal species during operational activities. Manage erosion to ensure further habitat degradation does not occur. Do not clear vegetation unnecessarily under the powerline servitude.	✓✓					
	No collection or trapping of faunal SCC. Manage edge effects, habitat degradation and alien plant proliferation.	✓✓					
Aquatic ecology	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses;	✓✓					
	Due to the accessibility of the sites, no unnecessary crossing of the watercourses may be permitted and it is strongly recommended that the existing farm and access roads be utilised	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	It is strongly recommended that all support structures associated with the proposed powerline infrastructure be located outside the delineated extent of the identified watercourses and their 32m NEMA ZoR.	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	Maintenance vehicles must make use of dedicated access roads and no indiscriminate movement in the watercourses may be permitted	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate movement of construction equipment in the watercourses and buffer zones surrounding the watercourses may be permitted. Use must be made of the existing roads during the decommissioning phase	✓✓					
	All surface infrastructure (including throughflow structures) must be decommissioned. All materials must be removed from the watercourses (where applicable) and may temporarily be stored/ stockpiled outside of the delineated extent of the watercourses, where after it must be removed from site and disposed of at a registered disposal facility	✓✓					
	All construction activities should be strictly managed according to generally accepted environmental best practice standards, so as to avoid any unnecessary impact on the receiving environment.	✓✓					
	All temporary disturbed areas should be rehabilitated according to the site's rehabilitation plan, following construction.				-		Noted, general rehabilitation has been undertaken along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
Avifauna	The overhead cables (specifically the earth wires) should be fitted with an approved anti bird collision line marking device to make cables more visible to birds in flight and reduce the likelihood of collisions. This should be done according to the Eskom Distribution standards in terms of device spacing and other factors. Literature around the world points towards a 50-60% reduction in bird collision risk if the line is marked (Jenkins, Smallie & Diamond, 2010; Shaw et al, 2021). The line marking device should be a dynamic (moving – bird flapper type) device.	✓✓					Bird flight diverters were delivered to site at the end of April 2025 and fitment to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the SW OHPL commenced promptly at the end of April. The ECO recommends that fitment of the devices continues, as and when required, on completed sections of the CR OHPL (when strung) as well diverters being re-fitted to the damaged OPGW on the SW OHPL section. Prompt fitment will minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline infrastructure resulting in higher mortality rates.
	The new power line should be patrolled during operation by Eskom annually to measure any impacts on birds (through detecting collision fatalities) and to monitor the durability of the line marking devices.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Where multiple devices on a span have failed (broken off or become stuck and non-dynamic due to wind) they should be replaced immediately.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Any recorded bird fatality data should be submitted to the Eskom –EWT Strategic Partnership where it will be curated and publicly accessible.				-		No bird fatalities recorded or reported to ECO at this stage
	The pylon structure to be used provides sufficient clearance between phase and phase and phase and earth to mitigate against the risk of bird electrocution.	✓✓					
	It is recommended as a precautionary measure that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to further provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware.				-		The ECO has previously communicated the requirement of fitment of bird perches to pylon tops. Although this activity has been noted as not yet applicable in previous reports, it may be appropriate to

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							confirm with the specialist and Eskom if bird perches are applicable to this OHPL
	It is also essential that if any of the pylon structures are changed, we are given opportunity to assess the electrocution risk of the new structure and design mitigation.				-		There have been no new structure and design pylon structures at this stage
Heritage	An archaeologist/ heritage practitioner should conduct a walkthrough of a section of the proposed new servitude for the transmission line after vegetation clearing from: the Remaining Extent of the Farm Brakhill No. 139 (GPS reading: 33.31.328 ; S 25.23.426 E) to the Grassridge substation.	✓✓					
	All construction activities must be monitored or alternatively a person must be specially trained, for example the ECO, to conduct the monitoring. This must include the clearing of vegetation, levelling, excavations for other underground/ buried infrastructure and all above ground construction activities.	✓✓					
	Construction managers/foremen should also be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.	✓✓					
	If any human remains (or any other concentrations of archaeological heritage material) are exposed during construction, all work must cease in the immediate area of the finds and must be reported immediately to the archaeologist at the Albany Museum in Makhanda (Tel.: 046 622 2312) or to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (Tel.: 043 7450 888). Sufficient time should be allowed to investigate and to remove/collect such material. Recommendations will follow from the investigation and may include: - Consultation with the local communities regarding the conditions for the possible removal, storage and reburial (in the case of human remains) of heritage material.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If the local communities agree to the removal of human remains and heritage, an archaeologist must apply for permits from the Eastern Cape Province Heritage Resources Authority to collect and/or excavate sites/materials from archaeological sites impacted by the development.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Consultation with the Albany Museum (repository for archaeological material in the Eastern Cape) regarding permit(s) to remove the heritage material, the storing, curating and costs involved.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A Phase 2 Mitigation process to systematically excavate and to remove the archaeological deposits before construction of the development continues.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Monitor construction activities and implement chance fossil find procedure.	✓✓					Noted, Chance fossil find procedure available on site

Summary calculation					
349	1	0	55	0	**405** (total no. of conditions)
349	1	0	55	0	**350** (audited) **55** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(349x2)+(1x1)+(0x0)] / (350x2) x100
EMPr Compliance					**99.7%**

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ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf Wind Energy Facility and Main Access Road, Eastern Cape Province

October 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

October 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

T · 021 702 2884

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisations and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

03 November 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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Observations and recommendations are the result of practices and conditions observed and information made available to us in various forms at the time of our site visits. They do not purport to refer to or guarantee compliance with local or government regulations which may be applicable to such practices and conditions. This report should not be considered a definitive listing of all existing risks nor an absolute solution to all indicated risks, or hazards present from time to time in the Client Organisation. The report should always be considered in its entirety; individual sentences, paragraphs or sections of the report should not be used in isolation.

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REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf Wind Energy Facility and Main Access Road
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	00
DATE	03/11/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	03/11/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	TBC	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
CR	Critically Endangered
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EN	Endangered
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**) and the associated WEF Access Road (hereafter referred to as the "**project**"), which is located in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa an approximate distance of 44km from the town of Jansenville travelling in a southerly and south-easterly direction along the R75 tar road.

In relation to the construction phase the combined project footprint includes material laydown areas, a construction site camp and a temporary concrete batch plant area, the latter having been demobilised in August 2024. Upon completion of construction, the operational project component will comprise a WEF consisting of 17 wind turbines, overhead and underground powerline cabling, a 33/132kV substation, an operational and maintenance building and an internal main access road. During the operational phase, the WEF will connect to new overhead powerlines ("**OHPLs**") which are currently under construction under separate Environmental Authorisations ("**EAs**"). Prior to the commencement of the operational phase, it is planned that the current OHPL EA holder will transfer the OHPL EAs over to Eskom.

The ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the EAs are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs**").

This report provides an indication of the overall environmental compliance and performance of the project including insight relating to environmental challenges, opportunities and potential environmental risks obtained through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) Environmental Authorisations
    i. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 (Wolf WEF and Substation)
    ii. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516 (Wolf Main Access Road)
b) Environmental Management Programmes
c) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework
d) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the project

Project name	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPr (Compiled by, date)	Date
Wolf Wind Farm near Wolwefontein, Eastern Cape	~~14/12/16/3/3/2/599~~ ~~14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM1~~ ~~14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM3~~ 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM4 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1	~~14 Sep 2015~~ ~~17 Nov 2015~~ ~~1 Sep 2017~~ 26 Nov 2018 22 Sep 2020 02 Feb 2022 25 May 2022	Zutari, 2022	25 Mar 2022
Main Access Road for the Wolf Wind Farm	14/12/16/3/3/1/2516	24 Aug 2022	Savannah, 2022	May 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake daily inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) *Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and*
b) *Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.*

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in September 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken on 22nd October 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~17.5 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
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Email	craigb@ncc-group.co.za
Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional body registrations	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("**SACNASP**") Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa ("**EAPASA**")
Affiliations / Memberships	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa ("**IAIAsa**") Southern African Society of Aquatic Scientists ("**SASAqS**") Zoological Society of Southern Africa ("**ZSSA**")
Qualifications	MSc, BSc Hons, BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

The ESCO continues to provide weekly updates of the progress of activities on site. Construction work activities underway during October 2025 included the following:

- Civil and building construction at the WEF (Lupo/IPP) Substation which included construction of the O&M warehouse and office building
- Pre-commissioning and Preservation

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and

awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in October 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas are provided at the contractor's main site offices/laydown area for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to licensed waste facilities. There are dedicated waste storage areas including wheelie bins and general waste skips available at the Mayogi laydown area. A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. [1]12m³ general waste was disposed of in October 2025 with no recycled waste this month.

4.2 Hazardous waste

A 6m³ hazardous waste skip is located at the Mayogi laydown area which is serviced by a waste service provider, Oricol. [2]No (0m³) hazardous waste was disposed of in October 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

Mobile chemical ablution facilities are available at working areas the site. One service provider, Liyavuyisa Logistics, is servicing and disposing Concor's ablutions at the Jansenville Wastewater Treatment Plant ("**WTP**") twice a week. The Vestas site mobile ablution facilities are serviced by Bay Projects and disposed of at Fishwater Flats disposal facility. Ablution facilities at the RedRocket site office block are connected to a conservancy tank which is emptied and disposed of at the Jansenville WTP, as and when required. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in October 2025 amounted to [3]14 060L. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the entrance to the WEF to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits are available at each site where work activities are underway (See **Photo 10a**). An arrestor bed has been constructed at the start of the main access road to the WEF turbines as another protective measure which has the intended function of slowing down and/or halting a runaway vehicle that may fail mechanically and come down the steep

[1, 2, 3] Total combined monthly amount / volume for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

gradient of the WEF access road. Various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring such as locked gates, oil spill kits and barricading were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspections.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR. The installation of bird sensors on the turbines was undertaken in May 2025 aimed at reducing bird collisions and bird mortality. The sensors will function to monitor and warn birds flying towards the operational turbines and if necessary, switch off the rotating blades until the birds have flown past.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no: 27/2/2/L570/1/1 is available for the WEF for the abstraction of groundwater from an existing borehole (GA JA02400) located at the main site office (location 33°28'04.73"S, 24°99'36.75"E). Abstraction from the existing borehole for October 2025 amounted to 40m³. No (0m^3) groundwater from the borehole at the Concor site office was abstracted this month. Temporary water storage facilities are available at the site office and at the WEF construction site which is primarily the substation. Records of all water use activities are noted in a centralised water use register. The concrete batch plant was demobilised from mid-2024 and water abstraction is no longer required for this particular activity.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is also comprised largely of rocks and boulders, is separately stockpiled and as and where required, has and is being shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas. The original topsoil and rock material which was previously stripped and stockpiled at the WEF during earthworks activities has been re-distributed over several previously disturbed footprint areas as part of the rehabilitation process. Soil levelling and landscaping of the temporary and vacated Vestas laydown area was undertaken last month (See **Photo 1c**). Grass growth on a number of road verges and hardstand edges due to grass seeding by hand has had some success in areas with fair to good natural vegetation re-growth observed in several areas under rehabilitation. Erosion prevention and stormwater measures have been put in place and should continue to be maintained to minimise potential erosion and loss of soil due to heavy rainfall and strong winds.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 WEF, Substation and Main Access Road

All 17 turbines were erected/assembled in April 2025 (See **Photo 1a** and **2a**) with pre-commissioning activities currently underway. Observations of activities underway at the O&M building included earthworks excavations and preparations for the vehicle parking area (**Photo 7a**) and painting, roof ceiling installations, plumbing and electrical works (**Photo 9a**). Civil and electrical works are essentially complete in the Kleinpoort (Lupo) WEF substation (**Photo 5a** and **6a**). The re-placement of rock, subsoil and topsoil onto the sloped edges of the WTG hardstands and batters, including the access road verges, first commenced around July 2024 and was progressively undertaken during the remainder of 2024 with landscaping, soil re-levelling and re-shaping continuing during 2025. The gravel section of the main access road mostly remains in good condition with no major signs of damage or erosion observed during the October monthly site visit (See **Photo 1b**).

In terms of the fill-slope adjacent to the paved road section, there is both limited/minimal vegetation re-growth occurring along some sections of the road verge. Natural succulent vegetation is returning to previously disturbed areas such as on and above the fill slope (**Photo 2b**). In terms of the cut-slope there is generally little to sparse vegetation re-establishment primarily due to the largely mineral nature of the original, underlying geology of the ridge and the limited quantity and depth of topsoil and organic matter. Vegetation re-growth around the stormwater culverts remains relatively sparse however erosion was not observed to be a significant problem. More time will be required for a full vegetation cover to become established. Monitoring of erosion, rock-falls and/or rock-slides should continue to ensure the slopes are stable from a geotechnical perspective. If deemed to be technically, financially and environmentally feasible, there are a number of potential engineered solutions which may be considered to further stabilise the road verges and the cut- and fill-slopes.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates are being implemented with gates opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit to the WEF farm properties. Barricading is being maintained and should continue to be maintained around any and all open excavations to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and subsequent landowner conflict and damage claims. Daily inspections and weekly progress reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

Existing farm buildings and yard areas are being utilised by the EA holder and principal contractor (Concor) for office and laydown facilities. This includes the offices and yards at Mayogi and Kleinpoort. There are permanent ablution facilities available at Kleinpoort which are connected to a conservancy tank which formed part of the original (existing) farm buildings. Earthworks rehabilitation and landscaping of the temporary office and laydown

area near the intersection of the R75 and the WEF entrance road used by Vestas was undertaken last month (**Photo 1c**). Vestas has demobilised and relocated to the existing farm buildings which are utilised as used as RedRocket's office facilities.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no official complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the contractor during October 2025 focussed on topics including Project Code of Conduct, Water Conservation, Wildlife in the Workplace, Chemicals Four Route of Entry, Eye Damage caused by Sunlight, Fuel Storage, Fatigue Management and Dust in the Workplace.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during October 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. To date no NCRs have been issued by the ECO relating to the WEF and the associated main access road.

12 REHABILITATION

Earthworks rehabilitation first commenced in July 2024 along the road verges and the sloped edges of the turbine hardstands. This included the filling and levelling of sub-soil followed by the re-placement, grading and shaping of topsoil. A rehabilitation register and rehabilitation handover documents were compiled and as rehabilitation was undertaken around the turbine positions and various disturbed areas, reports for each section

were compiled and submitted for review and approval. Rehabilitation efforts have also included the re-seeding of sloped areas by hand. Natural re-growth of vegetation, aided by the previous summer rainfall months, has been more robust in a number of areas with less success observed in areas with less topsoil and/or more recent construction disturbances. An overall gradual increase in vegetation coverage over many previously disturbed ground surfaces has been observed over during the course of 2025 e.g. along some of the turbine batters and along the road verges. However there are areas where vegetation cover still remains sparse. Ongoing monitoring is recommended until project completion.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit on 22nd October 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EAs and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management

v. Landowner relations

vi. Infrastructure management

vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management

viii. Environmental awareness

ix. Rehabilitation

x. Record-keeping and document control

- Documentation review. This included:
  i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements
  ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings
  iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented
  iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification
- Audit Report compilation. This included:
  i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
  ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;

ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and

iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not Auditable/Audited** (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable. No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;
ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;
iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;
iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;
v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of five hundred and thirty-seven (**537**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, four hundred and sixty-seven (**467**) are **compliant,** zero (**0**) are **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) are **partially-compliant**, forty seven (**47**) were **not audited/applicable** and twenty three (**23**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 4**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

18.1 Major improvements required

None.

18.2 Minor improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **100%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs (**Table 4**).

Table 4: Overall compliance rating for the October 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EAs and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf WEF & Main Access Road, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**Wolf WEF and Substation EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	74	0	0	13	11	(100%)
2	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
3	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
4	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
5	**Wolf WEF Main Access Road EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	32	0	0	15	3	(100%)
6	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 - Zutari)	72	0	0	3	6	(100%)
7	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 - Savannah)	283	0	0	16	0	(100%)
	Overall total no. conditions	467	0	0	47	23	**537**
	Audited conditions	467	-	-	-	-	**934** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	934	0	0	-	-	**934** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[(934+0+0)] / 934} x100					**100%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	86.96%	0%	0%	8.75%	4.28%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue with the implementation of appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required.
- Continue to monitor, remove and dispose of invasive vegetation from the construction footprint(s).
- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Continue to manage dust by suppression with water-spraying, if and when required.
- Consider appointing a qualified botanist to undertake an annual audit of the development footprint and immediate surroundings in terms of section 6.2 of the WEF Access Road EMPr.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase (construction) of the WEF development, it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EAs, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns - nil

No	Observation date	Concern	*Suggested Due Date by ECO	Proposed Corrective Action	Action Status	Closure status

The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
001	12 May 2023	Excessive dust and failure to implement dust suppression measures	Immediate (12 May 2023)	An additional water source was identified to assist with dust suppression measures. An ADT truck is located permanently on the mountain and conducts dust mitigation on the turbine sites, the access road and internal roads. The second water truck moves on the R75 to the greywater site in Jansenville	An increase in dust suppression operations and resources have been implemented however due to rains during the period effectiveness was unable to be determined	14 Jun 2023

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures
16 June 2024	Release of water	Potential soil erosion	A water meter was driven over by an excavator and caused the release of an unknown amount of water. No water entered a watercourse and the water was clean. The incident occurred due to a lack of identifying infrastructure present within the footprint	unknown	The water was stopped and meter fixed by the farmer. The cost of the repairs was handled by the contractor and paid to the farmer. The area was investigated by the EO and no erosion or contamination was caused	Awareness training and induction
17 June 2024	Animal casualty	Social	A cow was found stuck one of the MV cable trenches. The cow was lifted out of the trench, found to have a dislocated hip and was transported to the farmer's abattoir on his request	n/a	The trenches in the area were barricaded to prevent livestock from moving over the trenches	Awareness training and induction

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Observations at the Wolf WEF and Substation

Photo 1a: All turbines have been assembled however comprehensive testing, commissioning and commencement of operations will only be possible only once the OHPL can be energised between the substation and turbines

Photo 2a: All turbines have a double red strip painted on one of the tips of the three blades as a visual aid for detection by birds

Photo 3a: Natural vegetation is gradually re-establishing along the MVA cable trench adjacent to the access road which has been backfilled with landscaping undertaken. Both livestock and wild game species on the farm (wildebeest and blesbok) observed to be returning and grazing around the WEF

Photo 4a: Good natural vegetation re-growth along the MVA cable trench adjacent to the access road which has been backfilled with landscaping undertaken

Photo 5a: Internal paved road construction and laying of yard-stone is complete in the Kleinpoort (Lupo) WEF substation

Photo 6a: Civil and electrical works are essentially complete in the Kleinpoort (Lupo) WEF substation

Photo 7a: Earthworks excavations and preparations for the vehicle parking area outside the O&M building

Photo 8a: Stockpiled soil outside the substation originating from the vehicle parking area to be developed outside the O&M building

Photo 9a: Painting and roof ceiling installations underway in the O&M building. Plumbing and electrical works are still underway

Photo 10a: Firefighting equipment, first aid kits and environmental awareness information available in the O&M building

Photo Series B: Observations along the WEF Access Road

Photo 1b: Section of gravel road showing good vegetation re-growth along the road verges. No erosion observed with natural succulent vegetation species observed to have re-established with good re-growth continuing to take place.

Photo 2b: Section of the paved road showing vegetation re-growth establishment above the fill slope

Photo Series C: Observations at the former Vestas office / laydown area

Photo 1c: Former Vestas laydown area which was levelled and landscaped with soil material in September 2025
Photo above dated 22 September 2025

Photo 2c: Former Vestas laydown area levelled and landscaped in September 2025
Photo above dated 22 October 2025

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLISTS BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Feb 2022 (Split from and replaces the original EA dated 14 Sep 2015)							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The development of the 90MW Wolf Wind Energy Facility, associated facilities and substation near Wolwefontein, within the Dr Beyers Naude and Sundays River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved, at the geographic coordinates and property details cited in the table in the EA.					-	
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.	✓✓					
6	The holder of an Environmental Authorisation must apply for an amendment of the Environmental Authorisation with the Competent Authority for any alienation, transfer or change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.	✓✓					
7	This activity must commence within a period of five (5) years from the date of first issue of the Environmental authorisation issued on 14 September 2015. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken. The Environmental Authorisation will not be extended further.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (twelve) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.				-		No Longer Applicable
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;				-		No Longer Applicable
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;				-		No Longer Applicable
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and						No Longer Applicable
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.				-		No Longer Applicable
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.				-		No Longer Applicable
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	A copy of the final site layout plan must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout plan.	✓✓					
13	The site layout plan must include the following:						
13.1	Turbine positions;	✓✓					
13.2	Foundation footprint;	✓✓					
13.3	Permanent lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.4	Construction lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.5	Internal roads indicating width (construction period width and operation period width) and with numbered sections between the other site elements which they serve (to make commenting on sections possible);	✓✓					
13.6	Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;	✓✓					
13.7	The location of heritage sites;	✓✓					
13.8	Sub-station(s) and/or transformer(s) sites including their entire footprint;	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
13.9	Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads);	✓✓					
13.10	Cut and fill areas at turbine sites along roads and at sub-station/transformer sites indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill;	✓✓					
13.11	Borrow pits;	✓✓					
13.12	Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material);	✓✓					
13.13	All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;	✓✓					
13.14	Buildings including accommodation;	✓✓					
13.15	All "no-go" areas	✓✓					
13.16	A map combining the final layout plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the proposed location of turbines as described in the Final EA Amendment report (Part 2) dated 22 July 2020.	✓✓					
14	The applicant must appoint a qualified botanical and fauna specialist to ground-truth every footprint and their recommendation must inform the final layout of the wind energy facility and EMPr to be submitted to be submitted to the department for approval.				-		No Longer Applicable
15	The revised Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) submitted as part of the application for environmental authorisation is not approved and must be amended and submitted with the abovementioned layout plan to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity.					-	The then Wolf EMP dated Feb 2015 (Aurecon, 2015) which is referred to in this condition is/was not implemented but rather a revised EMPr in June 2022 by Zutari was approved
16	The EMPr amendments must include the following:						
16.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the amended EIR dated 26 June 2015 and EIR dated 11 February 2015.	✓✓					
16.2	The requirements and conditions of this authorisation.	✓✓					
16.3	A plant rescue and protection plan which allows for the maximum transplant of conservation important species from areas to be transformed. This plan must be compiled by a vegetation specialist familiar with the site in consultation with the ECO and be implemented prior to commencement of the construction phase.	✓✓					
16.4	An open space management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility.	✓✓					
16.5	A re-vegetation and rehabilitation plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility including timeframes for restoration which must indicate rehabilitation within the shortest possible time after completion of construction activities to reduce the amount of habitat converted at any one time and to speed up the recovery to natural habitats.				-		The Operation Phase is not yet applicable. Rehabilitation of the WEF hardstands with replacement of topsoil has been done and which should be monitored until completion of construction to ensure sufficient vegetation growth. Further re-seeding may be an option to consider if and where such may be necessary
16.6	An alien invasive management plan to be implemented during construction and operation of the facility. The plan must include mitigation measures to reduce the invasion of alien species and ensure that the continuous monitoring and removal of alien species is undertaken.	✓✓					Operation phase not yet applicable. The control of alien vegetation is an ongoing process
16.7	A storm water management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility. The plan must ensure compliance with applicable regulations and prevent off-site migration of contaminated storm water or increased soil erosion. The plan must include the construction of appropriate design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	✓✓					Operation phase not yet applicable. Drainage measures to dissipate stormwater run-off have been constructed along the WEF footprint and access road. Additional options may be required if any of the current stormwater measures either fail or are ineffective.
16.8	An effective monitoring system to detect any leakage or spillage of all hazardous substances during their transportation, handling, use and storage. This must include precautionary measures to limit the possibility of oil and other toxic liquids from entering the soil or storm water systems.	✓✓					
16.9	An erosion management plan for monitoring and rehabilitating erosion events associated with the facility. Appropriate erosion mitigation must form part of this plan to prevent and reduce the risk of any potential erosion.	✓✓					
16.10	A transport plan for the transport of turbine components, main assembly cranes and other large pieces of equipment.	✓✓					
16.11	A traffic management plan for the site access roads to ensure that no hazards would results from the increase truck traffic and that traffic flow would not be adversely impacted. This plan must include measures to minimize impacts on local commuters e.g. limiting construction vehicles travelling on public roadways during the morning and late afternoon commute time and avoid using roads through densely populated built-up areas so as not to disturb existing retail and commercial operations.	✓✓					
16.12	An avifauna and bat monitoring programme to document the effect of the operation of the wind energy facility on avifauna and bats. This must be compiled by a qualified specialist.	✓✓					
16.13	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
16.14	Measures to protect hydrological features such as streams, rivers, pans, wetlands, and their catchments, and other environmental sensitive areas from construction impacts including the direct and indirect spillage of pollutants.	✓✓					
17	The Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site substation, submitted as part of the Application for Amendment of the Environmental Authorisation dated November 2021, must be amended to include measures as dictated by the final site lay-out map and micro-siting; and the provisions of this environmental authorisation. Once amended, the final generic EMPr must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. Once approved the EMPrs must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
18	The generic EMPr for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site Substation Infrastructure must be properly completed and must include the following amendments;	✓✓					
18.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr for the substation.	✓✓					
18.2	All mitigation measures as listed in the specialist reports for the powerline and substation must be included in the EMPr;	✓✓					
18.3	The requirements and conditions of this environmental authorisation.	✓✓					
18.4	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
18.5	A final site layout map for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site Substation, superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the location of the IPP portion of the on-site substation as stated in the EIAr and this Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
19	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
20	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
21	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the EIAr be discovered.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
22	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 29 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
23	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
24	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
25	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
26	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
MONITORING							
27	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
27.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
27.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
27.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
27.4	A detailed incident (including spillage of bitumen, fuels, chemicals, or any other material) and complaint register must be kept on site indicating how these issues were addressed, what rehabilitation measures were taken and what preventative measures were implemented to avoid re-occurrence of incidents/complaints.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
27.5	In addition the ECO must maintain the following on site: a weekly site diary, copies of all reports submitted to the Department; and a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities.	✓✓					Summarised in each monthly report and facilitated by the on-site ESCO
27.6	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
28	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
29	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
30	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
31	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.	✓✓					
32	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
33	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
34	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
35	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, to be done. Operational phase not yet underway
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
36	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, to be done when applicable. The activity has not ceased or become redundant yet
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
37	Should any historical, cultural palaeontological resources and graves being found during the construction of the project, all construction activities must be suspended and Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority together with the heritage specialists who surveyed and compiled HIA reports must be alerted so that the find can be investigated and mitigation measures proposed.	✓✓					No new historical, cultural or palaeontological resources discovered this month
38	A bird and bat monitoring programme must be implemented to document the effect of the operation of the wind energy facility on avifauna and bats. This must commence prior to construction and continue during operation of the wind energy facility.	✓✓					
39	Reports regarding bird monitoring must be submitted to the relevant provincial environmental department, BirdLife South Africa, The Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) and this Department on a quarterly basis. The report will assist all stakeholders in identifying potential and additional mitigation measures and to establish protocols for a bird monitoring programme for wind energy development in the country.	✓✓					
40	The baseline data collected and documented during the survey must be shared with the EWT and Birdlife South Africa for a better understanding of the distribution of breeding behaviour of any of the priority species.	✓✓					
41	The applicant must ensure that all the "No-go" areas are clearly demarcated (using fencing and appropriate signage) before construction commences.	✓✓					
42	The applicant must ensure that the National Noise Control Regulations and SANS10103:2008 are adhered to and reasonable measures to limit noise from the work site are implemented.	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*Info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
43	A health and safety programme must be developed to protect both workers and the general public during construction, operation and decommissioning of the energy facility. The programme must establish a safety zone for wind turbines from residences and occupied buildings, roads, right of ways and other public access areas that is sufficient to prevent accidents resulting from the operation of the wind turbines.	✓✓					
44	The applicant must obtain a written permit or approval from the South Africa Civil Aviation Authority that the wind facility will not interfere with the performance of aerodrome radio Communication, Navigation and Surveillance (CNS) equipment especially the radar prior to commencement of the activity. The approval/permit must be submitted to the Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations.	✓✓					
45	Areas around fuel tanks must be bunded or contained in an appropriate manner as per the requirements of SABS 089:1999 Part 1.	✓✓					
46	Leakage of fuel must be avoided at all times and if spillage occurs, it must be remedied immediately.	✓✓					
47	Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses.	✓✓					
48	The applicant must ensure that poaching, hunting and killing of animals on site during the construction phase of the project is strictly not allowed under any circumstances. In addition, firearms or any other hunting weapons must not be permitted on site.	✓✓					
49	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
50	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
51	Liaison with land owners/farm managers must be done prior to construction in order to provide sufficient time for them to plan their activities.	✓✓					
52	Should the applicant opt to use a turbine model with a sound power emissions level higher than 110dBA; the applicant must appoint a qualified noise specialist to revise the facility's noise model, advise on the turbines' micro-siting and purpose additional mitigation measures for inclusion into the EMPr, if any.				-		
53	The layout to be submitted to the Department for approval as per Condition 12 of the EA issued on 14 September 2015 must comply with the latest requirements for work in or near Eskom servitudes and Eskom Guidelines for Renewable Energy Generation Plant Setbacks to Eskom Infrastructure.	✓✓					
GENERAL							
54	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
54.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
54.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
54.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
55	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.					-	Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
74	0	0	13	11	**98** (total no. of conditions)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	**74** (audited) **24** (NA)
74	0	0			Audit Score (%) = [(74x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (74x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Auditable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
Amended EA dated 26 Nov 2018							
1	This letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 14 September 2015 as amended.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					
		Summary calculation					
		2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
		2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = 2/2 x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Auditable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
Amended EA dated 22 Sep 2020							
1	This proposed amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 14 September 2015 as amended.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					
		Summary calculation					
		2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
		2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = 2/2 x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Auditable / Not Audited	*info*	Findings & Recommendations
	Amended EA dated 25 May 2022						
1	This proposed amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 02 February 2022.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					

	Summary calculation				
2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
✓✓	✓	X	-	-	**Audit Score (%)** = 2/2 x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 24 Aug 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The development of a main access road for the authorised Wolf Wind Farm near Jansenville, within Wards 7 and 12 of the Bayers Naude and Sunday's River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved as per the geographic cited in the table above.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation, which form part of the Environmental Authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this Environmental Authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
6	The holder of an Environmental Authorisation must apply for an amendment of the Environmental Authorisation with the Competent Authority for any alienation, transfer or change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of issue of this authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for environmental authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) and the final layout plan submitted as part of the BAR dated May 2022 are approved and the EMPr must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
13	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
14	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
15	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the BAR be discovered.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
16	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 23 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
17	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
18	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
19	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
20	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
MONITORING							
21	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
21.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
21.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
21.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
21.4	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation measures have been implemented in sequence in various areas (area by area basis) as construction has been completed in different areas at different times. Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth proves unsuccessful and if small-scale erosion on steeper gradients exacerbates into a larger problem
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
22	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
23	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
24	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
25	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
26	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					This report
27	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
28	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
29	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
30	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
31	No activities will be allowed to encroach into a watercourse without a water use authorisation being in place from the Department of Water and Sanitation.	✓✓					A GA has been issued to the EA holder
32	Vegetation clearing must be limited to the required footprint for construction works. Mitigation measures must be implemented to reduce the risk of erosion and the invasion of alien species.	✓✓					
33	The footprint of the development must be limited to the areas required for actual construction works and operational activities.	✓✓					
34	A permit must be obtained from the relevant nature conservation agency for the removal or destruction of protected or endangered plant or animal species.	✓✓					Permits are in place, search and rescue was undertaken
35	No exotic plants may be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area may be utilised.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation measures have been implemented in sequence in various areas (area by area basis) as construction has been completed in different areas at different times. Re-seeding may be an additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth proves unsuccessful and if small-scale erosion on steeper gradients exacerbates into a larger problem
36	Dust suppression measures must be implemented during the construction phase to limit the impacts of dust.	✓✓					
37	Foundations and trenches must be backfilled with originally excavated materials as much as possible. Excess excavation materials must be disposed of only in approved areas or, if suitable, stockpiled for use in reclamation activities.	✓✓					
38	Should any further evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g. remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, marine shell and charcoal/ash concentrations), unmarked human burials, fossils or other categories of heritage resources are found during construction, the South African Heritage Resource Heritage Agency (SAHRA) must be alerted immediately, and a professional archaeologist or palaeontologist, must be contacted as soon as possible to inspect the findings.				-		Noted, no new archaeological sites or remains have been discovered at this stage
39	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal. Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licensed in terms of Section 20 (b) of the National Environment Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
GENERAL							
40	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
40.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
40.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website makes provision
40.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
41	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
32	0	0	15	3	**50** (total no. of conditions)
32	0	0	-	-	**32** (audited) **18** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(32x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (32x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLISTS BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	EMPr for Wolf WEF (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
NO LONGER APPLICABLE					-		The pre-construction phase is over and this section of the EMPr is no longer applicable
5. CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	The Contractor must be provided with the opportunity to cost for implementation of the EMPr in their tender submission. The Developer shall ensure that items pertaining to the environmental protection measures should be reflected in the Bill of Quantities and are adequately priced. Where provisions for he the implementation of environmental specifications is deemed inadequate, the Contractor shall be instructed to amend this or face tender disqualification.	✓✓					
	Where the Project specifications conflict with the General Environmental Specifications, the project specifications or relevant specialists' management plans shall take precedence.					-	Noted
5.3	The developer refers to the holder of the Environmental Authorisation who will be responsible for the following tasks, but not limited to: - Ensure that the requirements as set out in this EMPr are adhered to and implemented; - Allocate the responsibilities assigned to the ECO to an independent suitably qualified individual prior to the start of construction activities on site; and - Provide all principal contractors working on the project with a copy of this EMPr as part of tender contract documentation to allow the contractors to cost for its requirements within their respective construction contracts.	✓✓					
	Principal Contractors shall each appoint their own compliance management structure, including Environmental Officers, Health and Safety Management, and Community Liaison Officers, who shall report to the Project Permit Holder, who in turn provides compliance oversight and assurance.	✓✓					
	Environmental Control Officer (ECO): The Developer shall appoint a suitably qualified independent ECO to monitor the compliance of all parties in terms of this EMPr and the conditions contained in the Environmental Authorisation, as well as address environmental site issues. The ECO shall work with the Owners teams and Contractor's appointed EO. The designation is reserved for a suitably qualified (National Diploma / Degree in Natural Science or an equivalent qualification), independent, environmental manager, with adequate environmental knowledge to understand and verify implementation of the EMPr. The duties of the ECO during construction phase will include but are not limited to:	✓✓					
	i) Liaison with the Owner, Project Manager, ESCO or Construction Manager and DFFE.	✓✓					
	ii) Monitoring of all the Contractor's activities for compliance with the various environmental requirements contained in the construction Specification.	✓✓					
	iii) Monitoring of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation related to the construction phase as issued by DFFE as well as other relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	iv) Reviewing of the Contractor's environmental Method Statements for compliance with the EMPr and environmental best practice.	✓✓					
	v) Monitor and report on requisite remedial action taken in the event of non-compliance.	✓✓					
	vi) Monitor and report on the proactive and effective implementation and management of environmental protection measures.	✓✓					
	vii) Monitor and report on the register of public complaints, confirming that itis maintained by the Contractor and that all public comments or issues are appropriately reported and addressed.	✓✓					
	viii) Routine recording and reporting of environmental activities and general progress monthly.	✓✓					
	ix) Recording and reporting of environmental incidents and remediation; and	✓✓					
	x) Monitor compliance with and implementation of the construction phase EMPr, Operational Phase EMPr and Rehabilitation Plan, including compliance with the relevant conditions contained in the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	The Developer shall appoint a suitably qualified independent ESCO to oversee on-site compliance management and EMPr implementation on a day-to-day basis.	✓✓					
	An independent Environmental Auditor must be appointed by the Owner to undertake an Environmental Audit every five years to verify compliance with the Conditions of EA and the EMPr and submit the results to the DFFE Director: Compliance Monitoring. Audit reports must comply with Appendix 78 of the NEMA. In addition to the five yearly audits, the Owner must ensure an Audit is completed and submitted to the DFFE within 30 days of the completion of the construction phase (Refer to condition 31 of the EA).				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Contractor must ensure that all its sub-contractors, employees, etc., are made fully aware of the environmental issues detailed in this EMPr. The Contractor shall liaise closely with the Construction Manager / Construction Manager, Environmental Site Compliance Officer (ESCO) and the ECO and must ensure that all activities on site are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner and in compliance with the requirements of the EMPr and conditions of EA. The Contractor shall appoint a suitably senior member or staff or qualified professional to the position of EO. The EO's duties will include the following:	✓✓					
	Liaise with all parties on matters relating to the environment;	✓✓					
	Assist with the compilation of environmental components of method statements;	✓✓					
	Undertake daily site compliance inspections of the various works areas;	✓✓					
	Compile a weekly report detailing the key findings and environmental matters observed and dealt with during the week and submit this to the ECO, ESCO and Construction Manager;	✓✓					
	Ensure Contractor is implementing the EMPr and conditions of Authorisation;	✓✓					
	Ensure that any environmental monitoring requirements are being fulfilled and include results in the weekly submissions;	✓✓					
	Report environmental accidents and incidents and oversee all remediated works;	✓✓					
	Make recommendations for disciplinary actions where and if required; and	✓✓					
	Undertake environmental awareness training and routine toolbox talks with contractor staff on matters relating to environmental management.	✓✓					
5.4.1	**Baseline photography** Following official handover of the site to the Contractor and prior to the commencement of mobilisation activities, the Contractor shall take photographs of all areas that will be impacted by construction activity and their immediate surrounds. Photographs shall include, inter alia, all works areas, site establishment and laydown areas, access roads, gates, no go and natural areas, debris, boundary fences, existing structures and infrastructure on the site and any defects or issues to any of the foregoing. These photographs shall be provided to the ESCO and Construction Manager for reference purposes.	✓✓					
5.4.2	**Method statements** Method statements shall be produced and submitted for approval by the ESCO and Construction Manager at least five working days prior to the commencement of the activities. The Contractor shall not commence the activity until the Method Statement has been approved. Approval of method statements shall not unreasonably be withheld. The ESCO and Construction Manager may approve, reject, or approve with conditions any method statement. Refer to detailed list under Subclause 2.2.1-2.2.3 with specific reference to environmental awareness training, toolbox talks and construction information posters.	✓✓					
5.4.3.1	**Site establishment** The ESCO and Construction Manager shall be advised of the area that the Contractor intends using for his site establishment by way of the Mobilisation plan discussed under item 1) of Clause 2.2. The Contractor's camp shall occupy as small an area as possible, and no site establishment shall be allowed within 50 m of any watercourse unless otherwise approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall inform the ESCO and Construction Manager of the intended actions and programme for site establishment. The site layout shall be planned to facilitate ready access for deliveries, facilitate future works and to curtail any disturbance or security implications for neighbours.	✓✓					
5.4.3.2	**Site fencing and demarcations** As may be required, the Contractor shall erect and maintain permanent and/or temporary fences of the type and in the locations directed by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Such fences shall, if so specified, be erected before undertaking designated activities. The Contractor shall not damage or remove any boundary fences without the agreement of the affected landowners. Where property fences are replaced, these shall, at the minimum, meet specification of the fencing it replaces, in terms of top height, sturdiness and rigidity (pole foundations and supports and strength and wire gauge), security (barbed or razor wire) and size of the largest openings (i.e., distances between horizontal wires or mesh dimensions.	✓✓					
5.4.3.3	**No Go Areas** If required, certain areas shall be considered "no go" areas and these may be detailed in the Environmental Management Plan or as conditions attached to an Environmental Authorisation or specified by the ECO. The Contractor shall ensure that, insofar as he has the authority, no unauthorised entry, stockpiling, dumping or storage of equipment or materials shall be allowed within the demarcated "no go" areas. "No go" area demarcation fencing shall be established prior to the commencement of construction in the vicinity.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	"No go" areas shall be demarcated with fencing consisting of wooden or metal posts at 3 m centres with 1 plain wire strand tensioned horizontally at 900 mm from ground level. Commercially available danger tape shall be wrapped around the wire strand. The Contractor shall maintain the fence for the duration of construction and ensure that the danger tape does not become dislodged.						
5.4.4.1	**Protection of natural features** The Contractor shall not deface, paint, damage or mark any natural features (e.g., rock formations) situated in or around the Site for survey or other purposes unless agreed beforehand with the ESCO and Construction Manager. Any features affected by the Contractor in contravention of this clause shall be restored/ rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that plant, equipment, materials, and staff are not permitted to enter any designated "no go" area. The Contractor shall not permit his employees to make use of any natural water sources (e.g., springs, streams, and open water bodies) for the purposes of swimming, personal washing and the washing of machinery or clothes.	✓✓					
5.4.4.2	**Protection of fauna and flora** It is important that ecological functioning of the site should not be negatively impacted e.g., by excluding fire. The fire-management programme should be adhered to. Except to the extent necessary for the carrying out of the Works (as per an approved method statement), flora shall not be removed, damaged or disturbed. Firewood may not be collected from the site. Trapping, poisoning and/ or shooting of animals is strictly forbidden. No domestic pets or livestock belonging to the project staff are permitted on site. The use of biocides is subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager unless provided for in the project specification. Where the use of biocides and other poisonous substances has been specified, they shall be stored, handled and applied with due regard to their potential harmful effects. Persons using any biocide or poisonous substances shall have received training in the appropriate handling, use and storage of such materials. Care will be taken to ensure no movement or drift occurs into non-target areas. Dyes shall be mixed into sprayed biocide so that the treatment areas may be inspected and the risk of over spray / re-spraying is avoided. Before vegetation clearance commences areas must be walked and slow moving animals removed out of the impact area; and Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm.	✓✓					
5.4.4.3	**Protection of archaeological and palaeontological remains** During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil remains by the responsible Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and ESCO. In particular, the ECO should be alerted to the (slight) possibility that fossil-rich lenses or horizons of dark, organic-rich lagoonal mudrocks may be exposed during excavations into the Witpoort Formation along the Klein-Winterhoek ridge. Other possibilities include dark grey phosphatic carbonate nodules containing fossil plants and / or fish in the Waaipoort Formation as well as well-preserved fish and reptile remains within the Whitehill Formation. Should substantial fossil remain (such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages) be exposed during construction, the Environmental Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e., The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, the cost of which is at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g., stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy). The palaeontologist concerned with mitigation work will need a valid fossil collection permit from ECPHRA and any material collected would have to be curated in an approved depository (e.g., museum or university collection). All palaeontological specialist work would have to conform to international best practice for palaeontological fieldwork and the study (e.g., data recording fossil collection and curation, final report) should adhere as far as possible to the minimum standards for Phase 2 palaeontological studies recently developed by SAHRA (2013). The Contractor shall take reasonable precautions to prevent any person from removing or damaging any fossils, coins, articles of value or antiquity and structures and other remains of archaeological interest discovered on the Site, immediately upon discovery thereof and before removal. The Contractor shall inform the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately of such a discovery and carry out the ESCO and Construction Managers instructions for dealing therewith. All construction within the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and the area shall be cordoned off until such time as the Construction Manager authorises resumption of construction in writing.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
5.4.4.4	**Noise control** The applicable regulations framed under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), and the provisions of SANS 1200 A Subclause 4.1 regarding "built-up areas" shall apply to all areas within audible distance of residents whether in urban, peri-urban, or rural areas. Appropriate directional and intensity settings are to be maintained on all hooters and sirens, and the Contractor shall provide and use suitable and effective silencing devices for pneumatic tools and other plant such that the noise level in inhabited areas and dwellings adjacent to the work areas will not increase by more than 7 dB(A)Leq 60 above residual background sound levels. Similarly in habituated areas adjacent to access roads maximum noise levels shall not exceed 60 dB(A)Leq 60 and maximum sound pressure level of 70 dB(A). Where excess noise generation is unavoidable, the Contractor shall, by means of barriers, isolate the source of any such noise to comply with the said regulations. The Contractor shall restrict any of his operations that may result in excessive noise disturbance to those communities and dwellings abutting the Site to the hours of 08:00 to 22:00 on weekdays and Saturdays. No work will be permitted on Sundays unless otherwise agreed to with the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where loud construction operations or plant are required, that cannot be practically barricaded (i.e., Pile driving, hydraulic breakers, or rock crushing), nearby residents that may be disturbed by the operation will be notified and provided with a program for the works prior to commencement. The Contractor shall be reasonable in accommodating the needs of neighbours and take reasonable measures to minimise the impact of noise on neighbouring communities. Apart from warning and emergency sirens and public address systems used during an emergency, no sound is to be broadcast across the site without approval from the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					The site is within a rural area with no residential or built-up areas in close proximity
5.4.4.5	**Lighting** The Contractor shall ensure that any lighting installed on the site for his activities does not interfere with road traffic or cause a reasonably avoidable disturbance to the surrounding community or other users of the area. Subject to meeting the minimum requirements of the OHSA and general security, lighting shall be kept to the minimum. Care will be taken to ensure lighting is task specific and does not spill into the surrounding environment through appropriate placement and shielding. Floodlighting of expansive work areas or up- or down lighting of vertical structures or natural features shall only be permitted if approved by ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.6	**Fuel and oil** Unless otherwise specified, fuel may be stored on site in an area approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that all liquid fuels (petrol and diesel) are stored in tanks with lids, which are kept firmly shut or in bowsers. The tanks/bowsers shall be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250µm plastic) with an earth bund (plastic must have a 5 cm layer of sand on top to prevent damage and perishing). The impermeable lining shall extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund shall be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers. The bunded area shall be covered to protect it from rain. Provision shall be made for refuelling at the fuel storage area, by protecting the soil with 250µm plastic covered with a minimum of a 5 cm layer of sand. If fuel is dispensed from 200 litre drums, only empty externally clean drums may be stored on the bare ground. All empty externally dirty drums shall be stored on an area where the ground has been protected. The proper dispensing equipment shall be used, and the drum shall not be tipped to dispense fuel. The dispensing mechanism of the fuel storage drum shall be stored in a waterproof container when not in use. The Contractor shall prevent unauthorised access into the fuel storage area. No smoking shall be allowed within the vicinity of the fuel storage area. The Contractor shall ensure that there is adequate fire-fighting equipment at the fuel stores. Where reasonably practical, plant shall be refuelled at the fuel storage area or at the workshop as applicable. If it is not reasonably practical, then the surface under the refuelling area shall be protected against pollution to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager prior to any refuelling activities. The Contractor shall employ the use of appropriate non-spill dispensing equipment and drip trays to prevent spills during refuelling. The Contractor shall ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible be designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials shall be able to handle a minimum of 200 litre of hydrocarbon liquid spill. The Contractor shall ensure that staff responsible for refuelling of plant is trained to clean up any fuel of oil spills as they occur. The Contractor shall obtain the ESCO's and Construction Manager's prior approval for any refuelling or maintenance activities. The fuel bowsers and stores must be inspected daily by the Contractor and any contaminated soil shall be collected and disposed of via the	✓✓					

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	hazardous waste system. Care will be taken to ensure that oil contaminated soil, rags or other materials are not disposed of as part of domestic waste system due to the fire risk.						
5.4.4.7	**Contaminated water** Contaminated runoff from the various construction and decommission activities on the site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction as well as the decommissioning activities in work areas prone to stormwater disturbances / damages, i.e., the ascending portion of main access road and any channel crossings, should preferably be scheduled and undertaken in the low rainfall months when storm water runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features. The Contractor shall take reasonable measure to prevent the contamination of water and where this is not possible will set up a contaminated water management system, which shall include collection facilities to be used to prevent pollution, as well as suitable methods of disposal of contaminated water. The Contractor shall prevent the discharge of water contaminated with any pollutants, such as soaps, detergent, cements, concrete, lime, chemicals, glues, solvents, paints, and fuels, into the environment. The Contractor shall notify the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately of any pollution incidents on Site. The ESCO's and Construction Manager's approval is required prior to the discharge of contaminated water to the Municipal sewer system.	✓✓					
5.4.4.8	**Stormwater and drainage** Any increase in storm water runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed with the drainage lines. Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels; these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. The Contractor shall ensure that storm water is managed in such a way that prevents erosion. The Contractor shall install temporary stormwater control measures which may include cut off drains, berms, side drains, retention ponds or similar needed to divert stormwater away from earthworks areas, or as directed by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Apart from identified road crossings, all delineated river systems are to be regarded as no-go areas. According to the Stormwater management plan (Annexure H.6) the following mitigations must be adhered to: ■ Avoid any construction activities within the 1:100-year flood-line or 100 meters from the edge any watercourse, except for linear infrastructure such as transmission lines and other flood compatible infrastructure such as electrical pylons. ■ Clearing of vegetation and associated excavation areas should be kept to a minimum. ■ Construction of new access roads should be kept to what is necessary. Stick to existing roads as far as possible. ■ Vegetation clearance and commencement of construction activities can be scheduled to coincide with low rainfall conditions when the erosive stormwater and wind are anticipated to be low. ■ No vegetation clearance should be undertaken prior to periods of inactivity. ■ A berm/channel combination should be constructed around each of the construction sites using the excavated soil material. ■ Bare soils can be regularly dampened with water to suppress dust during the construction phase, especially when strong wind conditions are predicted according to the local weather forecast. Thus, a water tanker should be available onsite. ■ Soil/topsoil should be placed onto the concrete slab once it has dried up and the turbine fixed, with natural vegetation re-established to mimic the previous undisturbed environment as far as practically possible. ■ All excavation/construction vehicles should be in good condition and inspected regularly to ensure there are no chemical spills (diesel/oil) which will negatively impact the receiving environment. ■ Excavated soils should be stockpiled and separated into separate material types. ■ The disconnection flow paths should be located on gradual slopes (≤5%) to maintain sheet flow. ■ The construction of the proposed roads will create large areas prone to erosion due to soils being exposed as well as sloping terrain. Roads should therefore be constructed in a manner to rapidly stabilise soils, while roadside drainage should be included where necessary. Additional information in this regard can be obtained on the SANRAL (2013) 6th Edition Drainage Manual. ■ All disturbed areas must be rehabilitated (as soon as possible) to represent the previous undisturbed environment (soil, land use, slope) as closely as possible so as to limit the impact on receiving water resources through improve infiltration and limited soil erosion. ■ A water tanker should be available to be used for dust suppression should the need arise	✓✓					

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	■ Regular inspection of the berms/channels and sediment control areas should be undertaken to assess erosion which may result from a loss in vegetation or cavitation from soil slumping; and ■ A practical erosion control handbook should be developed, based on the principles developed in this report and given to the construction contractors to ensure the impact on receiving water resources is limited.						
5.4.4.9	**Solid waste management** The Contractor shall provide sufficient bins with lids on Site to store the produced daily. Solid, non-hazardous waste shall be disposed of in the bins provided and no on-site burying, dumping, or burning of any waste materials, vegetation, litter, or refuse shall occur. Bins shall not be allowed to become overfull and shall be emptied a minimum of once daily. The waste may be temporarily stored on Site in a central waste area that is weatherproof and scavenger-proof, and which the ESCO and Construction Manager has approved. All solid waste shall be disposed of offsite at an approved landfill site. The Contractor shall supply the ESCO and Construction Manager with a certificate of disposal.	✓✓					
5.4.4.10	**Shutter oil and curing compound** Shutter oil and curing compound pose a risk of causing water and soil contamination and accordingly are regarded as potential hazardous substances. The Contractor shall ensure that shutter oil and curing compound containers in use are stored within the fuel bund. The remaining containers shall be inspected regularly to ensure that no leakage occurs. When shutter oil or curing compound is dispensed, the proper dispensing equipment shall be used, and the storage container shall not be tipped to dispense the oil/compound. The dispensing mechanism of the shutter oil/curing compound storage container shall be stored in a waterproof container when not in use. Shutter oil and curing shall be used in moderation and shall be applied under controlled conditions using appropriate equipment. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent accidental and incidental spillage during the application of these compounds. In the event of a shutter oil or curing compound spill, the source of the spillage shall be isolated, and the spillage contained. The Contractor shall clean up the spill, either by removing the contaminated soil or by the application of absorbent material in the event of a larger spill. Treatment and remediation of the spill area shall be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.12	**Bitumen** The ESCO and Construction Manager shall be advised of the area that the Contractor intends using for the storage of bitumen drums/ products. The storage area shall have a smooth impermeable (concrete or 250µm plastic covered in sand) floor. The floor shall be bunded and sloped towards a sump to contain any spillages of substances. The bund shall be inspected and emptied daily and serviced when necessary. The bund shall be closely monitored during rain events to ensure that it does not overflow.	✓✓					
5.4.4.13	**Hazardous substances** Procedures detailed in the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) shall be followed in the event of an emergency. Petroleum, chemicals, harmful and hazardous waste shall be stored in an enclosed and bunded area. This area shall be subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The waste shall be disposed of at a hazardous waste disposal site as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.14	**Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage** The Contractor shall ensure that all items of plant and equipment are inspected daily by the operators prior to commencement. Any maintenance requirements shall be seen to before start-up, which includes fuel and oil leaks. Inspection checklists shall be retained and submitted to the Construction Manager on request. Leaking equipment shall be repaired immediately or removed from the Site. Where practical, all maintenance of equipment and vehicles on Site shall be performed off Site or in the workshop. If it is necessary to do in field maintenance, the Contractor shall ensure that measures are implemented to prevent the accidental spillage of oil and fuel into the environment and that the area is effectively cleaned after such maintenance. The Contractor shall ensure that in his workshop and other plant maintenance facilities, including those areas where, after obtaining the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval, the Contractor carries out emergency plant maintenance, there is no contamination of the soil or vegetation. The workshop shall have a smooth impermeable (concrete or 250µm plastic covered with sand) floor. The floor shall be bunded and sloped towards an oil trap or sump to contain any spillages of substances (e.g., oil). When servicing equipment on site, drip trays shall be used to collect the waste oil and other lubricants. Drip trays shall also be provided in construction areas for stationary plant (such as generators, pumps, and compressors) and for Transport and Earthmoving Equipment (such as scrapers, diggers, loaders, trucks, cranes, etc.). Drip trays shall be inspected and emptied daily. Drip trays shall be closely	✓✓					

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	monitored during rain events to ensure that they do not overflow. Where practical, the Contractor shall ensure that equipment is covered so that rainwater is excluded from the drip trays. The washing of equipment shall be restricted to urgent or preventative maintenance requirements only. All washing shall be undertaken off Site or in the workshop with adequate facilities for dealing with wastewater, including an oil separator. The use of detergents for washing of equipment on site is prohibited						
5.4.4.15	**Materials handling, use and storage** The Contractor shall ensure that any delivery drivers are informed of all procedures and restrictions (including "no go" areas) required to comply with the Specifications. The Contractor shall ensure that these delivery drivers are supervised during off loading, by someone with an adequate understanding of the requirements of the Specifications. Materials shall be appropriately secured to ensure safe passage between destinations. Loads including, but not limited to sand, stone chips, fine vegetation, refuse, paper, and cement, shall have appropriate cover to prevent them spilling from the vehicle during transit. The Contractor shall be responsible for any clean up resulting from the failure by his employees or suppliers to properly secure transported materials.	✓✓					
5.4.4.16	**Dust** The Contractor shall take reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust because of construction activities to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor's dust management planning shall, as a minimum, take cognisance of the following: ► Schedule of spraying water on unpaved roads paying due attention to control of runoff. ► Speed limits for vehicles on unpaved roads and minimisation of haul distances. ► Measures to ensure that material loads are properly covered during transportation. ► Schedule for wheel cleaning and measures to clean up public roads that may be soiled by construction vehicles. ► Minimisation of the areas disturbed at any one time and protection of exposed soil against wind erosion, e.g. by dampening with water or covering with straw ► Location and treatment of material stockpiles taking into consideration prevailing wind directions and location of sensitive receptors. ► Controlled blasting techniques to minimise dust and fly rock during blasting. ► Adherence to the dust loads and protective gear stipulated in the Occupational Health and Safety Act. ► Reporting mechanism and action plan in case of excessive wind and dust conditions. During dry and, or windy periods, a water tanker shall be available for the control of dust, and the Contractor shall ensure that the sprays do not generate excess run off. During high wind conditions, the Contractor shall comply with the ESCO and Construction Manager's instructions regarding dust-damping measures. The Construction Manager may request the temporary cessation of all construction activities where wind speeds are high and excessive dust is produced, and until such time as dust levels return to acceptable levels. "As required by the National Dust Control Regulations, promulgated in terms of section 53(o) of National Environmental Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004) the Contractor shall establish of a network of dust monitoring points using method ASTM D1739: 1970 (or equivalent), sufficient in number to establish the contribution of the project to dust fall in the vicinity of the premises, to monitor identified or likely sensitive receptor locations, and to establish the baseline dust fall for the district. The following standards will apply: ► For residential areas the dust fallout may not exceed 600mg/m2/day (on a 30 day average) more than two times a year and not on sequential months. ► For non-residential areas the dust fallout may not exceed 1200mg/m2/day (on a 30 day average) more than two times a year and not on sequential months. All items of plant capable of generating significant volumes of dust (i.e., crusher plants, concrete batching plants) shall be equipped with necessary equipment (Bag filters in cement silos, sprayers and conveyor transfer and fall points and hoppers) to ensure that fugitive dust is minimised.	✓✓					
5.4.4.17	**Aesthetics** According to CAA regulations wind turbines must be painted in bright colours to increase its visibility to aircraft. For the same reason red warning lights must indicate their presence during night-time. Note, due to the proximity Verreaux's Eagle Nest that all turbines have a single blade painted with a red stripe to increased visibility for the birds.	✓✓					The assembled turbines have one of the three blades painted with red stripes near the tip

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	All site establishment components (as well as equipment) shall be positioned to limit visual intrusion on neighbours and the size of area disturbed. The type and colour of roofing and cladding materials to the Contractor's temporary structures shall be selected to reduce reflection. The Contractor shall take reasonable measures to ensure that construction activities do not have an unreasonable impact on the aesthetics of the area. Measures will be taken to obscure construction yards and associated plant and equipment from onlookers as far as is reasonable. Refer also to 2.4.5 regarding requirements for lighting.						
5.4.4.18	**Disruption to existing and neighbouring land use activities** The Contractor shall take measures to limit the disruption of any existing land use activities occurring on the site or neighbouring sites as far as reasonable. Where construction may impact on access routes, safe alternative access shall be provided to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where construction will result in disruptions to activities, the Construction Manager shall notify the affected landowner and inform him of the construction activity, the program and what mitigations measures will be implemented to minimise the disruptions. The Owner, Contractor and Construction Manager shall make compensations and or accommodate landowner's requests and to maintain the status quo, as far as is reasonable.	✓✓					
5.4.4.19	**Temporary site closure** If the site is closed for a period exceeding one week, the Contractor, in consultation with the Construction Manager shall carry out the following checklist procedure. Hazardous materials stores: ► Outlet secure / locked. ► Bund empty (where applicable). ► Fire extinguishers serviced and accessible. ► Secure area from accidental damage e.g. vehicle collision. ► Emergency and contact details displayed. ► Adequate ventilation. Safety: ► All trenches secured or barricades in place. ► Fencing and barriers in place as per the Occupational Health and Safety Act (No 85 of 1193). ► Emergency and management contact details for at least two standby staff displayed. ► Pipe stockpile wedged/ secured. ► Emergency equipment, including firefighting and spill response materials and equipment remain readily accessible to standby staff. ► Site security measures in place. ► All plant and equipment have their keys removed or are disabled to prevent unauthorised start-up / theft. Erosion: ► Wind and dust mitigation in place. ► Slopes and stockpiles at stable angle. ► Revegetated areas watering schedules and supply secured. Water contamination and pollution: ► Cement and materials stores secured. ► Toilets empty and secured. ► Refuse bins empty and secured. ► Drip trays empty and secure (where possible). ► Structures vulnerable to high winds secure. ► All plant and equipment not in use are withdrawn from areas prone to flooding.	✓✓					

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5.4.4.20	**Public roads** The Contractor shall control the movement of all vehicles and plant including that of his suppliers so that they remain on designated routes, are distributed so as not to cause an undue concentration of traffic and that all relevant laws are complied with. In addition, such vehicles and plant shall be so routed and operated as to minimise disruption to regular users of the routes not on the Site (Due to the site, this will be achieved more through the timing of deliveries, since the route options are limited). Where road safety may be impacted on the Contractor shall notify the relevant roads authority and arrange for the necessary road warning signage and appoint trained points men to control traffic around any hazards. Any damage caused to the public road system because of construction or as a direct result of construction vehicles and equipment shall be repaired to the satisfaction of the Construction Manager. On gravel or earth roads on Site and within 500 m of the Site, the vehicles of the Contractor and his suppliers shall not exceed a speed of 40 km/h. Mud and sand deposited onto public roads by construction activities shall be cleared daily or as required.	✓✓					
5.4.4.21	**Security and access control** The Contractor shall ensure that access to the Site and associated infrastructure and equipment is always off-limits to the public during construction. If so required, as directed by the Construction Manager, the Contractor shall fence the site to ensure effective control of access to the site. This fence shall be a diamond mesh fence or similar with a minimum height of 1.8 m, and it shall be erected around the site and shall be maintained for the duration of construction. All authorised personal and visitors shall be issued with an identification card (or similar) to ensure that the security personnel may identify authorised persons. The Project's overarching security objective is to protect the people and assets in a way that minimises conflict and respects the human rights of its diverse stakeholders, avoids creating or worsening conflict and address security threats in as peaceful a way as possible. The Project has adopted the IFC Performance Standards and supporting World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines as the overarching standards associated with human rights, labour force management, vulnerable groups, and stakeholder engagement to guide it towards achievement of appropriately high levels of environmental and social performance throughout the Project's life cycle. A security company must be appointed to guard the site and monitor access and must be registered with the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA). The company should be utilised for the project life cycle, alternatively different companies can be used for the construction, operations, and decommissioning phases. The choice is at the discretion of the Holder of the EA. The following guiding principles have been developed for site security: – All access roads shall be gated to restrict access to the general public. Gates will be required to be kept locked when construction is occurring or when turbine maintenance is not occurring." – The Contractor, prior to arriving on site, will assess any risks posed by its security arrangements to people within and outside the Project site. – No firearms allowed on site or in vehicles transporting staff to / from site (unless used by security personnel). – The Operations and Maintenance Building ("O&M building") shall be locked at all times when Project personnel are not inside. – The security arrangements must take account of the principles of proportionality and good international practice in relation to hiring, rules of conduct, training, equipping, and monitoring of security. – The contractor and Holder of the EA: – is required to make reasonable inquiries to ensure that those providing security are not implicated in past abuses; and – Ensure that the security company is adequately trained in the use of force and appropriate conduct, and they act within the applicable law. – A grievance mechanism for affected communities shall be provided to express any concerns about security arrangements. The Project has adopted the United Nations Basic Principles on the use of Force and Firearms and Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.	✓✓					
5.4.4.22	**Access routes / haul roads** Access to the Construction camp and working areas shall utilise existing roads or tracks as far as possible. Entry/exit points onto public roads shall take cognisance of traffic safety. Traffic safety measures shall include appropriate signage and signalmen where relevant. Where temporary roads are required for construction the route, design and layout shall be subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Roads shall be routed to limit environmental impact by avoiding sensitive environmental features including rivers, wetlands, areas of botanical significance or any other areas as identified through environmental planning processes. Roads shall follow routes that minimise stormwater related risks (i.e., steep gradients, cuts and fills, drainage lines, marshy areas). Where temporary roads	✓✓					

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	cross drainage lines (which must be an approved, see Activity 18 of R 544 of NEMA) the reasonable provision shall be made to accommodate flooding without structural damages to the road crossing, approaches or to the riverbanks, the design of crossings shall be subject to approval by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Subject to the preceding requirements, roads shall be designed to have the least possible footprint needed to meet project objectives. All temporary roads shall undergo full rehabilitation at project completion and the expense of such shall be to the Contractor's account. Unless inside the urban edge or part of an environmental authorisation in terms of NEMA R544 Activity No. 22. (II), no new construction road shall exceed 8m or, where such road already exists, be widened by more than 6m or lengthened by more than 1000m.						
5.4.4.23	**Housekeeping** The Contractor shall make available the time and resources need to undertake routine housekeeping of the works areas and site establishment areas at a minimum of a weekly interval. Housekeeping shall include maintenance of barriers, structures, signage, material stockpiles to ensure that they are safe and aesthetically acceptable and to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Construction materials shall be stacked in a safe, neat, and orderly fashion and shall comply with the requirements of the OHSA. Windblown litter, construction debris and spoil shall be collected and removed for disposal.	✓✓					
5.4.4.24	**Ablution facilities** The Contractor shall deploy an adequate number (As per the requirements of the OHSA) of portable toilets at the various works areas and site establishment area, including provision for security and access control personal. Toilets should not be located further than 100m from the place of work. Toilets should be placed in shaded areas wherever possible. The Contractor shall make provision to have the toilets cleaned and maintained in a hygienic fashion and shall supply toilet paper. Toilets shall be secured to the ground to ensure they are not blown over during high winds or bumped over by some other means. The Contractor shall also make available a hand washing facility. Where portable toilets are located within view of the public or neighbouring residences or places of business, efforts should be taken to screen such facilities from view and provide privacy to users. The Contractor shall ensure that no spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and that the contents are properly stored and removed from Site. Discharge of waste from toilets into the environment and burial of waste is strictly prohibited and must be treated at a registered wastewater treatment works. The Contractor shall keep record, and provided such records upon request, of the location and volumes of waste disposed. The use of pit latrines and soak-a-ways is prohibited unless approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Washing, whether of the person or of personal effects and acts of excretion and urination are strictly prohibited other than at the facilities provided. The Contractor shall take disciplinary action against any staff member found in contravention of this requirement.	✓✓					
5.4.4.25	**Recess areas and canteens** The Contractor shall provide covered recess areas at the site establishment area and at various working areas, which are situated too far from the site establishment area to allow staff to return for recesses. The recess area should provide shade but should not be located within 32m of a drainage lines or wetland, in or adjacent a "no go" area, in dense combustible vegetation or near any neighbour or activity to which they may cause disturbance. The recess areas should also be located away from construction noise, dust, waste storage areas, hazardous materials stores, fuel storage and dispensing areas and any other activity that may contaminate food or impair comfort. The recess areas shall provide adequate seating to accommodate the staff stationed at that area of the works. Recess areas shall be located near, but not next to, ablution and hand washing facilities. Recess areas should also have an adequate supply of cool potable water, as determined by the number of staff working in that area. An adequate number of rubbish bins shall be provided to contain the waste generate by this facility in a day. The recess areas shall make provision for a smoking area, including seating and a fireproof sand filled container for extinguishing cigarettes. Smoking shall otherwise be prohibited across the site and in the works areas. The recess areas shall be equipped with an appropriately sized fire extinguisher to deal with a fire at this location. Subject to implementation of reasonable fire protection measures and the presence of fight fighting equipment, the Contractor may establish a purpose built warming or cooking fire in an area cleared of all combustible material near the recess area. Staff shall not be permitted to eat or rest during recess times in any other areas other than the designated recess or canteen area.	✓✓					
5.4.4.26	**Site clinic or first aid station** Should the scale of construction warrant the need for a first aid station (clinic, sick bay, medical bay) the following requirements shall apply. The design and maintenance of the first aid station shall be such that the hygienic safety of the patients can be assured. The first aid station shall be operated by a certified first aider or paramedic. All waste arising from the first aid station or site ambulance shall be	✓✓					

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	treated as hazardous waste and shall not be disposed of via the domestic waste system. A safe potable water supply shall be provided. Effluents from washing shall be direct to a tank, collected and disposed via the sewage disposal system.						
5.4.5	**Emergency procedures**						
5.4.5.1	**Fire** Any wildfires that occur shall be reported to the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately. Smoking shall not be permitted in those areas where it is a fire hazard. Such areas shall include the workshop and fuel storage areas and any areas where the vegetation or other material is such as to make liable the rapid spread of an initial flame. In terms of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (No. 45 of 1965), burning is not permitted as a disposal method. The Contractor shall ensure that there is basic but adequate fire-fighting equipment available on Site at all times. This shall include at least rubber beaters when working in urban open spaces and fynbos areas, and at least one fire extinguisher of the appropriate type when welding or other "hot" activities are undertaken. The Contractor shall advise the relevant authority and Fire Protection Association (Emergency numbers must be prominently displayed at the site offices) of a fire as soon as one starts and shall not wait until he can no longer control it. The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are aware of the procedure to be followed in the event of a fire. The Contractor shall provide adequate fire protection measures at each work area and the site establishment area to deal with the type and nature of fire that may arise.	✓✓					
5.4.5.2	**Accidental leaks and spillages** The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are aware of the emergency procedure(s) to be followed for dealing with spills and leaks, which shall include notifying the ESCO and Construction Manager and the relevant authorities. The Contractor shall ensure that the necessary materials and equipment for dealing with spills and leaks is available on Site at all times. Treatment and remediation of the spill areas shall be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. In the event of a hydrocarbon spill, the source of the spillage shall be isolated, and the spillage contained. The area shall be cordoned off and secured. The Contractor shall ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible be designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials shall be able to handle a minimum of 200 ℓ of hydrocarbon liquid spill.	✓✓					
5.4.6	**Community relations** The Contractor shall erect and maintain information boards in the position, quantity, design, and dimensions specified. Such boards shall include contact details for complaints by members of the public in accordance with details provided by the Construction Manager. The Contractor shall keep a "Complaints Register" on Site. The Register shall contain all contact details of the person who made the complaint, and information regarding the complaint itself and any measures or agreements made in resolution to such complaint. The Contractor shall develop an employment policy and shall disseminate this to interested communities, informing them of how many opportunities are available and the skills required for such opportunities. Depending on the scale of the project and the proximity and populace of nearby communities, the Contractor shall consider appointing a community liaison officer and an employment desk in the interested communities to manage the recruitment of staff. Local South Africans should be given priority about any employment opportunities and the Contractor's recruitment policy and nature and number of job opportunities should be communicated timeously and clearly to manage expectations and avoid conflict. This can be done by following the following mitigation measures: ► Organise local community meetings to advise the local labour on the project that is planned to be established and the jobs that can potentially be applied for. ► Set up a recruitment office in the nearby towns (i.e. Jansenville and Kirkwood) and adhere to strict labour recruitment practices that would reduce the desire of potential job seekers to loiter around the properties in hope to find temporary employment. ► Establish a local skills desk (in Jansenville and Kirkwood) to determine the potential skills that could be sourced in the area. ► Recruit local labour as far as feasible. ► Control the movement of workers between the site and areas of residence to minimise loitering around the proposed facility by providing scheduled transportation services between the urban areas and the construction site. ► Engage communities with respect to their possible involvement during construction in providing supporting services such as catering, temporary housing of workers, transportation, etc. ► Employ labour-intensive methods in construction where feasible. ► Formalise trading and service provision on the site, by providing a dedicate area for such services and signing contracts with service providers.	✓✓					

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	► Establish a proper fencing around the property to reduce the desire of workers to trespass between the construction site and adjacent properties. ► Set up a gate and controlled access system to monitor the movement of people to and from the property, as well as to reduce the influx of job seekers to the site itself. ► Ensure that any damages or losses to the nearby farms that can be linked to the conduct of the construction workers are adequately reimbursed. ► Assign a person to deal with complaints and concerns of the affected parties ► Sub-contract to local construction companies where possible. ► Use local suppliers where feasible and arrange with the local Small and Medium Enterprises to provide transport, catering, and other services to the construction crew. ► Facilitate knowledge and skills transfer between foreign experts and South African professionals during the pre-establishment and construction phases. ► Set up apprenticeship programmes to build onto existing or develop new skills of construction workers, especially those coming from the local communities.						
5.4.7	**Construction Methods and procedures**						
5.4.7.1	**Site clearance** The Contractor shall ensure that the clearance of vegetation is restricted to that required to facilitate the execution of the Works. Site clearance shall occur in a planned manner and cleared areas shall be stabilised as soon as possible. The detail of vegetation clearing shall be to the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval. All cleared vegetation shall either be mulched and mixed into the topsoil stockpiles or disposed of at an approved disposal site. The disposal of vegetation by burying or burning is prohibited without the requisite permit from the local authority. The Contractor shall strip the topsoil and mulch layer within the working areas. The topsoil and mulch layer shall be stockpiled separately from subsoil and used for subsequent rehabilitation and revegetation. topsoil and mulch layer stockpiles shall not be compacted. Should fauna be encountered during site clearance, earthworks shall cease until fauna have been safely relocated form the affected area.	✓✓					
5.4.7.2	**Demolition** Hazardous and non-hazardous materials shall be separated at site and disposed of in a manner approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. All buildings older than 60 years require a permit from South African Heritage Resources Agency in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (no. 25 of 1999). A demolition permit is also required from the local authority in terms of the National Building Regulations.	✓✓					
5.4.7.3	**Cement and concrete batching** Where applicable, the location of the batching plant (including the location of cement stores, sand, and aggregate stockpiles) shall be as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The concrete/cement batching plant shall be kept neat and clean at all times. No batching activities shall occur directly on unprotected ground. The batching plant shall be located on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250µm plastic covered with 5 cm of sand). The area shall be bunded and sloped towards a sump to contain spillages of substances. All wastewater resulting from batching of concrete shall be disposed of via the contaminated water management system and shall not be discharged into the environment. Contaminated water storage areas shall not be allowed to overflow and appropriate protection from rain and flooding shall be implemented Empty cement bags shall be stored in weatherproof containers to prevent windblown cement dust and water contamination. Empty cement bags shall be disposed of on a regular basis via the solid waste management system and shall not be used for any other purpose. Unused cement bags shall be stored so as not to be affected by rain or runoff events. In this regard, closed steel containers shall be used for the storage of cement powder and any additives. The Contractor shall ensure that sand, aggregate, cement, or additives used during the mixing process are contained and covered to prevent contamination of the surrounding environment. The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to prevent the spillage of cement/ concrete during batching and construction operations. During pouring, the soil surface shall be protected using plastic and all visible remains of concrete shall be physically removed on completion of the cement/ concrete pour and appropriately disposed of. All spoiled and excess aggregate/ cement/ concrete shall be removed and disposed of via the solid waste management system. Where "readymix" concrete is used, the Contractor shall ensure that the delivery vehicles do not wash their chutes directly onto the ground. Any spillage resulting from the "readymix" delivery shall be immediately cleared and disposed of via the solid waste management	✓✓					

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	system. Ready-mix trucks shall not be permitted to dump drum wash on site unless into contaminated water pond which must be fully rehabilitated at completion and the sediment collected for disposal.						
5.4.7.4	**Earthworks** All earthworks shall be undertaken in such a manner to minimise the extent of any impacts caused by such activities, particularly with regards to erosion and dust generation. No equipment associated with earthworks shall be allowed outside of the Site and defined access routes unless expressly permitted by the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.5	**Dewatering** Pumps shall be placed over a drip tray to contain fuel spills and leaks. Pumps shall be located sufficiently above the water line to ensure that that it does not become inundated if pumping is discontinued. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent spillage during the refuelling of these pumps. The Contractor shall ensure that, unless like the upstream water quality, none of the water pumped during any dewatering activities, including good points, is released into the environment without the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval. The ESCO's and Construction Manager's approval is required before the discharge of this water into the Municipal sewer system.	✓✓					
5.4.7.6	**Bitumen** Over spray of bitumen products outside of the road surface and onto roadside vegetation or the surrounding environment shall be prevented using a method approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. When heating bitumen products, the Contractor shall take cognisance of appropriate fire risk controls. Heating of bitumen products shall only be undertaken using LPG or similar zero emission fuels and appropriate firefighting equipment shall be readily available. Stone chip/gravel excess shall not be left on road / paved area verges. This shall be swept / raked into piles and removed to an area approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Water quality from runoff from new/ fresh bitumen surfaces will be monitored visually by the ESCO and Construction Manager and remedial actions taken where necessary by the Contractor.	✓✓					
5.4.7.7	**Erosion and sedimentation control** The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to minimise the footprint of disturbance and limit erosion and sedimentation due to the construction activities. Implement an effective system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. ► Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them. ► Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces or hard standing areas). ► During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. ► Erosion must be controlled where necessary on top soiled areas. Where erosion and/or sedimentation, whether on or off the Site, occurs despite the Contractor complying with the foregoing, rectification shall be carried out in accordance with details specified by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where erosion and/or sedimentation occur due to the fault of the Contractor, rectification shall be carried out to the reasonable requirements of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Any runnels or erosion channels developed during construction or during the defect's liability period shall be backfilled and compacted. Stabilisation of cleared areas to prevent and control erosion shall be actively managed. Consideration and provision shall be made for various methods, namely, brush cut packing, mulch or chip cover, straw stabilising (at a rate of one bale/ 20 m2 and rotovated into the top 100 mm of the completed earthworks), watering, soil binders and anti-erosion compounds, mechanical cover or packing structures (e.g., Hessian cover). Traffic and movement over stabilised areas shall be restricted and controlled, and damage to stabilised area shall be repaired and maintained to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.8	**Crane operations** Drive plants shall be well maintained, and drip trays shall be positioned at potential leak areas. Over-greasing of crane cables shall be avoided. Movement and lifting of hazardous materials shall be undertaken such that they do not cause a pollution, spillage, or safety risk (were concrete buckets are in use).	✓✓					

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5.4.7.9	**Trenching** Trenching for services shall be undertaken in accordance with the engineering specifications with the following environmental amplifications, where applicable: ► Topsoil shall be removed and stockpiled separately from and not mixed with the subsoil. Preferably topsoil should be placed on the upslope side of the trench which subsoil is placed on the downslope side of the trench, levelled and used for construction access. The areas used for topsoil and subsoil stockpiling should not be cleared of shorter herbaceous vegetation and must not be grubbed. Only once the trench is backfilled and shaped will the topsoil be spread across the trench area," ► Soil shall be excavated and used for refilling trenches i.e. soil from the first trench shall be excavated and stockpiled, thereafter soil from the second excavated trench length shall be used to backfill the trench behind it once the services have been laid. The last trench shall be filled using the soil stockpiled from the first trench. ► Trench lengths shall be kept as short as practically possible before backfilling and compacting. ► Trenches shall be re-filled to the same level as (or slightly higher to allow for settlement) the surrounding land surface to minimise erosion. ► Stormwater control measures shall be used to reduce the ingress of stormwater into the trench. Where needed the Contractor shall provide temporary stormwater pipes to allow stormwater to cross the open trench.	✓✓					
5.4.7.10	**Drilling and jack hammering** The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to limit dust generation and noise because of drilling operations. The Contractor shall ensure that no pollution results from drilling operations, either because of oil and fuel drips, or from drilling fluid. Any areas or structures damaged by the drilling and associated activities shall be rehabilitated by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.11	**Stockpiling** The ESCO and Construction Manager will identify suitable sites for stockpiling. Stockpiles shall be convex in shape and shall be limited in height so that it does not result in undue visual impacts or significant dust, as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Stockpiles shall be so placed to occupy minimum width compatible with the natural angle of repose of material, and measures shall be taken to prevent the material from being spread over too wide a surface. Unless otherwise stipulated, areas for temporary stockpiling will not be cleared of shorter herbaceous vegetation as this compacted vegetation layer will serve protect the topsoil and serve as a marker during stockpile reclamation. Where required, appropriate precautions shall be taken to prevent the erosion and limit the compaction of the stockpiles. The Contractor shall ensure that all stockpiles do not result in the damming of water or run off or is itself washed away. Top material stockpiles shall not be covered with any material (e.g., plastic) that may kill seeds or cause it to compost. If the stockpiles start to erode significantly or cause dust problems, they shall be covered with hessian or similar. Where practical, top material shall not be left for longer than six to eight months before being used for rehabilitation. If stored for longer than six months, the top material shall be analysed and, if necessary, ameliorated before use in rehabilitation works.	✓✓					
5.4.7.12	**Site closure and rehabilitation** Any areas that the ESCO or Construction Manager believes may have been impacted upon or disturbed, shall be rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the Construction Manager, which includes all areas where top material has been stripped or compacted. Once construction is complete the Contractor shall clear all construction debris and materials from the Site not forming part of the Permanent Works. The area to be rehabilitated shall first be landscaped to match the topography of the surrounding area as it was prior to construction. The composition of vegetation to be used for any rehabilitation shall be specified. The Contractor may not use herbicides, pesticides, fertilisers, or other poisonous substances for the rehabilitation process unless otherwise agreed with the ESCO and Construction Manager. All rehabilitated areas shall be considered "no go" areas and the Contractor shall ensure that none of his staff or equipment enters these areas. The Contractor shall undertake irrigation of rehabilitated areas for a minimum period of six to eight weeks to encourage germination. They may elect to extend the irrigation programme, or the ESCO and Construction Manager may specify ongoing irrigation programme if required. However, any irrigation programme must taper off over a period of four to eight weeks before complete cessation as an abrupt cessation is likely to result in high seeding mortality rates (depending on local soil and climatological factors). The Contractor shall undertake to remove all alien vegetation re-establishing on the area and shall implement the necessary temporary or permanent measures to combat soil erosion.				-		-Site closure is NA at this stage -Earthworks rehabilitation commenced in July 2024 and has continued during 2025 in terms of re-shaping subsoil and topsoil material along the WEF access road verges and the sloped edges of several turbine hardstands; -Rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed; -Rehabilitation monitoring should continue until completion of construction to check aspects such as erosion and ensure alien plants do not become problems in rehabilitated areas; -Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates

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5.4.7.13	**Temporary revegetation of the areas disturbed by construction** Where there is likely to be a delay of greater than two months in the landscaping and revegetation of a disturbed area or where that site is likely to be the subject of further construction activities at a later stage, the Contractor shall ensure that the area is temporarily revegetated to combat dust generation and prevent erosion. This revegetation shall occur incrementally immediately upon completion of the construction activities at the subject location. "Prior to revegetation, structures and material not forming part of the Permanent Works, including remnants of building materials, concrete foundations, timber, and foreign debris, shall be removed, and disposed of via the solid waste management system. The area shall be revegetated as follows: ► Compacted areas, such as roads, stockpile areas and construction platforms shall be ripped or scarified to depth of 300mm." ► The surface shall be shaped to conform to the adjacent landforms. ► Alien vegetation shall be cleared; ► For areas with a slope of greater than 1:3, straw shall be utilised as a binding material to stabilise the soil during revegetation and rehabilitation of the site. Straw shall consist of natural, dried fibres of hay or chaff of various lengths between 50mm and 400mm, delivered to Site in bales and shall be applied evenly by hand or machine at a rate of 1 bale per 20m2 over the area to be revegetated. It shall then immediately be rotated into the upper 100 mm layer of soil. ► The prepared area shall be hydro- or hand-seeded at a rate of 40 kg/ha using a suitable indigenous grass species or Rye grass (Lolium multiflorum). In the event of hand-seeding, the seed mixture as specified shall be mixed with two parts per volume of clean dry plaster sand, then divided in half and applied evenly in two successive applications, one after the other, by means of an approved hand seeding machine (known colloquially as a "tefsaaier"). On completion of the seeding the surface shall be lightly raked to cover the seed with no more than 5 mm of soil. ► Water used for the irrigation of vegetated areas shall be free of pollutants that will have a detrimental effect on the plants. The vegetated area shall only be watered once, immediately following seeding. Watering should be carried out from a tanker, using a fine nozzle spray to avoid erosion and disturbance of the vegetation. Water for irrigation purposes may be from an approved source. No construction equipment, vehicles or unauthorised personnel shall be allowed onto areas that have been vegetated. Only persons or equipment required for the preparation of areas, application of fertiliser and maintenance of revegetated area shall be allowed to operate on these areas.	✓✓					-Earthworks rehabilitation commenced in July 2024 and has continued during 2025 in terms of re-shaping subsoil and topsoil material along the WEF access road verges and the sloped edges of several turbine hardstands; -Rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed; -Rehabilitation monitoring should continue until completion of construction to check aspects such as erosion and ensure alien plants do not become problems in rehabilitated areas; -Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates
5.4.8	**Compliance**						
5.4.8.1	**Penalties** Penalties will be issued for certain transgressions. Penalties may be issued per incident at the discretion of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Such penalties will be issued in addition to any remedial costs incurred because of non-compliance with this Specification. The Construction Manager will inform the Contractor of the contravention and the amount of the penalty and shall be entitled to deduct the amount from monies due under the Contract.	✓✓					Noted, no penalties for environmental non-compliance have been issued at this stage
5.4.8.2	**Removal from site and suspension of Works** The Construction Manager may instruct the Contractor to remove from Site any person(s) who in their opinion is guilty of misconduct, or is incompetent, negligent or constitutes an undesirable presence on Site. Where the Construction Manager deems the Contractor to be in breach of any of the requirements of this Specification, he may order the Contractor to suspend the progress of the Works or any part thereof.					-	Noted
5.4.9	**Measurement and payment**						
5.4.9.1	Except as specified or in the Specification Data or as billed, no separate measurement and payment will be made to cover the costs of complying with the provisions of this Specification and such costs shall be deemed to be covered by the rates tendered for the items in the Bill of Quantities completed by the Contractor when submitting his tender.					-	Noted
5.4.9.2	**All requirements of the environmental management specification** All work not measured elsewhere, associated with complying with any requirement of this Environmental Management specification will be measured and paid as a sum. The tendered sum shall cover the cost of with complying with the environmental management specification and shall include for all materials, labour and plant required to execute and complete the Works as specified, described in the Bill of Quantities, or shown on the Drawing(s).					-	Noted

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5.4.9.3	**Work required by the Construction Manager** Where a clause in this Specification includes a requirement as "required by the Construction Manager", measurement and payment for compliance with that requirement shall be in accordance with the relevant measurement and payment clause of the Project Environmental Specifications.					-	Noted
5.4.10	**Amendments to EMPr & Registers** Amendments to the EMPr must be submitted to and approved by the DFFE before the changes are commenced with. Furthermore, copies of the attendance registers for all environmental awareness training, employee induction programme, complaints registers, penalty registers and method statements must be kept and made available to the DFFE on request.	✓✓				-	-EMPr amendments are NA at this stage -Attendance registers for environmental awareness training, the employee induction programme, a complaints registers, penalty registers and method statements are available on site

Summary calculation					
72	0	0	3	6	**81** (total no. of conditions)
72	0	0	3	6	**72** (audited) **9** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(72x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (72x2) x100
EMPr Compliance					**100%**

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
2	The following key conditions would be required to be included within the environmental authorisation issued for the access road: » The project footprint must be minimised and must remain within the demarcated development area to avoid impacts on episodic drainage lines and SCCs in the surrounding areas.	✓✓					
	» The access road layout and EMPr should be approved along with the environmental authorisation (should authorisation be issued for the project).	✓✓					
	» All mitigation measures detailed within the BA Report, as well as the specialist reports contained within Appendices D to H, are to be implemented.	✓✓					
	» The EMPr as contained within Appendix I of the BA Report should form part of the contract with the Contractor appointed to construct and maintain access road in order to ensure compliance with environmental specifications and management measures. The implementation of the EMPr for all life cycle phases of the access road is considered key in achieving the appropriate environmental management standards as detailed for this project.	✓✓					
	» A pre-construction walk-through of the access road route for species of conservation concern (SCC) that would be affected and that can be translocated must be undertaken by an ecologist prior to the commencement of the construction phase. Permits from the relevant national and provincial authorities, i.e., CapeNature and the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE), must be obtained before the individual species of concern are disturbed.	✓✓					
	» Prior to construction, a walkdown of the final road layout must be completed by an archaeologist to ensure that no significant archaeological heritage is impacted by the proposed road development.	✓✓					
	» Obtain all other environmental permits for the project, as required.	✓✓					
	The Developer must ensure that the implementation of the project complies with the requirements of all environmental authorisations, permits, and obligations emanating from relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	This EMPr shall be binding on all the parties involved in the planning, construction and operational phases of the project, and shall be enforceable at all levels of contract and operational management within the project. The document must be adhered to and updated as relevant throughout the project life cycle.	✓✓					
Planning and design							
5	Plan and conduct pre-construction activities in an environmentally acceptable manner.	✓✓					
	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses.	✓✓					
	The throughflow structures must be designed to ensure that the structures are geotechnically sound and that they are hydraulically stable, even if a 1:100 year flood event was to occur. The designs should include culverts installed intermittently to ensure a free draining landscape that does not lead to erosion, incision and sedimentation.	✓✓					
	It is recommended that a suitably qualified hydrologist be consulted to provide guidance on the relevant sizes and width requirements to ensure that hydraulic functioning of the system is maintained.	✓✓					
	In addition, the crossings must be designed such that should they be overtopped, they remain stable and do not lead to excessive downstream erosion and incision. Similarly, a freshwater ecologist must ensure that the final design accounts for appropriate wetting frequencies and patterns are maintained in the pre-development condition.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no clearing or stockpiling occurs within the episodic drainage line and possible buffer zones as defined by the freshwater specialists.	✓✓					
	The delineated extent of the episodic drainage line must be clearly demarcated with danger tape as a 'no-go area' by an Environmental Control Officer (ECO). No construction personnel and equipment/vehicles may enter the episodic drainage line.	✓✓					
	Obtain any additional environmental permits required prior to the commencement of construction. Copies of permits/licenses must be submitted to the Director: Environmental Impact Evaluation at the DFFE.	✓✓					
	Before the commencement of any construction and clearing for the proposed realigned access road, a walkthrough must be conducted during the winter season to ensure all occurring species of concern are marked for relocation or destruction, for which the relevant permits must be applied for.	✓✓					
	Affected individuals of selected protected species (i.e. those that are of high conservation value or which have a high probability of surviving translocation) which cannot be avoided should be translocated to a safe area on the site prior to construction. This does not include woody species which cannot be translocated and where these are protected by DFFF and permit for their destruction would be required.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the final road layout must be completed by an archaeologist to ensure that no significant archaeological heritage is impacted by the proposed road development.	✓✓					
	A chance find procedure must be developed and implemented in the event that archaeological or palaeontological resources are found.	✓✓					

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	An Ecological walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched for and marked. Wherever possible micro-siting must take place to avoid SCC, and especially SCC which cannot be rescued and relocated.	✓✓					
	Wherever possible micro-siting must take place to avoid SCC, and especially SCC which cannot be rescued and relocated. An assessment must be undertaken to determine those that are eligible for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	The terms of this EMPr and the Environmental Authorisation must be included in all tender documentation and Contractors contracts.	✓✓					
	Pre-construction environmental induction for all construction staff on site must be provided to ensure that basic environmental principles are adhered to. This includes awareness of no littering, appropriate handling of pollution and chemical spills, avoiding fire hazards, minimising wildlife interactions, remaining within demarcated construction areas etc.	✓✓					
Construction							
	Construction Manager will: » Ensure all specifications and legal constraints specifically with regards to the environment are highlighted to the Contractor(s) so that they are aware of these.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the Developer and its Contractor(s) are made aware of all stipulations within the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the EMPr is correctly implemented throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. This will be documented as part of the site meeting minutes through input from the independent ECO.	✓✓					
	» Be fully conversant with the EIA for the project, the EMPr, the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation, and all relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits.	✓✓					
	Site Manager (The Contractor's on-site Representative) will: » Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of the BA.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents and conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of the EMPr.	✓✓					
6	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant environmental legislation, and ensure compliance with these.	✓✓					
	» Have overall responsibility of the EMPr and its implementation.	✓✓					
	» Conduct audits to ensure compliance to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Ensure there is communication with the Technical Director, the ECO, the Internal Environmental Officer and relevant discipline engineers on matters concerning the environment.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that no actions are taken which will harm or may indirectly cause harm to the environment, and take steps to prevent pollution on the site.	✓✓					
	» Confine activities to the demarcated construction site.	✓✓					
	An independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must be appointed by the project proponent prior to the commencement of any authorised activities and will be responsible for monitoring, reviewing and verifying compliance by the Contractor with the environmental specifications of the EMPr and the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation. Accordingly, the ECO will: » Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the EIA.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the conditions of the EA (once issued).	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of all relevant environmental legislation, and ensure compliance therewith.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits issued for the project.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the contents of the EMPr are communicated to the Contractors site staff and that the Site Manager and Contractors are constantly made aware of the contents through ongoing discussion.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
6	» Ensure that compliance with the EMPr is monitored through regular and comprehensive inspection of the site and surrounding areas.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that the Site Manager has input into the review and acceptance of construction methods and method statements.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that activities on site comply with all relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that a removal is ordered of any person(s) and/or equipment responsible for any contravention of the specifications of the EMPr.				-		No removal orders applicable at this stage
	» Ensure that any non-compliance or remedial measures that need to be applied are reported	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

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	» Keep records of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Independently report to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) in terms of compliance with the specifications of the EMPr and conditions of the EA (once issued).	✓✓					
	» Keep records of all reports submitted to DFFE.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	As a general mitigation strategy, the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) should be present for the site preparation and initial clearing activities to ensure the correct demarcation of no-go areas, facilitate environmental induction with construction staff and supervise any flora relocation and faunal rescue activities that may need to take place during the site clearing (i.e. during site establishment, and excavation of foundations).	✓✓					
	The ECO will be supplemented with the EPC Contractor's/Project Company's Environmental Office (EO) who will be located on site on a daily basis and will guide the EPC Contractor's/Project Company's to ensure compliance with the environmental considerations.	✓✓					
	Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment Representative and/or Environmental Officer: The Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Representative, employed by the Contractor, is responsible for managing the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr, and for the compilation of regular (usually weekly) Monitoring Reports. In addition, the SHE must act as liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues and ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager and Contractor. In some instances, a separate Environmental Officer (EO) may be appointed to support this function.	✓✓					
	The Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment Representative and/or Environmental Officer should: » Be well versed in environmental matters.	✓✓					
	» Understand the relevant environmental legislation and processes and the implementation thereof.	✓✓					
	» Understand the hierarchy of Environmental Compliance Reporting, and the implications of Non-Compliance.	✓✓					
	» Know the background of the project and understand the implementation programme.	✓✓					
	» Be able to resolve conflicts and make recommendations on site in terms of the requirements of this specification.	✓✓					
	» Keep accurate and detailed records of all EMPr-related activities on site. The EO shall keep a daily diary for monitoring the site specific activities as per project schedule.	✓✓					
	» Supervise any flora relocation and faunal rescue activities that may need to take place during the site clearing (i.e. during site establishment, and excavation of foundations) and therefore needs the relevant training/ experience. The EO will have overall responsibility for day-to day environmental management and implementation of mitigations.	✓✓					
	» The EO is responsible for reporting to the ECO on the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr and other Project Permits / Authorisations.	✓✓					
	» Ensure or otherwise train and induct all contractor's employees prior to commencement of any works.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that there is daily communication with the Site Manager regarding the monitoring of the site.	✓✓					
	» Compilation of Weekly and Monthly Monitoring Reports to be submitted to the ECO and Site Manager.	✓✓					
	» In addition, the EO/ Environmental Representative must act as project liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues and ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager, ECO and Contractor(s).	✓✓					
	Contractors and Service Providers: It is important that Contractors are aware of the responsibilities in terms of the relevant environmental legislation and the contents of this EMPr. The Contractor must appoint an Internal Environmental Officer (EO) who will be responsible for informing contractor employees and sub-contractors of their environmental obligations in terms of the environmental specifications, and for ensuring that employees are adequately experienced and properly trained in order to execute the works in a manner that will minimise environmental impacts.	✓✓					
6	The Internal Environmental Officer and Contractor's obligations in this regard include the following: » Must be fully knowledgeable on all environmental features of the construction site and the surrounding environment.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents and the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of all the licences and permits issued for the site.	✓✓					
	» Ensure a copy of the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr is easily accessible to all on-site staff members	✓✓					
	» Ensure contractor employees are familiar with the requirements of this EMPr and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the proposed access road.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that prior to commencing any site works, all contractor employees and sub-contractors must have attended environmental awareness training included in the induction training which must provide staff with an appreciation of the project's environmental requirements, and how they are to be implemented.	✓✓					

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	» Ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager and Contractor.	✓✓					
	» Manage the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr, and the compilation of regular (usually weekly) Monitoring Reports.	✓✓					
	» Keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken, including those of the Independent ECO.	✓✓					
	» Inform staff of the environmental issues as deemed necessary by the Independent ECO.	✓✓					
	All contractors (including sub-contractors and staff) and service providers are ultimately responsible for: » Ensuring adherence to the environmental management specifications.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that Method Statements are submitted to the Site Manager (and ECO) for approval before any work is undertaken.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that any instructions issued by the Site Manager on the advice of the ECO are adhered to.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a report is tabled at each site meeting, which will document all incidents that have occurred during the period before the site meeting.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a register is kept in the site office, which lists all transgressions issued by the ECO.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a register of all public complaints is maintained.	✓✓					
	Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will represent the community and assist the Owner, Contractor and the Engineer with communication between them and the community. Inform community regarding the project details, safety precautions and programme.	✓✓					
	Duties and responsibilities of the community liaison officer include: » Be available at the site offices generally between the hours of 07:00 and 09:00 and again from 15:00 until end of working day. Normal working hours will be from 07:00 am till 17:00.	✓✓					
	» Maintain an up-to-date record of potential employees within the community and provide the contractor with copies of this information.	✓✓					
	» To identify, screen and nominate labour from the community in accordance with the Contractor's requirements and determine, in consultation with the Contractor, the needs of local labour for employment and relevant technical training, where applicable.	✓✓					
	» Liaise between Contractor and labour regarding wages and conditions of employment.	✓✓					
	» Communicate daily with the Contractor on labour related issues such as numbers and skills.	✓✓					
	» Identify possible labour disputes, unrest, strikes, etc., in advance and assist in their resolution.	✓✓					
	» Have a good working knowledge of the contents of the contract document regarding labour and training matters.	✓✓					
	» Attend all meetings at which the community and/or labour is represented or discussed.	✓✓					
	» Attend contract site meetings and report on community and labour issues at these meetings.	✓✓					
	» Co-ordinate and assist with the obtaining of information regarding the community's needs (questionnaires, etc.).	✓✓					
	» Inform local labour of their conditions of temporary employment, to ensure their timeous availability and to inform them timeously of when they will be relieved.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that all labour involved in activities when tasks have been set, are fully informed of the principle of task-based work.	✓✓					
	» Attend disciplinary proceedings to ensure that hearings are fair and reasonable.	✓✓					
	» Keep a daily written record of interviews and community liaison.	✓✓					
6	» Arrange venues for training if required.	✓✓					
	» Assist with the training and education of the community regarding the correct usage of the services, where applicable.	✓✓					
	Secure site, working areas and excavations in an appropriate manner.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no activities infringe on identified no-go areas.	✓✓					
	The siting of the construction equipment camp/s must take cognisance of any sensitive areas identified in the BA Report.	✓✓					
	Ensure that vegetation is not unnecessarily cleared or removed during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Restrict the activities and movement of construction workers and vehicles to the immediate construction site and existing access roads.	✓✓					
	Access to adjacent areas to be strictly controlled.	✓✓					
	Any individuals of protected species affected by and observed within the development footprint during construction should be translocated under the supervision of the Contractor's SHE or EO.	✓✓					
	Ensure that rubble, litter, and disused construction materials are appropriately stored (if not removed daily) and then disposed regularly at licensed waste facilities.	✓✓					

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	Appropriate shaping of disturbed areas is essential. To promote successful establishment of vegetation, the slopes must not be steeper than 1(V):5(H) or 1(V):3(H) (depending on engineering input and recommendations). New slopes should resemble/mimic the natural topography of the surrounding area. Where slopes are left steeper than what is recommended for whatever reason, additional measures will be required to prevent soil erosion and to appropriately manage stormwater.	✓✓					
	Stabilizing slope regions and avoiding rocky outcrop areas could potentially limit the impact on the natural environment. Furthermore, rehabilitation of such sensitive microsites can be challenging.	✓✓					
	Reduce and control construction dust through the use of approved dust suppression techniques as and when required (i.e. whenever dust becomes apparent).	✓✓					
	Restrict construction activities to daylight hours in order to negate or reduce the visual impacts associated with lighting.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
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	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
6	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	Ablution or sanitation facilities must not be located within 100m from a watercourse or within the 1:100 year flood.	✓✓					
	Supply adequate weather and vermin proof waste collection bins and skips (covered at minimum with secured netting or shade cloth) at the site where construction is being undertaken. Separate bins should be provided for general and hazardous waste. Provision should be made for separation of waste for recycling.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » An incident reporting system is used to record non-conformances to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» EO and ECO to monitor all construction areas on a continuous basis until all construction is completed. Non-conformances will be immediately reported to the site manager.	✓✓					
	» Monitoring of vegetation clearing during construction (by contractor as part of construction contract).	✓✓					
	» Monitoring of rehabilitated areas quarterly for at least a year following the end of construction (by contractor as part of construction contract).	✓✓					
	In order to minimise impacts on flora, fauna, and ecological processes, the development footprint should be limited to the minimum necessary to accommodate the required infrastructure.	✓✓					

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	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, which must be clearly marked, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation;	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats;	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora; and	✓✓					
	Land clearance must only be undertaken immediately prior to construction activities.	✓✓					
	Retain and augment natural vegetation on all sides of the proposed project.	✓✓					
	During vegetation clearance, methods should be employed to minimise potential harm to fauna species.	✓✓					
	No dumping of litter or vegetation refuse must be allowed on-site. As such it is advised that vegetation cuttings from landscaped areas be carefully collected and disposed of at a separate waste facility	✓✓					
	Prior and during vegetation clearance any larger fauna species noted should be given the opportunity to move away from the construction machinery.	✓✓					
	Floral SCC plants must be monitored to determine integrity of in situ specimens and the health of those that have been relocated.	✓✓					
	Edge effect control needs to be implemented to prevent further degradation and potential loss of floral SCC outside of the proposed disturbance footprint area.	✓✓					
	All RDL plant species that will be lost due to clearing of vegetation must be replaced either during rehabilitation initiatives or through translocation (for those which relocation is a viable option) to suitable habitat surrounding the disturbance footprint. The relocation site will need to be fenced-off (or somehow barricaded) and monitoring of relocated / transplanted species will be essential until it is evident that the species have successfully established.	✓✓					
	The removed vegetation and any soil/sediment or silt removed from the watercourse may be temporarily stockpiled outside of the delineated boundary of the watercourse. The footprint areas of these stockpiles should be kept to a minimum, and may not exceed a height of 2 m. Should the vegetation not be suitable for reinstatement after the construction phase or be alien/invasive vegetation species, all material must be disposed of at a registered garden refuse site and may not be burned or mulched on site.	✓✓					
	Areas to be cleared must be clearly marked on-site to eliminate the potential for unnecessary clearing. No vegetation removal must be allowed outside the designated project development footprint. Restrict construction activity to demarcated areas.	✓✓					
6	Practical phased development and vegetation clearing must be practiced so that cleared areas are not left un-vegetated and vulnerable to erosion for extended periods of time. Where possible work should be restricted to one area at a time.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC.	✓✓					
	Access to adjacent areas to be strictly controlled.	✓✓					
	No harvesting of plants for firewood, medicinal or any other purposes are to be permitted	✓✓					
	No killing and poaching of any wild animal to be allowed. This should be clearly communicated to all employees, including subcontractors.	✓✓					
	Enforce ban on hunting, collecting etc. of all plants and animals or their products.	✓✓					
	No construction activity should occur near to active raptor nests should these be discovered prior to or during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Areas beyond the development footprint should be expressly off limits to construction personnel and construction vehicles and this should be communicated to them.	✓✓					
	If trenches need to be dug for electrical cabling or other purpose, these should not be left open for extended periods of time as fauna may fall in and become trapped in them. Trenches which are standing open should have places where there are soil ramps allowing fauna to escape the trench.	✓✓					
	Any fauna threatened or injured during construction should be removed to safety by a suitably qualified person, or allowed to passively vacate the area.	✓✓					
	Education of employees on the conservation importance of natural areas and fauna must be provided.	✓✓					
	All construction vehicles should adhere to clearly defined and demarcated roads	✓✓					
	No collecting of flora species to be permitted.	✓✓					
	Prior arrangements must be made with the landowners to ensure that livestock and game animals are moved to areas where they cannot be injured by vehicles traversing the area.	✓✓					
	No open fires made by the construction teams are allowable during the construction phase.	✓✓					

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	Level any remaining soil removed from the road area that remained on the surface instead of allowing small stockpiles of soil to remain on the surface.	✓✓					
	Where possible, conduct the construction activities outside of the rainy season and not on days with strong winds blowing.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Contractor's Environmental Officer (EO) to provide supervision and oversight of vegetation clearing activities within sensitive areas such as near the pan.	✓✓					
	» Supervision of all clearing and earthworks.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement an IAP Control and Eradication Programme.	✓✓					
	Avoid creating conditions in which alien plants may become established: » Keep disturbance of indigenous vegetation to a minimum.	✓✓					
	» Rehabilitate disturbed areas as quickly as possible.	✓✓					
	» Do not import soil from areas with alien plants.	✓✓					
	When alien plants are detected, these must be controlled and cleared using the recommended control measures for each species to ensure that the problem is not exacerbated or does not re-occur.	✓✓					
	Eradicate all weeds and alien invasive plants as far as practically possible and ensure that material from invasive plants are adequately destroyed and not further distributed. Continually monitor the re-emergence of these species and manage according to the invasive species management plan.	✓✓					
	Any alien and invasive vegetation removed should be taken to a registered landfill site to prevent the proliferation of alien and invasive species	✓✓					
	The use of herbicides and pesticides and other related horticultural chemicals should be carefully controlled and only applied by personnel adequately certified to apply pesticides and herbicides. It must be ensured that WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard Class 1a (extremely hazardous) or 1b (highly hazardous) are not purchased, stored or used on site along with any other nationally or internationally similarly restricted/banned products.				-		No herbicides use at this stage. If used, a registered PCO must be appointed to apply herbicides
	To prevent the dispersal of alien seeds, construction vehicles and machinery must be washed regularly and away from any watercourse.	✓✓					
	» On-going monitoring of area by EO during construction.	✓✓					
6	» Annual audit of development footprint and immediate surroundings by qualified botanist.				-		NA at this stage, on-site ESCO monitors and inspects on a daily basis
	» If any alien invasive species are detected then the distribution of these should be mapped (GPS co-ordinates of plants or concentrations of plants), number of individuals (whole site or per unit area), age and/or size classes of plants and aerial cover of plants.	✓✓					
	» The results should be interpreted in terms of the risk posed to sensitive habitats within and surrounding the site.	✓✓					
	» The environmental manager/site agent should be responsible for driving this process.	✓✓					
	Ensure that routine inspections and monitoring of the access road and any instream infrastructure are undertaken to monitor any build-up of debris that will impact on structure integrity or lead to erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, monitoring to determine the establishment of indigenous vegetation and the presence of any alien or invasive plant species.	✓✓					
	It is imperative that all preparatory and foundational construction works be undertaken during the driest period of the year when there is no flow within the watercourses, and thus no diversion of flow would be necessary.	✓✓					
	The removed vegetation and any soil/sediment or silt removed from the watercourse may be temporarily stockpiled outside of the delineated boundary of the watercourse. The footprint areas of these stockpiles should be kept to a minimum, and may not exceed a height of 2 m. Should the vegetation not be suitable for reinstatement after the construction phase or be alien/invasive vegetation species, all material must be disposed of at a registered garden refuse site and may not be burned or mulched on site.	✓✓					
	The reaches of the EDLs where no activities are planned to occur must be considered no-go areas. These no-go areas can be marked at a maximum distance of 5m upstream and downstream of the proposed access road crossing. This5m buffer area would allow for construction personal, vehicles (if applicable) to enter the watercourse crossing where the road is proposed to be constructed.	✓✓					
	Care must be taken to ensure that no scouring or erosion occurs as a result of the proposed culvert crossing. Installation of riprap or gabion mattresses and/or concrete aprons associated with any culverts.	✓✓					Stormwater control measures along the access road have been implemented. No scouring or erosion observed this month
	All construction material (with specific mention of prefabricated culvert structures) must be stockpiled in the laydown area and must only be imported to the construction site when required.	✓✓					
	Machinery/vehicles used to install culvert structures remain on the existing road surface and may not enter the watercourses.	✓✓					

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	No mixed concrete may be deposited outside of the designated construction footprint. As far as possible, concrete mixing should be restricted to the contractor laydown area. Additionally, batter / dagga board mixing trays and impermeable sumps should be provided, onto which any mixed concrete can be deposited while it awaits placing.	✓✓					
	Any concrete potentially spilled outside of the demarcated area must be promptly removed and taken to a suitably licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Ensure that routine inspections and monitoring of any instream infrastructure are undertaken to monitor any build-up of debris that will impact on structure integrity or lead to erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, monitoring to determine the establishment of indigenous vegetation and the presence of any alien or invasive plant species.	✓✓					
	Contractors must be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow if they find sites. All staff should also be familiarised with procedures for dealing with heritage objects/sites.	✓✓					
	Any substantial fossil remains (e.g. vertebrate bones and teeth, shells) encountered during excavation should be reported to ECPHRA for possible mitigation by a professional palaeontologist.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If concentrations of historical and pre-colonial archaeological heritage material and/or human remains (including graves and burials) are uncovered during construction, all work must cease immediately and be reported to ECPHRA so that systematic and professional investigation/excavation can be undertaken. Phase 2 mitigation in the form of test-pitting/sampling or systematic excavations and collections of the pre-colonial shell middens and associated artefacts will then be conducted to establish the contextual status of the sites and possibly remove the archaeological deposit before development activities continue.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses, fossil wood or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible ECO/EO/Environmental Representative should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA, i.e. The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority, as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, at the Proponent's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy) by a suitably qualified palaeontologist.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
6	A chance find procedure must be developed and implemented in the event that archaeological or palaeontological resources are found. In the case where the proposed development activities bring these materials to the surface, work must cease and HWC must be contacted immediately.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Observation of excavation activities by the EO throughout construction phase.	✓✓					
	» Supervision of all clearing and earthworks.	✓✓					
	» Due care taken during earthworks and disturbance of land by all staff and any heritage objects found reported.	✓✓					
	» Appropriate permits obtained from HWC prior to the disturbance or destruction of heritage sites (if required).				-		Noted, no permit requirements at this stage
	» An incident reporting system will be used to record non-conformances to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Implement appropriate dust suppression measures on a regular basis along the gravel access road and on the proposed site.	✓✓					
	Use of dust suppressants on roads and limit development of new roads.	✓✓					
	Appropriate dust suppressant must be applied on all gravel roads associated, exposed areas and stockpiles associated to the project as required to minimise/control airborne dust.	✓✓					
	Speed of construction vehicles must be restricted to 40km/hr on all roads within the site.	✓✓					
	Dust-generating activities or earthworks may need to be rescheduled or the frequency of application of dust control/suppressant increased during periods of high winds if visible dust is blowing toward nearby residences outside the site.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas must be re-vegetated as soon as practicable in line with the progression of construction activities.				-		Noted, rehabilitation (i.e. re-vegetation) has not been undertaken at this stage. Soil levelling and landscaping has been undertaken along sections of the road verges with some re-seeding by hand
	Vehicles and equipment must be maintained in a road-worthy condition at all times.	✓✓					
	All vehicles and containers used for moving waste must encapsulate the waste, which prevents the waste from causing odours and from escaping or blowing around the site. This will also prevent leachate material from spilling out of the containers, which is hazardous.	✓✓					

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	Monitoring must be undertaken to ensure emissions are not exceeding the prescribed levels via the following methods: » Immediate reporting by personnel of any potential or actual issues with nuisance dust or emissions to the Site Manager.	✓✓					
	» A complaints register must be maintained, in which any complaints from residents/the community will be logged, and thereafter complaints will be investigated and, where appropriate, acted upon.	✓✓					
	» Dustfall monitoring at the homesteads along the access road. Measured daily dustfall rates should not exceed the acceptable dustfall standards for residential areas.				-		NA, no homesteads along the access road
	» Annual emissions monitoring campaign (as per conditions of the AEL), by independent contractor, on all engine stacks.				-		NA, no AEL is required or in place
	» Annual emissions reporting (as per conditions of the AEL)				-		NA, see above
	» Once per year a 7-day ambient monitoring campaign at (minimum) 4 fence-line locations using passive sampling techniques. Monitoring of SO2, NO2, CO, and VOCs				-		NA, see above
	Construction method and materials should be carefully considered in view of waste reduction, re-use, and recycling opportunities.	✓✓					
	Construction contractors must provide specific detailed waste management plans to deal with all waste streams.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no litter, refuse, wastes, rubbish, rubble, debris and builders wastes generated on the premises be placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties, and that the waste is disposed of at dumping site as approved by the Council.	✓✓					
	Waste disposal at the construction site must be avoided by separating and trucking out of waste.	✓✓					
	Specific areas must be designated on-site for the temporary management of various waste streams, i.e. general refuse, construction waste (wood and metal scrap), and contaminated waste as required. Location of such areas must seek to minimise the potential for impact on the surrounding environment, including prevention of contaminated runoff, seepage, and vermin control.	✓✓					
	Where practically possible, construction and general wastes on-site must be reused or recycled. Bins and skips must be available on-site for collection, separation, and storage of waste streams (such as wood, metals, general refuse etc.).	✓✓					
	Disposal of waste must be in accordance with relevant legislative requirements, including the use of licensed contractors.	✓✓					
	Uncontaminated waste must be removed at least weekly for disposal, if feasible; other wastes must be removed for recycling/ disposal at an appropriate frequency.	✓✓					
	Hydrocarbon waste must be contained and stored in sealed containers within an appropriately bunded area and clearly labelled.	✓✓					
	Waste must be kept to a minimum and must be transported by approved waste transporters to sites designated for their disposal.	✓✓					
6	No liquid waste, including grey water, may be discharged into any water body or drainage line. All sewage disposal to take place at a registered and operational wastewater treatment works. Slips of disposal to be retained as proof of responsible disposal.	✓✓					
	All liquid wastes should be contained in appropriately sealed vessels/ponds within the footprint of the development, and be disposed of at a designated waste management facility after use.	✓✓					
	Ensure compliance with all national, regional and local legislation with regard to the storage, handling and disposal of hydrocarbons, chemicals, solvents and any other harmful and hazardous substances and materials. The onus is on the Contractor to identify and interpret the applicable legislation. Hazardous waste to be disposed of at a registered landfill site.	✓✓					
	Documentation (waste manifest) must be maintained detailing the quantity, nature, and fate of any regulated waste. Waste disposal records must be available for review at any time.	✓✓					
	SABS approved spill kits to be available and easily accessible.	✓✓					
	Regularly serviced chemical toilet facilities and/or septic tank must be used to ensure appropriate control of sewage.	✓✓					
	Daily inspection of all chemical toilets and septic tanks must be performed by environmental representatives on site.	✓✓					
	In the event where sewage is discharged into the environment, all contaminated vegetation/ rock and soil must be removed immediately and treated as hazardous waste.	✓✓					
	Ensure that the below ground storage of the septic tank can withstand the external forces of the surrounding pressure. The area above the tank must be demarcated to prevent any vehicles or heavy machinery from driving around the tank.	✓✓					A conservancy tank is utilised at the site office/camp, not septic tanks
	Under no circumstances may waste be burnt on site.	✓✓					
	Where a registered waste site is not available close to the construction site, provide a method statement with regard to waste management.	✓✓					
	Waste manifests must be provided for all waste streams generated on site, and must be kept on site.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Implement an integrated waste management approach that is based on waste minimisation and incorporates reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal where appropriate. Where solid waste is disposed of, such disposal shall only occur at a landfill licensed in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
	Upon the completion of construction, the area must be cleared of potentially polluting materials. Spoil stockpiles must also be removed and appropriately disposed of or the materials re-used for an appropriate purpose.				-		Noted, construction is not yet completed
	Upon the completion of construction, all sanitation facilities (including chemical toilets) must be removed, as well as the associated waste to be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site.				-		Noted, construction is not yet completed
	Litter generated by the construction crew must be collected in rubbish bins and disposed of weekly, or at an appropriate frequency, at registered waste disposal sites.	✓✓					
	All building rubble, solid and liquid waste etc. generated during the construction activities must be disposed of as necessary at an appropriately licensed refuse facility.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no refuse wastes are burnt on the premises or on surrounding premises. No fires will be allowed on site.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no litter, refuse, wastes, rubbish, rubble, debris and builders wastes generated on the premises be placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties during or after the construction period of the project and that the waste is disposed of at dumping site as approved by the Council.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Observation and supervision of waste management practices throughout construction phase.	✓✓					
	» Waste collection will be monitored on a regular basis.	✓✓					
	» Waste documentation completed.	✓✓					
	» Proof of disposal of sewage at an appropriate wastewater treatment works.	✓✓					
	Method Statements must be compiled for all activities which affect any aspect of the environment and should be applied consistently to all activities. Specific areas to be addressed in the method statement: pre, during and post construction include: » Site establishment (which explains all activities from induction training to offloading, construction sequence for site establishment and the different amenities and to be established etc. Including a site camp plan indicating all of these).	✓✓					
	» Preparation of the site (i.e. clearing vegetation, compacting soils and removing existing infrastructure and waste).	✓✓					
	» Soil management/stockpiling and erosion control.	✓✓					
	» Excavations and backfilling procedure.	✓✓					
	» Stipulate norms and standards for water supply and usage (i.e.: comply strictly to licence and legislation requirements and restrictions).	✓✓					
	» Storm water method statement.	✓✓					
	» Ablution facilities (placement, maintenance, management and servicing).	✓✓					
	Solid Waste Management: - Description of the waste storage facilities (on site and accumulative). - Placement of waste stored (on site and accumulative). - Management and collection of waste process. - Recycle, re-use and removal process and procedure.	✓✓					
6	Liquid waste management: » Design, establish, maintain and operate suitable pollution control facilities necessary to prevent discharge of water containing polluting matter or visible suspended materials into the surrounding environment. Should grey water (i.e. water from basins, showers, baths, kitchen sinks etc.) need to be disposed of, link into an existing facility where possible. Where no facilities are available, grey water runoff must be controlled to ensure no seepage into the surrounding environment occurs.	✓✓					
	Dust and noise pollution: - Describe the necessary measures to ensure that noise from construction activities is maintained within lawfully acceptable levels. - Procedure to control dust at all times on the site, access roads and spoil sites (dust control shall be sufficient so as not to have significant impacts in terms of the biophysical and social environments). These impacts include visual pollution, decreased safety due to reduced visibility, negative effects on human health and the ecology due to dust particle accumulation.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Hazardous substance storage (ensure compliance with all national, regional and local legislation with regard to the storage of oils, fuels, lubricants, solvents, wood treatments, bitumen, cement, pesticides and any other harmful and hazardous substances and materials. South African National Standards apply). - Lists of all potentially hazardous substances to be used. - Appropriate handling, storage and disposal procedures. - Prevention protocol of accidental contamination of soil at storage and handling areas. - All storage areas, (i.e. for harmful substances appropriately bunded with a suitable collection point for accidental spills must be implemented and drip trays underneath dispensing mechanisms including leaking engines/machinery). - Fire prevention and management measures on site.	✓✓					
	» Fauna and flora protection process on and off site (i.e. removal to reintroduction or replanting, if necessary). - Rehabilitation, re-vegetation process and bush clearing.	✓✓					
	» Incident and accident reporting protocol.	✓✓					
	» General administration.	✓✓					
	» Designate access road and the protocols while roads are in use.	✓✓					
	» Requirements on gate control protocols.	✓✓					
	The Contractor may not commence the activity covered by the Method Statement until it has been approved by the Site Manager (with input from the ECO), except in the case of emergency activities and then only with the consent of the Site Manager. Approval of the Method Statement will not absolve the Contractor from their obligations or responsibilities in terms of their contract. Failure to submit a method statement may result in suspension of the activity concerned until such time as a method statement has been submitted and approved.	✓✓					
	The Contractors obligations in this regard include the following: » All Employees must have a basic understanding of the key environmental features of the construction site and the surrounding environment. This includes the discussion/explanation of site environmental matters during toolbox talks.	✓✓					
	» The content and requirements of Method Statements are to be clearly explained to all plant operators and general workers. All staff acting in a supervisory capacity are to have copies of the relevant Method Statements and be aware of the contents thereof.	✓✓					
6	» Ensuring that a copy of the EMPr is readily available on-site, and that all senior site staff are aware of the location and have access to the document. Senior site staff will be familiar with the requirements of the EMPr and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the access road.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that, prior to commencing any site works, all employees and sub-contractors have attended an Environmental Awareness Training session. The training session must provide the site staff with an appreciation of the project's environmental requirements, and how they are to be implemented. - Records must be kept of those that have completed the relevant training. - Training should be done either in a written or verbal format but must be appropriate for the receiving audience. - Refresher sessions must be held to ensure the contractor staff are aware of their environmental obligations as practically possible.	✓✓					
	» All sub-contractors must have a copy of the EMPr and sign a declaration/ acknowledgement that they are aware and familiar with the contents and requirements of the EMPr and that they will conduct work in such a manner as to ensure compliance with the requirements of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Contractors and main sub-contractors should have a basic training in the identification of archaeological sites/objects, and protected flora and fauna that may be encountered on the site.	✓✓					
	» Awareness of any other environmental matters, which are deemed to be necessary by the ECO.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that employee information posters, outlining the environmental "do's" and "don'ts" (as per the environmental awareness training course) are erected at prominent locations throughout the site.	✓✓					
	The EO, in consultation with the contractor, shall ensure that all construction workers receive an induction presentation, as well as on-going environmental education and awareness, on the importance and implications of the EMPr and the environmental requirements it prescribes. The presentation shall be conducted, as far as is possible, in the employees' language of choice. The contractor should provide a translator from their staff for the purpose of translating should this be necessary.	✓✓					
	As a minimum, induction training should include: » Explanation of the importance of complying with the EMPr;	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	» Explanation of the importance of complying with the Environmental Authorisation; » Discussion of the potential environmental impacts of construction activities; » Awareness regarding sensitivities on the site, including sensitive plant species (including the use of visual aids and on-site identification); » The benefits of improved personal performance; » Employees' roles and responsibilities, including emergency preparedness (this should be combined with this induction, but presented by the contractor's Health and Safety Representative); » Explanation of the mitigation measures that must be implemented when carrying out their activities; and » Explanation of the specifics of this EMPr and its specification (no-go areas, etc.).						
	Environmental Awareness Training must take the form of an on-site talk and demonstration by the EO/ECO before the commencement of site establishment and construction on site. The education/awareness programme should be aimed at all levels of management and construction workers within the contractor team.	✓✓					
	A record of attendance of this training must be maintained by the EO/ECO on site. Proof of awareness training should be kept on record. Environmental induction training must be presented to all persons who are to work on the site – be it for short or long durations; Contractor's or Engineer's staff; administrative or site staff; sub-contractors or visitors to site.	✓✓					
	This induction training should be undertaken by the Contractor's Environmental Officer and should include discussing Wolf Wind Power (RF) (Pty) Ltd's environmental policy and values, the function of the EMPr and Contract Specifications and the importance and reasons for compliance to these. The induction training must highlight overall do's and don'ts on site and clarify the repercussions of not complying with these.	✓✓					
	The non-conformance reporting system must be explained during the induction as well. Opportunity for questions and clarifications must form part of this training.	✓✓					
	Toolbox talks should be held on a scheduled and regular basis (at least twice a month) where foremen, environmental and safety representatives of different components of the works and sub-consultants hold talks relating to environmental practices and safety awareness on site. These talks should also include discussions on possible common incidents occurring on site and ones recommended by the on-site EO and the prevention of reoccurrence thereof. Records of attendance and the awareness talk subject must be kept on file.	✓✓					
6	A monitoring programme must be in place not only to ensure conformance with the EMPr, but also to monitor any environmental issues and impacts which have not been accounted for in the EMPr that are, or could result in significant environmental impacts for which corrective action is required.	✓✓					
	The period and frequency of monitoring will be stipulated by the Environmental Authorisation (once issued). Where this is not clearly dictated, the Developer will determine and stipulate the period and frequency of monitoring required in consultation with relevant stakeholders and authorities. The Technical Director/ Project Manager will ensure that the monitoring is conducted and reported.	✓✓					
	The aim of the monitoring and auditing process would be to monitor the implementation of the specified environmental specifications, in order to: » Monitor and audit compliance with the prescriptive and procedural terms of the environmental specifications;	✓✓					
	» Ensure adequate and appropriate interventions to address non-compliance;	✓✓					
	» Ensure adequate and appropriate interventions to address environmental degradation;	✓✓					
	» Provide a mechanism for the lodging and resolution of public complaints;	✓✓					
	» Ensure appropriate and adequate record keeping related to environmental compliance;	✓✓					
	» Determine the effectiveness of the environmental specifications and recommend the requisite changes and updates based on audit outcomes, in order to enhance the efficacy of environmental management on site; and	✓✓					
	» Aid in communication and feedback to authorities and stakeholders.	✓✓					
	All supervisory staff including Foremen, Engineers, and the ECO must be provided the means to be able to submit non-conformance reports to the Site Manager. Non-conformance reports will describe, in detail, the cause, nature and effects of any environmental non-conformance by the Contractor.	✓✓					
	The non-conformance report will be updated on completion of the corrective measures indicated on the finding sheet. The report must indicate that the remediation measures have been implemented timeously and that the non-conformance can be closed-out to the satisfaction of the Site Manager and ECO.	✓✓					
	A monitoring report will be compiled by the ECO on a monthly basis and must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring at DFFE for their records. This report should include details of the activities undertaken in the reporting period, any non-conformances or incidents recorded, corrective action required, and details of those non-conformances or incidents which have been closed out. The contractor must ensure that all waste manifests are provided to the ECO on a monthly basis in order to inform and update the DFFE regarding waste related activities.	✓✓					

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The holder of the Environmental Authorisation must, for the period during which the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the DFFE.	✓✓					
	An environmental internal audit must be conducted and submitted every 3 months and an external audit must be conducted once a year. An annual audit report must be compiled and submitted to DFFE until the completion of the construction and rehabilitation. This report must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions and the requirements of the EMPr.	✓✓					ESCO and ECO undertaking monthly audits
	A final environmental audit report must be compiled by an independent auditor and be submitted to DFFE upon completion of the construction and rehabilitation activities. The report must be submitted within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities. This report must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions and the requirements of the EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
Operational and Decommissioning Phases							
7	N/A				-		Not yet applicable at this stage of the project

Summary calculation					
283	0	0	16	0	**299** (total no. of conditions)
283	0	0	16	0	**283** (audited), **16** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(283x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (283x2) x100
EMPr Compliance					**100%**

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ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf 132kV 13.4km Overhead Powerline and Switching Station near Wolwefontein, Eastern Cape Province

October 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

October 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisation and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

03 November 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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Observations and recommendations are the result of practices and conditions observed and information made available to us in various forms at the time of our site visits. They do not purport to refer to or guarantee compliance with local or government regulations which may be applicable to such practices and conditions. This report should not be considered a definitive listing of all existing risks nor an absolute solution to all indicated risks, or hazards present from time to time in the Client Organisation. The report should always be considered in its entirety; individual sentences, paragraphs or sections of the report should not be used in isolation.

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf 132kV 13.4km Overhead Powerline and Switching Station near Wolwefontein
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	00
DATE	03/11/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	03/11/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	TBC	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	03 November 2025	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	03 November 2025	Electronic
Tarryn Frankland	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	03 November 2025	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	03 November 2025	Electronic
Queen Mothiba	DFFE (Environment Impact & Pollution Directorate)	TBC	Electronic

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the new Wolf 13.4km 132kV Overhead Powerline Line ("**OHPL**") and Switching Station near Wolwefontein in the Eastern Cape Province. The purpose of this project is to connect the OHPL with another authorised infrastructure development project, namely the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**), to the national electricity grid. The route of the OHPL traverses for 13.4km from the Wolf WEF to Wolf Substation ("**SS**") situated approximately 3km to the south of the small village station of Kleinpoort which is approximately 7km south-east of Wolwefontein along the R75 main tar road.

The independent ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EAs"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

This report provides insight into the overall compliance performance and a summary of any environmental challenges or opportunities, along with potential environmental risks through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) EA with ref no. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2
b) Generic EMPrs for the OHPL and Substation
a) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework
b) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the 13.4km OHPL project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the project

Project name	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPrs	Date
Wolf 132kV 13.4km Overhead Powerline and Switching Station near Wolwefontein, Eastern Cape Province	14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2	02 Feb 2020	Generic OHPL EMPr (Zutari, 2022) & Generic Substation Infrastructure EMPr (Zutari, 2022)	Mar 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake daily inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) *Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and*
b) *Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.*

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in September 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken on 22nd October 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~17.5 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
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Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional body registration	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("**SACNASP**") Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa ("**EAPASA**")
Affiliations	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa ("**IAIAsa**") Southern African Society of Aquatic Scientists ("**SASAqS**") Zoological Society of Southern Africa ("**ZSSA**")
Qualifications	MSc, BSc (Hons), BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

From project inception Optipower had originally been contracted by Murray and Roberts to construct the 13.4km OHPL however a full transition and handover of the responsibility to Concor was undertaken between April and May 2025 due to Murray and Roberts ceasing to operate and function as a business. The ESCO continues to provide weekly updates of the progress of activities on site. Given that the 13.4km OHPL has been fully strung, minimal to no construction activity was underway in October 2025. The remaining activities will be some targeted rehabilitation and ground levelling to be undertaken, removal of any leftover materials from the servitude including addressing any technical snag-list items which may be identified during preliminary and final inspections.

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in October 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas are provided at the contractor's main site offices/laydown area for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to licensed waste facilities. There are dedicated waste storage areas including wheelie bins and general waste skips available at the Mayogi laydown area. A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. [1] 12m³ general waste was disposed of in October 2025 with no recycled waste this month.

[1] Total combined monthly amount / volume for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

4.2 Hazardous waste

A 6m^3 hazardous waste skip is located at the Mayogi laydown area which is serviced by a waste service provider, Oricol. [2] No (0m^3) hazardous waste was disposed of in October 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

At this stage there are three (3) service providers that service mobile ablution facilities up to three times a week. These include Ziminathi and SnJ who dispose the sewage at the Kerkoot Moses Mabida disposal facility, Kholosa who dispose at the Ikhwezi Municipality disposal facility and Randispace disposes who dispose at the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality facility. Ablution facilities at the RedRocket site office block are connected to a conservancy tank which is emptied and disposed of at the Jansenville Wastewater Treatment Plant ("**WTP**"), as and when required. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in October 2025 amounted to [3]14060L. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the laydown areas and working areas to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits are available at sites where work activities are underway. The remaining protective measures observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspection at this stage of construction on the OHPL included good access control measures and locked gates. There are currently no open excavations on the OHPL requiring barricading.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Fitment of bird flight diverters devices to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the OHPL commenced at the end of April 2025 with the entire length (13.4km) currently fitted with the devices. Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR. As per the EMPr, alien invasive plant ("**AIP**") species must be manually removed and destroyed by being discarded as waste at a recognised licensed landfill. The contractor is not permitted to burn, mulch or compost AIPs or bury or dump such anywhere on site. There are currently no major AIP problems on most of the WK OHPL apart from what existed prior to project commencement, primarily *Opuntia* (prickly pear) species.

[2, 3] Total combined monthly amount / volume for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no. 27/2/2/N240/3/3 is available for the construction and operation of the 132kV OHPL within the regulated area of a watercourse as per section 21(i) of the NWA i.e. "*altering the bed, banks, course, or characteristics of a watercourse*". This GA has relevance and applies primarily to stringing activity along the OHPL where pilot cables were manually pulled across drainage lines / watercourses and also to allow for vehicles to traverse across existing roads through ephemeral/episodic watercourses.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is comprised of large rocks and boulders in some locations, is separately stockpiled and as and where required, has be shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas. Due to strength test failures for several of the OHPL tower foundations due to the nature of the *in-situ* original soil material, suitable G5 material was imported and used for backfilling purposes leaving behind a soil excess. Any excess of the original subsoil material can be appropriately spread over and around the tower stay anchors and/or used for the repair/rehabilitation of damaged access roads traversing the farm properties. Any excess (unwanted) imported G5 materials and stones should be removed as part of rehabilitation.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Access Roads

Existing farm access roads are all traversable and remain in a general good condition with little to no erosion observed during the audit. The cleared access route along the servitude centre line is also accessible with 4x4 vehicles with the exception of the tower positions situated on the steep ridge leading up to the Wolf WEF. Any erosion and damage to roads should be addressed as part of ongoing repairs and rehabilitation until project completion.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates during stringing activities are being implemented. Gates are opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit and communicated via a project-specific WhatsApp Group to keep track of persons opening and closing gates correctly. If any further excavations are required to be undertaken barricading should be erected and maintained around any and all open excavations to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and subsequent landowner conflict and damage claims. Periodic inspections and weekly reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

As the current OHPL contractor, Concor is utilising existing buildings for a site office based in Kleinpoort. In terms of the material laydown area, a previously disturbed area called Mayogi near the Daniell Cheetah Project

adjacent to the main R75 tar road is being used. The other previous laydown area in Wolwefontein has been vacated with all materials and containers relocated to the Mayogi site.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the OHPL contractor during October 2025 focussed on topics including Project Code of Conduct, Water Conservation, Wildlife in the Workplace, Chemicals Four Route of Entry, Eye Damage caused by Sunlight, Fuel Storage, Fatigue Management and Dust in the Workplace.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during October 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. No NCRs were recorded for the month of October 2025. The ECO NCR register is provided below (**Table 3**).

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date

NCR No.	Issue Date	NCR Description	Recommended Corrective Action for NCR Closure	Corrective Action(s) Taken	Status	NCR Closure Date
1	02 April 2025	Delayed fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Prioritise the fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Bird diverters were ordered, delivered to site with installation commencing at the end of April 2025	Closed	30 April 2025

12 REHABILITATION

Natural rehabilitation and vegetation re-growth along the SW OHPL servitude is evident in many areas where stringing has been completed which has been aided by previous summer rainfall months (**Photo 1** & **Photo 2**). Excavated topsoil and subsoil has generally been backfilled, shaped and levelled over the tower foundation and guy anchor excavations to match the surrounding topography as construction activities have been completed in sequence. Less re-growth can be observed in several areas where construction disturbances have been more recent and there is some damage to farm roads as a result of heavier vehicles getting stuck during wet conditions. At the top of the ridge near the WEF substation the foundations around the stay anchors of WK61 have been backfilled however some rehabilitation is still required to level the ground levels to match the natural topography more closely, the cable drum, wooden poles and netting are also still to be removed from WK13 and all obsolete guy anchors are still to be removed from the ground, as is the case at WK22 (**Photo 3**).

In terms of the EMPr areas disturbed by construction activities are subject to landscaping and rehabilitation with all excess spoil and waste materials required to be disposed of at a registered waste facility. Spreading and levelling of original subsoil, topsoil and small rocks around the tower foundations and stays is recommended however any leftover construction building materials such as sand or aggregate should be removed for re-use elsewhere or disposed of. An EMPr guideline for vegetation coverage one (1) year after completion of construction is at least 90% coverage with no remaining bare areas greater than $5m^2$. As part of the rehabilitation phase prior to handover of the OHPL to Eskom, inspections of the condition of the environment will be undertaken including aspects such as the state of servitude access roads, tower sites, servitude gates and vegetation to ascertain if rehabilitation measures, as and where required, have been carried out satisfactorily in terms of the EMPr. Unless authorised to remain in perpetuity by the GA, any temporary watercourse crossings should be removed as part of rehabilitation. Ongoing monitoring is recommended until project completion.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit on 22nd October 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EAs and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management
    viii. Environmental awareness
    ix. Rehabilitation
    x. Record-keeping and document control

- Documentation review. This included:
    i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements
    ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings
    iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented
    iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification

- Audit Report compilation. This included:
    i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
    ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;
ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and
iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not Auditable/Audited** (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable. No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not

necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;
ii. The audit is based primarily on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;
iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;
iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;
v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of four hundred and eighty one (**481**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, four hundred and seven (**407**) are **compliant,** zero (**0**) are **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) are **partially-compliant**, seventy (**70**) were **not audited/applicable** and four (**4**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

18.1 Major improvements required

None.

18.2 Minor improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **100%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EA and EMPrs (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the October 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EA and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf 132kV 13.4km OHPL, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**13.4km OHPL EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	57	0	0	15	4	(100%)
2	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation** (dated March 2022)	350	0	0	55	0	(100%)
	Overall total no. conditions	407	0	0	70	4	**481**
	Audited conditions	**407**	-	-	-	-	**814** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	814	0	0	-	-	**814** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[814+0+0)] / 814} x100					**100%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	84.62%	0%	0%	14.55%	0.83%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Implement appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required.
- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue to monitor, remove and dispose of invasive vegetation from the construction footprints.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Based on the OHPL EMPr where it is recommended that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware as a precautionary measure, it may be appropriate to confirm with the avian specialist and Eskom if bird perches are required.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase (construction) of the WEF development, it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EA, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Proposed Corrective Action	Action Status	Closure status

**The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site*

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
002	02 Apr 2025	Delayed fitment of bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Within ~1 month (start May 2025)	Prioritise the fitment of the bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Fitment of bird diverters commenced at the end of April 2025	30 Apr 2025

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo 1: Good natural re-growth of vegetation around WK22 tower position

Photo 2: Good natural re-growth of vegetation around WK22 guy anchors

Photo 3: Obsolete guy anchors are still to be removed from the ground, shown above is an obsolete anchor at WK22

Photo 4: Bird diverters are installed to the entire length of the OHPL, shown above is the span between WK22 and WK23

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Feb 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The preferred Alternative 1 (transmission line) for the Wolf 132kV Overhead Powerline and switching station to be located within the Dr Beyers Naude and Sundays River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved as per the geographic coordinates cited in the table in the EA.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
6	The holder of the authorisation must notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.				-		Noted
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of the first issue of this Environmental Authorisation issued on 14 September 2015 (i.e. the authorisation lapses on 14 September 2025). If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken. The Environmental Authorisation will not be extended further.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (twelve) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	A copy of the final site layout plan must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout plan.	✓✓					
13	The site layout plan must include the following:						
13.1	Connection routes (including pylon positions) to the distribution /transmission network;	✓✓					
13.2	Service track and existing and upgraded roads and tracks indicating width (construction period width and operation period width);	✓✓					
13.3	Permanent lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.4	Construction period lay down footprint;	✓✓					
13.5	Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;	✓✓					
13.6	The location of heritage sites;	✓✓					
13.7	Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation including its entire footprint;	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
13.8	Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads);	✓✓					
13.9	Cut and fill areas at Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site sub-station indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill;	✓✓					
13.10	Borrow pits;	✓✓					
13.11	Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material);	✓✓					
13.12	All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;	✓✓					
13.13	Buildings;	✓✓					
13.14	All "no-go" areas;	✓✓					
13.15	A map combining the final layout plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map.	✓✓					
14	The applicant must appoint a qualified botanical and fauna specialist to ground-truth every footprint and their recommendation must inform the final layout of the wind energy facility and EMPr to be submitted to be submitted to the department for approval.	✓✓					
15	The Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) for the 132kV powerline infrastructure and the Generic EMPr for the Substation infrastructure (Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation), submitted as part of the Application for Amendment of the Environmental Authorisation dated November 2021, must be amended to include measures as dictated by the final site lay-out map and micro-siting; and the provisions of this environmental authorisation. Once amended, the final EMPr must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. Once approved the EMPrs must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
16	The generic EMPr for the powerline infrastructure and the generic EMPr for Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site Substation Infrastructure must be properly completed and must include the following amendments;	✓✓					
16.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr for the powerline and substation;	✓✓					
16.2	All mitigation measures as listed in the specialist reports for the powerline and substation must be included in the EMPrs and implemented;	✓✓					
16.3	The requirements and conditions of this environmental authorisation.	✓✓					
16.4	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
16.5	A final site layout map for the powerline and Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation, superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the location of the powerline and Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation as stated in the EIAr and this Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
17	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
18	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		NA at this stage
19	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the EIAr be discovered.				-		NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
20	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 27 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		NA at this stage
21	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		NA at this stage
22	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		NA at this stage
23	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		NA at this stage
24	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		NA at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
MONITORING							
25	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
25.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
25.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
25.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
25.4	A detailed incident (including spillage of bitumen, fuels, chemicals, or any other material) and complaint register must be kept on site indicating how these issues were addressed, what rehabilitation measures were taken and what preventative measures were implemented to avoid re-occurrence of incidents/complaints.	✓✓					Managed daily on site between ESCO and Contractor
25.5	In addition the ECO must maintain the following on site: a weekly site diary, copies of all reports submitted to the Department; and a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities.	✓✓					Updates provided in this monthly report assisted and facilitated by the full-time ESCO
25.6	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		NA at this stage
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
26	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
27	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
28	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
29	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
30	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
31	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
32	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
32	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
34	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
35	Should any historical, cultural, palaeontological resources and graves being found during the construction of the project, all construction activities must be suspended and Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority together with the heritage specialists who surveyed and compiled HIA reports must be alerted so that the find can be investigated and mitigation measures proposed.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological resources or graves discovered at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors. The input of an avifaunal specialist must be obtained for the fitting of the anti-collision devices onto specific sections of the line once the exact positions of the towers have been surveyed and pegged. Flappers must be fitted in place so that they do not drift along the line and be readily and cost effectively installed on or removed from the existing lines.	✓✓					Bird flight diverters were delivered to site during April 2025 and fitment commenced at that time. At this stage the devices have been fitted to the full length of the 13.4km OHPL
37	The applicant must ensure that all the "No-go" areas are clearly demarcated (using fencing and appropriate signage) before construction commences.	✓✓					
38	The applicant must ensure that the National Noise Control Regulations and SANS10103:2008 are adhered to and reasonable measures to limit noise from the work site are implemented.						
39	Areas around fuel tanks must be bunded or contained in an appropriate manner as per the requirements of SABS 089:1999 Part 1.	✓✓					
40	Leakage of fuel must be avoided at all times and if spillage occurs, it must be remedied immediately.	✓✓					
41	Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses.	✓✓					
42	The applicant must ensure that poaching, hunting and killing of animals on site during the construction phase of the project is strictly not allowed under any circumstances. In addition, firearms or any other hunting weapons must not be permitted on site.	✓✓					
43	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
44	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
45	Liaison with land owners/farm managers must be done prior to construction in order to provide sufficient time for them to plan their activities.	✓✓					
GENERAL							
46	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
46.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
46.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
46.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
47	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.					-	Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
57	0	0	15	4	**76** (total no. of conditions)
57	0	0	-	-	**57** (audited) **19** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(57x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (57x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated March 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	Roles and responsibilities						
	Developer's Project Manager (DPM) The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMPr and any conditions of approval from the competent authority (CA). Where required, an environmental control officer (ECO) must be contracted by the Project Developer to objectively monitor the implementation of the EMPr according to relevant environmental legislation, and the conditions of the environmental authorisation (EA). The Project Developer is further responsible for providing and giving mandate to enable the ECO to perform responsibilities, and he must ensure that the ECO is integrated as part of the project team while remaining independent.	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA; Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Developer and its Contractor(s); Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Monitor the implementation of the EMPr throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMPr implementation; and Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation	✓✓					
	Developer Site Supervisor (DSS) The DSS reports directly to the DPM, oversees site works, liaises with the contractor(s) and the ECO. The DSS is responsible for the day to day implementation of the EMPr and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Ensure that all contractors identify a contractor's Environmental Officer (cEO); Must be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA. Oversees site works, liaison with Contractor, DPM and ECO; Must ensure that all landowners have the relevant contact details of the site staff, ECO and cEO; Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Will issue all non-compliances to contractors; and Ratify the Monthly Environmental Report.	✓✓					
4	*Environmental Control Officer (ECO)* The ECO is to conduct periodic site inspections, attend regular site meetings, pre-empt problems and suggest mitigation and be available to advise on incidental issues that arise. The ECO is also required to conduct compliance audits, verifying the monitoring reports submitted by the cEO. The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager regarding all environmental matters.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager, who in turn reports back to the Contractor and potential and Registered Interested & Affected Parties' (RI&AP's), as required. Issues of non-compliance raised by the ECO must be taken up by the Project Manager and resolved with the Contractor as per the conditions of his contract.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Decisions regarding environmental procedures, specifications and requirements which have a cost implication (i.e. those that are deemed to be a variation, not allowed for in the Performance Specification) must be endorsed by the Project Manager. The ECO must also, as specified by the EA, report to the relevant CA as and when required.	✓✓					
	The responsibilities of the ECO will include the following: - Be aware of the findings and conclusions of all EA related to the development;	✓✓					
	- Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr;	✓✓					
	- Be conversant with relevant environmental legislation, policies and procedures, and ensure compliance with them;	✓✓					
	Undertake regular and comprehensive site inspections / audits of the construction site according to the generic EMPr and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMPr and environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Compilation and administration of an environmental monitoring plan to ensure that the environmental management measures are implemented and are effective;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Monitoring the performance of the Contractors and ensuring compliance with the EMPr and associated Method Statements;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In consultation with the Developer Site Supervisor order the removal of person(s) and/or equipment which are in contravention of the specifications of the EMPr and/or environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Liaison between the DPM, Contractors, authorities and other lead stakeholders on all environmental concerns;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Compile a regular environmental audit report highlighting any non-compliance issues as well as satisfactory or exceptional compliance with the EMPr;	✓✓					This report
	Validating the regular site inspection reports, which are to be prepared by the contractor Environmental Officer (cEO);	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's record of environmental incidents (spills, impacts, legal transgressions etc.) as well as corrective and preventive actions taken;	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's public complaints register in which all complaints are recorded, as well as action taken;	✓✓					
	Assisting in the resolution of conflicts;	✓✓					
	Facilitate training for all personnel on the site – this may range from carrying out the training, to reviewing the training programmes of the Contractor;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In case of non-compliances, the ECO must first communicate this to the Senior Site Supervisor, who has the power to ensure this matter is addressed. Should no action or insufficient action be taken, the ECO may report this matter to the authorities as non-compliance;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maintenance, update and review of the EMPr;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMPr to the relevant stakeholders.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Developer Environmental Officer (dEO) The dEOs will report to the Project Manager and are responsible for implementation of the EMPr, environmental monitoring and reporting, providing environmental input to the Project Manager and Contractor's Manager, liaising with contractors and the landowners as well as a range of environmental coordination responsibilities	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Employees, Contractor(s) ;	✓✓					
	- Confine the development site to the demarcated area;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental internal audits with regards to EMPr and authorisation compliance (on cEO);	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractors in addressing environmental challenges on site;	✓✓					
	- Assist in incident management:	✓✓					
	- Reporting environmental incidents to developer and ensuring that corrective action is taken, and lessons learnt shared;	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractor in investigating environmental incidents and compile investigation reports;	✓✓					
	- Follow-up on pre-warnings, defects, non-conformance reports;	✓✓					
	- Measure and communicate environmental performance to the Contractor;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental awareness training on site together with ECO and cEO;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that the necessary legal permits and / or licenses are in place and up to date;	✓✓					
	- Acting as Developer's Environmental Representative on site and work together with the ECO and contractor;	✓✓					
4	*Contractor* The Contractor appoints the cEO and has overall responsibility for ensuring that all work, activities, and actions linked to the delivery of the contract are in line with the EMPr and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMPr while performing the onsite activities as per their contract with the Project Developer. The contractors are required, where specified, to provide Method Statements setting out in detail how the impact management actions contained in the EMPr will be implemented during the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity activities.	✓✓					
	project delivery and quality control for the development services as per appointment;	✓✓					
	employ a suitably qualified person to monitor and report to the Project Developer's appointed person on the daily activities on-site during the construction period;	✓✓					
	ensure that safe, environmentally acceptable working methods and practices are implemented and that equipment is properly operated and maintained, to facilitate proper access and enable any operation to be carried out safely;	✓✓					
	attend on site meeting(s) prior to the commencement of activities to confirm the procedure and designated activity zones;	✓✓					
	ensure that contractors' staff repair, at their own cost, any environmental damage as a result of a contravention of the specifications contained in EMPr, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMPr should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMPr (or relevant sections of the EMPr). The Contractor's representative can be the site agent; site engineer; a dedicated environmental officer; or an independent consultant. The Contractor must ensure that the Contractor's Representative is suitably qualified to perform the necessary tasks and is appointed at a level such that	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	she/he can interact effectively with other site Contractors, labourers, the Environmental Control Officer and the public. As a minimum the cEO shall meet the following criteria:						
4	-Be on site throughout the duration of the project and be dedicated to the project;	✓✓					
	-Ensure all their staff are aware of the environmental requirements, conditions and constraints with respect to all of their activities on site;	✓✓					
	-Implementing the environmental conditions, guidelines and requirements as stipulated within the EA, EMPr and Method Statements;	✓✓					
	-Attend the Environmental Site Meeting;	✓✓					
	- Undertaking corrective actions where non-compliances are registered within the stipulated timeframes;	✓✓					
	- Report back formally on the completion of corrective actions;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO in maintaining all the site documentation;	✓✓					
	- Prepare the site inspection reports and corrective action reports for submission to the ECO;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO with the preparing of the monthly report; and	✓✓					
	- Where more than one Contractor is undertaking work on site, each company appointed as a Contractor will appoint a cEO representing that company.	✓✓					
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE							
5	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMPr file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMPr file. A hard copy of all documentation shall be filed, while an electronic copy may be kept where relevant. A duplicate file will be maintained in the office of the DSS (where applicable). This duplicate file must remain current and up-to-date. The filing system must be updated and relevant documents added as required. The EMPr file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMPr file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	At the outset of the project the following preliminary list of documents shall be placed in the filing system and be accessible at all times: • Full copy of the signed EA from the CA in terms of NEMA, granting approval for the development or expansion; • Copy of the generic and site specific EMPr as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMPr and subsequent approval of site specific EMPr and amendments thereof; • All method statements; • Completed environmental checklists; • Minutes and attendance register of environmental site meetings; • An up-to-date environmental incident log; • A copy of all instructions or directives issued; • A copy of all corrective actions signed off. The corrective actions must be filed in such a way that a clear reference is made to the non-compliance record; • Complaints register.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to complete a Weekly Environmental Checklist, the format of which is to be agreed prior to commencement of the activity. The ECOs are required to sign and date the checklist, retain a copy in the EMPr file and submit a copy of the completed checklist to the DSS on a weekly basis.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The checklists will form the basis for the Monthly Environmental Reports. Copies of all completed checklists will be attached as Annexures to the Environmental Audit Report as required in terms of the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	Minutes of the environmental site meetings shall be kept. The minutes must include an attendance register and will be attached to the Monthly Report that is distributed to attendees. Each set of minutes must clearly record "Matters for Attention" that will be reviewed at the next meeting.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The method statement will be done in such detail that the ECOs are enabled to assess whether the contractor's proposal is in accordance with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Unless indicated otherwise by the Project Manager, the Contractor shall provide the following method statements to the Project Manager no less than 14 days prior to the commencement date of the activity: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall monitor and ensure that the contractors perform in accordance with these method statements.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to maintain an up-to-date and current Environmental Incident Log (environmental diary). The Environmental Incident Log is a means to record all environmental incidents and/or all non-compliance notice would not be issued.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECOs are to record all environmental incidents in the Environmental Incident Log. All incidents regardless of severity must be reported to the Developer. The Log is to be kept in the EMPr file and at a minimum the following will be recorded for each environmental incident.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Environmental Incident Log will be captured in the EAR.	✓✓					
	A non-compliance notice will be issued to the responsible contractor by the ECOs via the DSS or Project Manager. The non-compliance notice will be issued in writing; a copy filed in the EMPr file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMPr	✓✓					An NCR was issued by the ECO at the end of March 2025 and closed out at the end of April 2025
5	The contractors shall act immediately when a notice of non-compliance is received and correct whatever is the cause for the issuing of the notice. Complaints received regarding activities on the development site pertaining to the environment shall be recorded in a dedicated register and the response noted with the date and action taken. The ECO should be made aware of any complaints. Refer to EMPr				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	For each non-compliance notice issued, a documented corrective action must be recorded. On receiving a non-compliance notice from the DSS, the contractor's cEO will ensure that the corrective actions required take place within the stipulated timeframe. On completion of the corrective action the cEO is to issue a Corrective Action Report in writing to the ECOs. If satisfied that the corrective action has been completed, the ECOs are to sign-off on the Corrective Action Report, and attach the report to the non-compliance notice in the EMPr file. A corrective action is considered complete once the report has signed off by the ECOs.				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	A digital photographic record will be kept. The photographic record will be used to show before, during and post rehabilitation evidence of the project as well used in cases of damages claims if they arise. Each image must be dated and a brief description note attached.	✓✓					Photographic records taken during construction are available and same will be captured during and after rehabilitation
	The Contractor shall: Allow the ECOs access to take photographs of all areas, activities and actions. The ECOs shall keep an electronic database of photographic records which will include: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall keep a current and up-to-date complaints register. The complaints register is to be a record of all complaints received from communities, stakeholders and individuals.	✓✓					No complaints received this month
	In the event that a Claim for Damages is submitted by a community, landowner or individual, the ECOs shall record the full detail of the complaint, facilitate with resolving / settling the complaint,				-		No complaints/claims this month, to be facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Open, transparent and good relations with affected landowners, communities and regional staff are an essential aspect to the successful management and mitigation of environmental impacts. The ECOs shall: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMPr must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMPr file and submitted to the CA at intervals as indicated in the EA.	✓✓					
	The ECOs must prepare a monthly EAR. The report will be tabled as the key point on the agenda of the Environmental Site Meeting. The Report is submitted for acceptance at the meeting and the final report will be circulated to the Project Manager and filed in the EMPr file. At a frequency determined by the EA, the ECOs shall submit the monthly reports to the CA.	✓✓					
	On final completion of the rehabilitation and/or requirements of the EA a final EAR is to be prepared and submitted to the CA. The EAR must comply with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS							
	All staff must receive environmental awareness training prior to commencement of the activities;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must allow for sufficient sessions to train all personnel with no more than 20 personnel attending each course;	✓✓					
	Refresher environmental awareness training is available as and when required;	✓✓					
	All staff are aware of the conditions and controls linked to the EA and within the EMPr and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMPr;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must erect and maintain information posters at key locations on site, and the posters must include the following information as a minimum: a) Safety notifications; and b) No littering.	✓✓					
6	Environmental awareness training must include as a minimum the following: a) Description of significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, related to their work activities; b) Mitigation measures to be implemented when carrying out specific activities; c) Emergency preparedness and response procedures; d) Emergency procedures; e) Procedures to be followed when working near or within sensitive areas; f) Wastewater management procedures; g) Water usage and conservation; h) Solid waste management procedures; i) Sanitation procedures; j) Fire prevention; and k) Disease prevention.	✓✓					
	A record of all environmental awareness training courses undertaken as part of the EMPr must be available;	✓✓					
	Educate workers on the dangers of open and/or unattended fires;	✓✓					
	A staff attendance register of all staff to have received environmental awareness training must be available.	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Course material must be available and presented in appropriate languages that all staff can understand.	✓✓					
	A method statement must be provided by the contractor prior to any onsite activity that includes the layout of the construction camp in the form of a plan showing the location of key infrastructure and services (where applicable), including but not limited to offices, overnight vehicle parking areas, stores, the workshop, stockpile and lay down areas, hazardous materials storage areas (including fuels), the batching plant (if one is located at the construction camp), designated access routes, equipment cleaning areas and the placement of staff accommodation, cooking and ablution facilities, waste and wastewater management;	✓✓					
	Location of camps must be within approved area to ensure that the site does not impact on sensitive areas identified in the environmental assessment or site walk through;	✓✓					
	Sites must be located where possible on previously disturbed areas;	✓✓					
	The camp must be fenced in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation; and	✓✓					
	The use of existing accommodation for contractor staff, where possible, is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Identification of access restricted areas is to be informed by the environmental assessment, site walk through and any additional areas identified during development;	✓✓					
	Erect, demarcate and maintain a temporary barrier with clear signage around the perimeter of any access restricted area, colour coding could be used if appropriate; and	✓✓					
	Unauthorised access and development related activity inside access restricted areas is prohibited.	✓✓					
	An access agreement must be formalised and signed by the DPM, Contractor and landowner before commencing with the activities;	✓✓					
	All private roads used for access to the servitude must be maintained and upon completion of the works, be left in at least the original condition	✓✓					
	All contractors must be made aware of all these access routes.	✓✓					
	Any access route deviation from that in the written agreement must be closed and re-vegetated immediately, at the contractor's expense;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maximum use of both existing servitudes and existing roads must be made to minimize further disturbance through the development of new roads;	✓✓					
	In circumstances where private roads must be used, the condition of the said roads must be recorded in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record; prior to use and the condition thereof agreed by the landowner, the DPM, and the contractor;	✓✓					
	Access roads in flattish areas must follow fence lines and tree belts to avoid fragmentation of vegetated areas or croplands	✓✓					
	Access roads must only be developed on a pre-planned and approved roads;	✓✓					
	Use existing gates provided to gain access to all parts of the area authorised for development, where possible;	✓✓					
	Existing and new gates to be recorded and documented in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record;	✓✓					
	All gates must be fitted with locks and be kept locked at all times during the development phase, unless otherwise agreed with the landowner;	✓✓					
	At points where the line crosses a fence in which there is no suitable gate within the extent of the line servitude, on the instruction of the DPM, a gate must be installed at the approval of the landowner;	✓✓					
	Care must be taken that the gates must be so erected that there is a gap of no more than 100 mm between the bottom of the gate and the ground;	✓✓					
	Where gates are installed in jackal proof fencing, a suitable reinforced concrete sill must be provided beneath the gate;	✓✓					
	Original tension must be maintained in the fence wires;	✓✓					
	All gates installed in electrified fencing must be re-electrified;	✓✓					
	All demarcation fencing and barriers must be maintained in good working order for the duration of the development activities;	✓✓					
	Fencing must be erected around the camp, batching plants, hazardous storage areas, and all designated access restricted areas, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Any temporary fencing to restrict the movement of life-stock must only be erected with the permission of the land owner.	✓✓					
	All fencing must be developed of high quality material bearing the SABS mark;	✓✓					
	The use of razor wire as fencing must be avoided;	✓✓					
	Fenced areas with gate access must remain locked after hours, during weekends and on holidays if staff is away from site. Site security will be required at all times;	✓✓					
	On completion of the development phase all temporary fences are to be removed;	✓✓					
	The contractor must ensure that all fence uprights are appropriately removed, ensuring that no uprights are cut at ground level but rather removed completely.	✓✓					
	All abstraction points or bore holes must be registered with the DWS and suitable water meters installed to ensure that the abstracted volumes are measured on a daily basis;	✓✓					GA issued for boreholes which have meters

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6	The Contractor must ensure the following: a. The vehicle abstracting water from a river does not enter or cross it and does not operate from within the river; b. No damage occurs to the river bed or banks and that the abstraction of water does not entail stream diversion activities; and c. All reasonable measures to limit pollution or sedimentation of the downstream watercourse are implemented.	✓✓					
	Ensure water conservation is being practiced by: a. Minimising water use during cleaning of equipment; b. Undertaking regular audits of water systems; and c. Including a discussion on water usage and conservation during environmental awareness training. d. The use of grey water is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Runoff from the cement/ concrete batching areas must be strictly controlled, and contaminated water must be collected, stored and either treated or disposed of off-site, at a location approved by the project manager;	✓✓					
	All spillage of oil onto concrete surfaces must be controlled by the use of an approved absorbent material and the used absorbent material disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Natural storm water runoff not contaminated during the development and clean water can be discharged directly to watercourses and water bodies, subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO;	✓✓					
	Water that has been contaminated with suspended solids, such as soils and silt, may be released into watercourses or water bodies only once all suspended solids have been removed from the water by settling out these solids in settlement ponds. The release of settled water back into the environment must be subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO.	✓✓					
	All measures regarding waste management must be undertaken using an integrated waste management approach;	✓✓					
	Sufficient, covered waste collection bins (scavenger and weatherproof) must be provided;	✓✓					
	A suitably positioned and clearly demarcated waste collection site must be identified and provided;	✓✓					
	The waste collection site must be maintained in a clean and orderly manner;	✓✓					
	Waste must be segregated into separate bins and clearly marked for each waste type for recycling and safe disposal;	✓✓					
	Staff must be trained in waste segregation;	✓✓					
	Bins must be emptied regularly;	✓✓					
	General waste produced onsite must be disposed of at registered waste disposal sites/ recycling company;	✓✓					
	Hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site;	✓✓					
	Certificates of safe disposal for general, hazardous and recycled waste must be maintained.	✓✓					
	All watercourses must be protected from direct or indirect spills of pollutants such as solid waste, sewage, cement, oils, fuels, chemicals, aggregate tailings, wash and contaminated water or organic material resulting from the Contractor's activities;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, prompt action must be taken to clear the polluted or affected areas;	✓✓					
	Where possible, no development equipment must traverse any seasonal or permanent wetland	✓✓					
	No return flow into the estuaries must be allowed and no disturbance of the Estuarine functional Zone should occur;				-		NA, no estuaries
	Development of permanent watercourse or estuary crossing must only be undertaken where no alternative access to tower position is available;	✓✓					
	There must not be any impact on the long term morphological dynamics of watercourses or estuaries;	✓✓					
	Existing crossing points must be favoured over the creation of new crossings (including temporary access)	✓✓					
	When working in or near any watercourse or estuary, the following environmental controls and consideration must be taken: a) Water levels during the period of construction; No altering of the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse	✓✓					
	b) During the execution of the works, appropriate measures to prevent pollution and contamination of the riparian environment must be implemented e.g. including ensuring that construction equipment is well maintained;	✓✓					
	c) Where earthwork is being undertaken in close proximity to any watercourse, slopes must be stabilised using suitable materials, i.e. sandbags or geotextile fabric, to prevent sand and rock from entering the channel; and	✓✓					Drainage pipes and gabions have been installed to allow natural drainage and free passage for water flow
	d) Appropriate rehabilitation and re-vegetation measures for the watercourse banks must be implemented timeously. In this regard, the banks should be appropriately and incrementally stabilised as soon as development allows.	✓✓					
	Indigenous vegetation which does not interfere with the development must be left undisturbed;	✓✓					
	Protected or endangered species may occur on or near the development site. Special care should be taken not to damage such species;	✓✓					

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	Search, rescue and replanting of all protected and endangered species likely to be damaged during project development must be identified by the relevant specialist and completed prior to any development or clearing;	✓✓					
	Permits for removal must be obtained from the relevant CA prior to the cutting or clearing of the affected species, and they must be filed;	✓✓					
	The Environmental Audit Report must confirm that all identified species have been rescued and replanted and that the location of replanting is compliant with conditions of approvals;	✓✓					
	Trees felled due to construction must be documented and form part of the Environmental Audit Report;	✓✓					
	Rivers and watercourses must be kept clear of felled trees, vegetation cuttings and debris;	✓✓					
	Only a registered pest control operator may apply herbicides on a commercial basis and commercial application must be carried out under the supervision of a registered pest control operator, supervision of a registered pest control operator or is appropriately trained;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A daily register must be kept of all relevant details of herbicide usage;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	No herbicides must be used in estuaries;				-		NA, no estuaries
	All protected species and sensitive vegetation not removed must be clearly marked and such areas fenced off in accordance to Section 5.3: Access restricted areas. Alien invasive vegetation must be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste management facility.	✓✓					
	No interference with livestock must occur without the landowner's written consent and with the landowner or a person representing the landowner being present;	✓✓					
	The breeding sites of raptors and other wild birds species must be taken into consideration during the planning of the development programme;	✓✓					
	Breeding sites must be kept intact and disturbance to breeding birds must be avoided. Special care must be taken where nestlings or fledglings are present;	✓✓					
	Special recommendations of the avian specialist must be adhered to at all times to prevent unnecessary disturbance of birds;	✓✓					
	No poaching must be tolerated under any circumstances. All animal dens in close proximity to the works areas must be marked as Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	No deliberate or intentional killing of fauna is allowed;	✓✓					
6	In areas where snakes are abundant, snake deterrents to be deployed on the pylons to prevent snakes climbing up, being electrocuted and causing power outages; and				-		NA at this stage
	No Threatened or Protected species (ToPs) and/or protected fauna as listed according NEMBA (Act No. 10 of 2004) and relevant provincial ordinances may be removed and/or relocated without appropriate authorisations/permits.	✓✓					
	Identify, demarcate and prevent impact to all known sensitive heritage features on site in accordance with the No-Go procedure in Section 5.3: Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	Carry out general monitoring of excavations for potential fossils, artefacts and material of heritage importance;	✓✓					
	All work must cease immediately, if any human remains and/or other archaeological, palaeontological and historical material are uncovered. Such material, if exposed, must be reported to the nearest museum, archaeologist/ palaeontologist (or the South African Police Services), so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time must be allowed to remove/collect such material before development recommences.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological or archaeological resources discovered at this stage
	Safety of the public Identify fire hazards, demarcate and restrict public access to these areas as well as notify the local authority of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately fenced or demarcated; Adequate protective measures must be implemented to prevent unauthorised access to and climbing of partly constructed towers and protective scaffolding; Ensure structures vulnerable to high winds are secured; Maintain an incidents and complaints register in which all incidents or complaints involving the public are logged.	✓✓					
	Mobile chemical toilets are installed onsite if no other ablution facilities are available;	✓✓					
	The use of ablution facilities and or mobile toilets must be used at all times and no indiscriminate use of the veld for the purposes of ablutions must be permitted under any circumstances;	✓✓					
	Where mobile chemical toilets are required, the following must be ensured: a) Toilets are located no closer than 100 m to any watercourse or water body;	✓✓					
	b) Toilets are secured to the ground to prevent them from toppling due to wind or any other cause;	✓✓					

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	c) No spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and the contents are managed in accordance with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	d) Toilets have an external closing mechanism and are closed and secured from the outside when not in use to prevent toilet paper from being blown out;	✓✓					
	e) Toilets are emptied before long weekends and workers holidays, and must be locked after working hours;	✓✓					
	f) Toilets are serviced regularly and the ECO must inspect toilets to ensure compliance to health standards;	✓✓					
	A copy of the waste disposal certificates must be maintained.	✓✓					
	Undertake environmentally-friendly pest control in the camp area;	✓✓					
	Ensure that the workforce is sensitised to the effects of sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV AIDS;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that information posters on AIDS are displayed in the Contractor Camp area;	✓✓					
	Information and education relating to sexually transmitted diseases to be made available to both construction workers and local community, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Free condoms must be made available to all staff on site at central points;	✓✓					
	Medical support must be made available;	✓✓					
	Provide access to Voluntary HIV Testing and Counselling Services.	✓✓					
	Compile an Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) prior to the commencement of the proposed project;	✓✓					
	The Emergency Plan must deal with accidents, potential spillages and fires in line with relevant legislation;	✓✓					
	All staff must be made aware of emergency procedures as part of environmental awareness training;	✓✓					
	The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	In the event of emergency necessary mitigation measures to contain the spill or leak must be implemented (see Hazardous Substances section 5.17).	✓✓					
	The use and storage of hazardous substances to be minimised and non-hazardous and non-toxic alternatives substituted where possible;	✓✓					
	All hazardous substances must be stored in suitable containers as defined in the Method Statement;	✓✓					
	Containers must be clearly marked to indicate contents, quantities and safety requirements;	✓✓					
	All storage areas must be bunded. The bunded area must be of sufficient capacity to contain a spill / leak from the stored containers;	✓✓					
6	Bunded areas to be suitably lined with a SABS approved liner;	✓✓					
	An Alphabetical Hazardous Chemical Substance (HCS) control sheet must be drawn up and kept up to date on a continuous basis;	✓✓					
	All hazardous chemicals that will be used on site must have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);	✓✓					
	All employees working with HCS must be trained in the safe use of the substance and according to the safety data sheet;	✓✓					
	Employees handling hazardous substances / materials must be aware of the potential impacts and follow appropriate safety measures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be made available;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that diesel and other liquid fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid is stored in appropriate storage tanks or in bowsers;	✓✓					
	The tanks/ bowsers must be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete) with a permanent bund. The impermeable lining must extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund must be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers (110% statutory requirement plus an allowance for rainfall);	✓✓					
	The floor of the bund must be sloped, draining to an oil separator;	✓✓					
	Provision must be made for refuelling at the storage area by protecting the soil with an impermeable groundcover. Where dispensing equipment is used, a drip tray must be used to ensure small spills are contained;	✓✓					
	All empty externally dirty drums must be stored on a drip tray or within a bunded area;	✓✓					
	No unauthorised access into the hazardous substances storage areas must be permitted;	✓✓					
	No smoking must be allowed within the vicinity of the hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Adequate fire-fighting equipment must be made available at all hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Where refuelling away from the dedicated refuelling station is required, a mobile refuelling unit must be used. Appropriate ground protection such as drip trays must be used;	✓✓					
	An appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity/s involving the use of hazardous substance must be available at all times;	✓✓					
	The responsible operator must have the required training to make use of the spill kit in emergency situations;	✓✓					

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	An appropriate number of spill kits must be available and must be located in all areas where activities are being undertaken;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, contaminated soil must be collected in containers and stored in a central location and disposed of according to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008. Refer to Section 5.7 for procedures concerning storm and waste water management and 5.8 for solid and hazardous waste management.	✓✓					
	Where possible and practical all maintenance of vehicles and equipment must take place in the workshop area;	✓✓					
	During servicing of vehicles or equipment, especially where emergency repairs are effected outside the workshop area, a suitable drip tray must be used to prevent spills onto the soil. The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or be removed from site to facilitate repair;	✓✓					
	Workshop areas must be monitored for oil and fuel spills;	✓✓					
	Appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity taking place must be available;	✓✓					
	The workshop area must have a bunded concrete slab that is sloped to facilitate runoff into a collection sump or suitable oil / water separator where maintenance work on vehicles and equipment can be performed;	✓✓					
	Water drainage from the workshop must be contained and managed in accordance Section 5.7: Storm and waste water management.	✓✓					
	Concrete mixing must be carried out on an impermeable surface;	✓✓					
	Batching plants areas must be fitted with a containment facility for the collection of cement laden water.	✓✓					
	Dirty water from the batching plant must be contained to prevent soil and groundwater contamination	✓✓					
	Bagged cement must be stored in an appropriate facility and at least 10 m away from any water courses, gullies and drains;	✓✓					
	A washout facility must be provided for washing of concrete associated equipment. Water used for washing must be restricted;	✓✓					
	Hardened concrete from the washout facility or concrete mixer can either be reused or disposed of at an appropriate licenced disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Empty cement bags must be secured with adequate binding material if these will be temporarily stored on site;	✓✓					
	Sand and aggregates containing cement must be kept damp to prevent the generation of dust (Refer to Section 5.20: Dust emissions)	✓✓					
6	Any excess sand, stone and cement must be removed or reused from site on completion of construction period and disposed at a registered disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Temporary fencing must be erected around batching plants in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation;	✓✓					
	Take all reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust as a result of project development activities to the satisfaction of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be avoided until such time as soil stripping is required and similarly exposed surfaces must be re- vegetated or stabilised as soon as is practically possible;	✓✓					
	Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials must be avoided under high wind conditions or when a visible dust plume is present;	✓✓					
	During high wind conditions, the ECO must evaluate the situation and make recommendations as to whether dust-damping measures are adequate, or whether working will cease altogether until the wind speed drops to an acceptable level;	✓✓					
	Where possible, soil stockpiles must be located in sheltered areas where they are not exposed to the erosive effects of the wind;	✓✓					
	Where erosion of stockpiles becomes a problem, erosion control measures must be implemented at the discretion of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Vehicle speeds must not exceed 40 km/h along dust roads or 20 km/h when traversing unconsolidated and non-vegetated areas;	✓✓					
	Straw stabilisation must be applied at a rate of one bale/10m^2 and harrowed into the top 100 mm of top material, for all completed earthworks;				-		This condition to be confirmed with technical specifications for earthworks and may be NA
	For significant areas of excavation or exposed ground, dust suppression measures must be used to minimise the spread of dust.	✓✓					
	Any blasting activity must be conducted by a suitably licensed blasting contractor; and	✓✓					
	Notification of surrounding landowners, emergency services site personnel of blasting activity 24 hours prior to such activity taking place on Site.	✓✓					
	The Contractor must keep noise level within acceptable limits, Restrict the use of sound amplification equipment for communication and emergency only.	✓✓					
6.22	**Noise** All vehicles and machinery must be fitted with appropriate silencing technology and must be properly maintained; Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise must be recorded and communicated. Where possible or applicable, provide transport to and from the site on a daily basis for construction workers; Develop a Code of Conduct for the construction phase.	✓✓					
6.23	**Fire Prevention**	✓✓					

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	Designate smoking areas where the fire hazard could be regarded as insignificant;						
	Firefighting equipment must be available on all vehicles located on site;	✓✓					
	The local Fire Protection Agency (FPA) must be informed of construction activities;	✓✓					
	Contact numbers for the FPA and emergency services must be communicated in environmental awareness training and displayed at a central location on site;	✓✓					
	Two way swop of contact details between ECO and FPA.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time site based ESCO
6.24	**Stockpiling and stockpile areas** All material that is excavated during the project development phase (either during piling (if required) or earthworks) must be stored appropriately on site in order to minimise impacts to watercourses, watercourses and water bodies;	✓✓					
	All stockpiled material must be maintained and kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by undertaking regular weeding and control methods;	✓✓					
	Topsoil stockpiles must not exceed 2 m in height;	✓✓					
	During periods of strong winds and heavy rain, the stockpiles must be covered with appropriate material (e.g. cloth, tarpaulin etc.);	✓✓					
	Where possible, sandbags (or similar) must be placed at the bases of the stockpiled material in order to prevent erosion of the material.	✓✓					
6.25	**Civil Works** Where terracing is required, topsoil must be collected and retained for the purpose of re-use later to rehabilitate disturbed areas not covered by yard stone;	✓✓					
	Areas to be rehabilitated include terrace embankments and areas outside the high voltage yards;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where required, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	These areas can be stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas must be managed in accordance with Section 5.35: Landscaping and rehabilitation;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	All excess spoil generated during terracing activities must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a recognised landfill site; and	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
6.26	**Excavation of foundation, cable trenching and drainage systems** All excess spoil generated during foundation excavation must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a licensed landfill site, if not used for backfilling purposes;	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Management of equipment for excavation purposes must be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; and	✓✓					
	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
6.27	**Installation of foundations, cable trenching and drainage systems** Batching of cement to be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.19: Batching plants; and Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.28	**Installation of equipment** Management of dust must be conducted in accordance with Section 5. 20: Dust emissions; Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
5.2	**Steelwork Assembly and Erection** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
6.29	**Cabling and Stringing** Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					

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	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and	✓✓					
6.30	**Testing and Commissioning** Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.31	**Socio-economic** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts	✓✓					
	Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste (off cuts etc.) shall be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 6.8: Solid waste and hazardous Management;	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement communication strategies to facilitate public participation;	✓✓					
	Develop and implement a collaborative and constructive approach to conflict resolution as part of the external stakeholder engagement process;	✓✓					
	Sustain continuous communication and liaison with neighbouring owners and residents	✓✓					
	Create work and training opportunities for local stakeholders; and	✓✓					
	Where feasible, no workers, with the exception of security personnel, must be permitted to stay over-night on the site. This would reduce the risk to local farmers.				-		NA, no workers stay overnight on site
6.32	**Temporary closure of site** Bunds must be emptied (where applicable) and need to be undertaken in accordance with the impact management actions included in sections 5.17: Hazardous substances and 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Hazardous storage areas must be well ventilated;	✓✓					
	Fire extinguishers must be serviced and accessible. Service records to be filed and audited at last service;	✓✓					
	Emergency and contact details displayed must be displayed;	✓✓					
	Security personnel must be briefed and have the facilities to contact or be contacted by relevant management and emergency personnel;	✓✓					
	Night hazards such as reflectors, lighting, traffic signage etc. must have been checked;	✓✓					
	Fire hazards identified and the local authority must have been notified of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	Structures vulnerable to high winds must be secured;	✓✓					
	Wind and dust mitigation must be implemented;	✓✓					
	Cement and materials stores must have been secured;	✓✓					
	Toilets must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Refuse bins must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Drip trays must have been emptied and secured.	✓✓					
6.33	**Dismantling of old equipment** All old equipment removed during the project must be stored in such a way as to prevent pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	Oil containing equipment must be stored to prevent leaking or be stored on drip trays;	✓✓					
	All scrap steel must be stacked neatly and any disused and broken insulators must be stored in containers;	✓✓					
	Once material has been scrapped and the contract has been placed for removal, the disposal Contractor must ensure that any equipment containing pollution causing substances is dismantled and transported in such a way as to prevent spillage and pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must also be equipped to contain and clean up any pollution causing spills; and Disposal of unusable material must be at a licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
6.34	**Landscaping and rehabilitation** All areas disturbed by construction activities must be subject to landscaping and rehabilitation; All spoil and waste must be disposed of to a registered waste site;				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken

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							when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	All slopes must be assessed for contouring, and to contour only when the need is identified in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	Berms that have been created must have a slope of 1:4 and be replanted with indigenous species and grasses that approximates the original condition;				-		
	Where new access roads have crossed cultivated farmlands, that lands must be rehabilitated by ripping which must be agreed to by the holder of the EA and the landowners;				-		
	Rehabilitation of access roads outside of farmland;				-		
	Indigenous species must be used for with species and/grasses to where it compliments or approximates the original condition;				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be used for rehabilitation (refer to Section 5.24: Stockpiling and stockpiled areas);				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread so as to facilitate seeding and minimise loss of soil due to erosion;				-		
	Before placing topsoil, all visible weeds from the placement area and from the topsoil must be removed;				-		
	Subsoil must be ripped before topsoil is placed;				-		
	The rehabilitation must be timed so that rehabilitation can take place at the optimal time for vegetation establishment;				-		
	Where impacted through construction related activity, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		
	Sloped areas stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		
	Spoil can be used for backfilling or landscaping as long as it is covered by a minimum of 150 mm of topsoil.				-		
	Where required, re-vegetation including hydro-seeding can be enhanced using a vegetation seed mixture as described below. A mixture of seed can be used provided the mixture is carefully selected to ensure the following: a) Annual and perennial plants are chosen;				-		
	b) Pioneer species are included;				-		
	c) Species chosen must be indigenous to the area with the seeds used coming from the area;				-		
	d) Root systems must have a binding effect on the soil;				-		
	e) The final product must not cause an ecological imbalance in the area.				-		
Part C - Impact Management Actions based on site specific environmental attributes							
	General The Owner shall ensure an Independent Auditor undertakes a compliance audit of the project every five years and submit the findings to DFFE. The Report must comply with the provision of Appendix 7 of the NEMA.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Botanical There should be no indiscriminate driving of vehicles 'in the veld' i.e. off designated roads and access routes.	✓✓					
	Construction areas must be clearly marked and no activity should occur outside these areas apart from access.	✓✓					
	Toilet facilities must be provided during the construction phase. The veld should not be used for ablutions.	✓✓					
9	Introduction of spread of alien invasive plant species must be avoided. Strict monitoring for possible invasion by alien plans species must be implemented and should remain in place for three years post-construction. Of particular note is the avoidance of spread of *Opuntia ficus-indica* (Prickly-pear – 'spiny form'). During the operational phase there must be ongoing monitoring to ensure that no alien invasive plant species are introduced to the sub-station site and that weedy species are eradicated.	✓✓					
	An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must oversee post-construction site cleaning and all construction sites must be inspected for cleanliness post-construction.	✓✓					
	Bats Artificial lighting - Consciously switch off all lights at a construction area when not required anymore, do not let it burn throughout the night. If suitable for the purpose utilize lighting temperatures (colours/wavelengths) that attract less insects.	✓✓					
	Foraging habitat loss - Adhere to the sensitivity map. Keep to designated areas and designated roads with all construction vehicles. Damaged areas not required after construction should be rehabilitated by an experienced vegetation succession specialist.	✓✓					

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated March 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Fauna Before vegetation clearance commences, areas must be walked and slow-moving animals removed out of the impact area.	✓✓					
	Construction workers should be made aware of slow-moving and cryptic species such as tortoises.	✓✓					
	Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm by persons with the necessary training in identification and handling of snakes.	✓✓					
	All construction staff shall undergo environmental awareness training and must be informed that disruption, trapping or snaring of wildlife is not permitted.	✓✓					
	Extra care should be taken on high fire danger index or rating days (orange or red days, see http://www.forestry.co.za/fire-danger-index/), where wildfire could start easily and spread rapidly, causing a high mortality in fauna species. High risk hot work should be carefully controlled and firefighting provisions must be on hand to quickly attend to and extinguish fires on these days.	✓✓					
	The presence of the switching station should not result in a disruption of the natural fire frequency, which could otherwise result in an accumulation of senescent vegetation and fuel so that when a fire does eventually occur it is faster moving and more intense than an natural fire, and can result in an increased mortality of fauna and retard vegetation recovery, cause the soil to turn hydrophobic and result in an increased risk of significant soil erosion. Thus the WEF owner must have agreements in place with local fire protection association, land owners and fire services to manage a wildfire, i.e. the setting of back burns from the ridgeline to counter wildfire conflagration of ridge top. Thus managing habitat vitality and biodiversity.	✓✓					
	Agriculture/soils Minimise the footprint of disturbance.	✓✓					
	Implement an effective stormwater control system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. Include periodical site inspection in environmental performance reporting that inspects the effectiveness of the run-off control system and specifically records occurrence or not of any erosion on site or downstream.	✓✓					
	Prohibit vehicular passage off designated roads and construction areas and use dust control measures during construction. Include periodic site inspections in environmental performance reporting that specifically records occurrence, or not, of off-road vehicle tracks in specific areas.	✓✓					
	If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them.	✓✓					
9	Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces). During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. Erosion must be controlled where necessary on rehabilitated areas.	✓✓					Noted, general rehabilitation has been undertaken along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	Establish an effective record-keeping system for each area where soil is disturbed for constructional purposes. These records should be included in environmental performance reports, and should include all of the below: Record the GPS coordinates of each area.	✓✓					
	Record the date of topsoil stripping.	✓✓					
	Record the GPS coordinates of where the topsoil is stockpiled.	✓✓					
	Record the date of cessation of construction (or operation) activities at the particular site.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on cessation of constructional activities.	✓✓					
	Record date and depth of re-spreading of topsoil.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on completion of rehabilitation and on an annual basis thereafter to show vegetation establishment and evaluate progress of restoration over time.						

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Palaeontology Remove any fossils found and send to a museum for curation – implement the chance find procedure. During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil material by the responsible ECO. Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible Environmental Control Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e. the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy).				-		Noted, no new palaeontological sites or fossils have been discovered at this stage
	Freshwater Contaminated runoff from the construction activities on site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction should preferably be undertaken in the low rainfall months when stormwater runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features or minimised during high rainfall events.	✓✓					
	After the construction phase, impacted areas within the freshwater features that have been disturbed should be rehabilitated, and re-vegetated with suitable vegetation.				-		Noted, final and comprehensive rehabilitation NA at this stage and monitoring will continue to confirm if any re-vegetation is required
	Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels, these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. Should the site be decommissioned, these structures should be removed from the channels and the disturbed areas rehabilitated.	✓✓					
	Any increase in stormwater runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed within the drainage lines.	✓✓					
	Stormwater management for the site should be such that there are no direct discharges of stormwater arising from constructed areas into any of the freshwater features.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas should be monitored and managed in terms of the growth of invasive alien plants in/on river beds/banks.	✓✓					
Conditions common to the Generic EMPrs							
	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation.	✓✓					
	Only use existing access routes to reached infrastructure, proper identification of new AIPs introductions	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas	✓✓					
	Restrict vegetation clearing to the minimum footprint area to decrease the impact on habitat integrity and diversity	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15 m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora	✓✓					
	Access roads should be kept to existing roads, as far as possible, so as to reduce fragmentation of natural habitat outside of the authorised footprint.	✓✓					
	Upon completion of construction activities, it must be ensured that no bare areas remain, and that indigenous species be used to revegetate the disturbed area.	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas.	✓✓					
	Removal of AIP species should preferably commence during the planning phase and continue throughout the construction and operational phases thereby ensuring that no AIP propagules are spread with construction rubble, or soils contaminated with AIP seeds during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Construction and/or alterations within this habitat unit is highly advised against, not only is wetlands protected under certain legislative documents they are of ecologically important ESA.	✓✓					
	Implement erosion control measures where necessary to ensure that further habitat loss does not occur.	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	All soils compacted because of maintenance activities should be ripped and reprofiled to natural levels and revegetated with indigenous vegetation. Establishment of reintroduced vegetation within such disturbed areas must be monitored as part of maintenance activities to ensure no cumulative loss of floral habitat.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched and marked for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	A rescue and relocation plan must be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all floral SCC that will potentially be impacted by the proposed development. A Floral SCC Management Plan must also be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all SCC that will not be impacted directly but that could be impacted by edge effect impacts from operational and maintenance phase activities. The SCC Management Plan can be incorporated into the Rehabilitation Plan and must focus on the protection of specific RDL, and NT species that form part of the Study Area.	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be restricted to what is absolutely necessary and should remain within the approved development footprint.	✓✓					
	Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the construction activities. Additional road construction should be limited to what is absolutely necessary, and the footprint thereof kept to a minimal.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC species.	✓✓					
	Regular monitoring of SCC present and observation regarding their extent and abundance.	✓✓					
	Proper management plans to (if possible) relocated or avoid disturbing SCC species, especially those which are sensitive to disturbance.	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities.	✓✓					
Terrestrial Ecology - Fauna	Footprint areas (Pylons and servitude road) are to remain as small as possible with only those are necessary being cleared. Only tall trees located under the powerline are to be cut back, but not totally removed. As much herbaceous and shrubland vegetation as possible must remain under the powerlines. Small reptile and arachnid species should they not self-relocate must be carefully moved to habitat outside of the disturbance footprint.	✓✓					
	Existing roads must be used and as far as possible no new roads constructed.	✓✓					
	Avoid placement of pylons and service roads within this habitat unit and the associated zones of regulation. Do not clear any riparian vegetation within the powerline servitude. Where absolutely necessary only trim tall trees, do not cut them down.	✓✓					
	Manage edge effects and Alien Plant proliferation. Manage erosion and footprint creep.	✓✓					
	Vehicles to use designated roads as far as possible. Minimise vegetation clearance to only what is needed. No collection or destruction of faunal species and SCC is to occur. SCC to be relocated outside of disturbance footprint if they do not relocate themselves (Professional help may be required for such).	✓✓					
	Manage alien plant proliferation in disturbed areas and footprints. No catching / hunting of faunal species during operational activities. Manage erosion to ensure further habitat degradation does not occur. Do not clear vegetation unnecessarily under the powerline servitude.	✓✓					
	No collection or trapping of faunal SCC. Manage edge effects, habitat degradation and alien plant proliferation.	✓✓					
Aquatic ecology	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses;	✓✓					
	Due to the accessibility of the sites, no unnecessary crossing of the watercourses may be permitted and it is strongly recommended that the existing farm and access roads be utilised	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	It is strongly recommended that all support structures associated with the proposed powerline infrastructure be located outside the delineated extent of the identified watercourses and their 32m NEMA ZoR.	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	Maintenance vehicles must make use of dedicated access roads and no indiscriminate movement in the watercourses may be permitted	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate movement of construction equipment in the watercourses and buffer zones surrounding the watercourses may be permitted. Use must be made of the existing roads during the decommissioning phase	✓✓					
	All surface infrastructure (including throughflow structures) must be decommissioned. All materials must be removed from the watercourses (where applicable) and may temporarily be stored/ stockpiled outside of the delineated extent of the watercourses, where after it must be removed from site and disposed of at a registered disposal facility	✓✓					
Avifauna	All construction activities should be strictly managed according to generally accepted environmental best practice standards, so as to avoid any unnecessary impact on the receiving environment.	✓✓					
	All temporary disturbed areas should be rehabilitated according to the site's rehabilitation plan, following construction.				-		Noted, general rehabilitation has been undertaken along completed OHPL sections however this aspect

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
							will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has finalised all construction activities along the OHPL
	The overhead cables (specifically the earth wires) should be fitted with an approved anti bird collision line marking device to make cables more visible to birds in flight and reduce the likelihood of collisions. This should be done according to the Eskom Distribution standards in terms of device spacing and other factors. Literature around the world points towards a 50-60% reduction in bird collision risk if the line is marked (Jenkins, Smallie & Diamond, 2010; Shaw et al, 2021). The line marking device should be a dynamic (moving – bird flapper type) device.	✓✓					Bird flight diverters were delivered to site during April 2025 and fitment commenced at that time. At this stage the devices have been fitted to the full length of the 13.4km OHPL
	The new power line should be patrolled during operation by Eskom annually to measure any impacts on birds (through detecting collision fatalities) and to monitor the durability of the line marking devices.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Where multiple devices on a span have failed (broken off or become stuck and non-dynamic due to wind) they should be replaced immediately.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Any recorded bird fatality data should be submitted to the Eskom –EWT Strategic Partnership where it will be curated and publicly accessible.				-		No bird fatalities recorded or reported to ECO at this stage
	The pylon structure to be used provides sufficient clearance between phase and phase and phase and earth to mitigate against the risk of bird electrocution.	✓✓					
	It is recommended as a precautionary measure that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to further provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware.				-		The ECO has previously communicated the requirement of fitment of bird perches to pylon tops. Although this activity has been noted as not yet applicable in previous reports, it may be appropriate to confirm with the specialist and/or Eskom if bird perches are necessary for the pole tops
	It is also essential that if any of the pylon structures are changed, we are given opportunity to assess the electrocution risk of the new structure and design mitigation.				-		There have been no new structure and design pylon structures at this stage
Heritage	An archaeologist/ heritage practitioner should conduct a walkthrough of a section of the proposed new servitude for the transmission line after vegetation clearing from: the Remaining Extent of the Farm Brakhill No. 139 (GPS reading: 33.31.328 ; S 25.23.426 E) to the Grassridge substation.	✓✓					
	All construction activities must be monitored or alternatively a person must be specially trained, for example the ECO, to conduct the monitoring. This must include the clearing of vegetation, levelling, excavations for other underground/ buried infrastructure and all above ground construction activities.	✓✓					
	Construction managers/foremen should also be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.	✓✓					
	If any human remains (or any other concentrations of archaeological heritage material) are exposed during construction, all work must cease in the immediate area of the finds and must be reported immediately to the archaeologist at the Albany Museum in Makhanda (Tel.: 046 622 2312) or to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (Tel.: 043 7450 888). Sufficient time should be allowed to investigate and to remove/collect such material. Recommendations will follow from the investigation and may include: - Consultation with the local communities regarding the conditions for the possible removal, storage and reburial (in the case of human remains) of heritage material.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If the local communities agree to the removal of human remains and heritage, an archaeologist must apply for permits from the Eastern Cape Province Heritage Resources Authority to collect and/or excavate sites/materials from archaeological sites impacted by the development.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Consultation with the Albany Museum (repository for archaeological material in the Eastern Cape) regarding permit(s) to remove the heritage material, the storing, curating and costs involved.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A Phase 2 Mitigation process to systematically excavate and to remove the archaeological deposits before construction of the development continues.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Monitor construction activities and implement chance fossil find procedure.	✓✓					Noted, Chance fossil find procedure available on site
							Summary calculation
		350	0	0	55	0	**405** (total no. of conditions)

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
		350	0	0	55	0	**350** (audited) **55** (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(350x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (350x2) x100
		EMPr Compliance					**100%**

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November 2025

ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf 132kV 13.4km Overhead Powerline and Switching Station near Wolwefontein, Eastern Cape Province

November 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

November 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisation and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

03 December 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf 132kV 13.4km Overhead Powerline and Switching Station near Wolwefontein
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	00
DATE	03/12/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	03/12/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	TBC	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	03 December 2025	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	03 December 2025	Electronic
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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the new Wolf 13.4km 132kV Overhead Powerline Line ("**OHPL**") and Switching Station near Wolwefontein in the Eastern Cape Province. The purpose of this project is to connect the OHPL with another authorised infrastructure development project, namely the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**), to the national electricity grid. The route of the OHPL traverses for 13.4km from the Wolf WEF to Wolf Substation ("**SS**") situated approximately 3km to the south of the small village station of Kleinpoort which is approximately 7km south-east of Wolwefontein along the R75 main tar road.

The independent ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EAs"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

This report provides insight into the overall compliance performance and a summary of any environmental challenges or opportunities, along with potential environmental risks through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) EA with ref no. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2
b) Generic EMPrs for the OHPL and Substation
a) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework
b) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the 13.4km OHPL project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the project

Project name	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPrs	Date
Wolf 132kV 13.4km Overhead Powerline and Switching Station near Wolwefontein, Eastern Cape Province	14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2	02 Feb 2020	Generic OHPL EMPr (Zutari, 2022) & Generic Substation Infrastructure EMPr (Zutari, 2022)	Mar 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake daily inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) *Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and*
b) *Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.*

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in October 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken on 17th November 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~18 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
Fax	+27 86 555 0693
Email	craigb@ncc-group.co.za
Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional body registration	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("**SACNASP**") Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa ("**EAPASA**")
Affiliations	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa ("**IAIAsa**") Southern African Society of Aquatic Scientists ("**SASAqS**") Zoological Society of Southern Africa ("**ZSSA**")
Qualifications	MSc, BSc (Hons), BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

From project inception Optipower had originally been contracted by Murray and Roberts to construct the 13.4km OHPL however a full transition and handover of the responsibility to Concor was undertaken between April and May 2025 due to Murray and Roberts ceasing to operate and function as a business. The ESCO continues to provide weekly updates of the progress of activities on site. Notable construction activities which had been undertaken along the 13.4km OHPL during November 2025 included the removal of bird diverters from damaged sections/spans of the OPGW. Once the OPGW has been re-strung to these spans the bird diverters will need to be re-fitted. Other remaining activities will be some targeted rehabilitation and ground levelling to be undertaken, removal of any leftover materials from the servitude including addressing any technical snag-list items which may be identified during preliminary and final inspections.

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in November 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas are provided at the contractor's main site offices/laydown area for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to licensed waste facilities. There are dedicated waste storage areas including wheelie bins and general waste skips available at the Mayogi laydown area. A

centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. [1]12m³ general waste was disposed of in November 2025 with no recycled waste this month.

4.2 Hazardous waste

A 6m³ hazardous waste skip is located at the Mayogi laydown area which is serviced by a waste service provider, Oricol. [2]6m³ hazardous waste was disposed of in November 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

At this stage there are three (3) service providers that service mobile ablution facilities up to three times a week. These include Ziminathi and SnJ who dispose the sewage at the Kerkoot Moses Mabida disposal facility, Kholosa who dispose at the Ikhwezi Municipality disposal facility and Randispace disposes who dispose at the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality facility. Ablution facilities at the RedRocket site office block are connected to a conservancy tank which is emptied and disposed of at the Jansenville Wastewater Treatment Plant ("**WTP**"), as and when required. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in November 2025 amounted to [3]14470L. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the laydown areas and working areas to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits and spill kits are available at sites where work activities are underway. The remaining protective measures observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspection at this stage of construction on the OHPL included good access control measures and locked gates. There are currently no open excavations on the OHPL requiring barricading.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Fitment of bird flight diverters devices to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the OHPL commenced at the end of April 2025. After the entire length of the OHPL was fitted with the bird diverters it was later discovered that several spans of the OPGW had been damaged and will require to be replaced. During this month removal of bird diverters from damaged OPGW spans was undertaken (See **Photo 2**). Once the OPGW has been re-strung

[1] Total combined monthly amount / volume for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)
[2, 3] Total combined monthly amount / volume for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

to these spans the bird diverters will need to be re-fitted. Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR. As per the EMPr, alien invasive plant ("**AIP**") species must be manually removed and destroyed by being discarded as waste at a recognised licensed landfill. The contractor is not permitted to burn, mulch or compost AIPs or bury or dump such anywhere on site. There are currently no major AIP problems on most of the WK OHPL apart from what existed prior to project commencement, primarily *Opuntia* (prickly pear) species.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no. 27/2/2/N240/3/3 is available for the construction and operation of the 132kV OHPL within the regulated area of a watercourse as per section 21(i) of the NWA i.e. "*altering the bed, banks, course, or characteristics of a watercourse*". This GA has relevance and applies primarily to stringing activity along the OHPL where pilot cables were manually pulled across drainage lines / watercourses and also to allow for vehicles to traverse across existing roads through ephemeral/episodic watercourses.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is comprised of large rocks and boulders in some locations, is separately stockpiled and as and where required, has be shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas. Due to strength test failures for several of the OHPL tower foundations due to the nature of the *in-situ* original soil material, suitable G5 material was imported and used for backfilling purposes leaving behind a soil excess. Any excess of the original subsoil material can be appropriately spread over and around the tower stay anchors and/or used for the repair/rehabilitation of damaged access roads traversing the farm properties. Any excess (unwanted) imported G5 materials and stones should be removed as part of rehabilitation.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Access Roads

Existing farm access roads are all traversable and remain in a general good condition with little to no erosion observed during the audit. The cleared access route along the servitude centre line is also accessible with 4x4 vehicles with the exception of the tower positions situated on the steep ridge leading up to the Wolf WEF. Any erosion and damage to roads should be addressed as part of ongoing repairs and rehabilitation until project completion.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates during stringing and re-stringing activities are being implemented (See **Photo 1**) to prevent injury or loss of game and livestock. Gates are opened and closed/locked at each entry

and exit and communicated via a project-specific WhatsApp Group to keep track of persons opening and closing gates correctly. Periodic inspections and weekly reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor. If any further excavations are required to be undertaken for any purposes in the future barricading should continue to be erected and maintained around any and all open excavations to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and potential landowner conflict and damage claims.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

As the current OHPL contractor, Concor is utilising existing buildings for a site office based in Kleinpoort. In terms of the material laydown area, a previously disturbed area called Mayogi near the Daniell Cheetah Project adjacent to the main R75 tar road is being used. The other previous laydown area in Wolwefontein has been vacated with all materials and containers relocated to the Mayogi site.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the OHPL contractor during November 2025 focussed on topics including pollution prevention in the workplace, the health consequences of energy drinks, identifying insect bites, what to do when caught in the rain, types of fires, stress in the workplace, hazards of high winds and driving in dusty conditions.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during November 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. No NCRs were recorded for the month of November 2025. The ECO NCR register is provided below (**Table 3**).

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date

NCR No.	Issue Date	NCR Description	Recommended Corrective Action for NCR Closure	Corrective Action(s) Taken	Status	NCR Closure Date
1	02 April 2025	Delayed fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Prioritise the fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Bird diverters were ordered, delivered to site with installation commencing at the end of April 2025	Closed	30 April 2025

12 REHABILITATION

Natural rehabilitation and vegetation re-growth along the WK OHPL servitude is evident in many areas where stringing has been completed which has been aided by previous summer rainfall months (**Photo 3** & **Photo 4**). Excavated topsoil and subsoil has generally been backfilled, shaped and levelled over the tower foundation and guy anchor excavations to match the surrounding topography as construction activities have been completed in sequence. At the top of the ridge near the WEF substation the foundations around the WK61 stay anchors have been backfilled however some rehabilitation is still required to level the ground levels to match the natural topography more closely, the cable drum, wooden poles and netting are also still to be removed from WK13 and all obsolete guy anchors, such as at WK22, are still to be removed from the ground.

In terms of the EMPr areas disturbed by construction activities are subject to landscaping and rehabilitation with all excess spoil and waste materials required to be disposed of at a registered waste facility. Spreading and levelling of original subsoil, topsoil and small rocks around the tower foundations and stays is recommended however any leftover construction building materials such as sand or aggregate should be removed for re-use elsewhere or disposed of. An EMPr guideline for vegetation coverage one (1) year after completion of construction is at least 90% coverage with no remaining bare areas greater than $5m^2$. As part of the rehabilitation phase prior to handover of the OHPL to Eskom, inspections of the condition of the environment will be undertaken including aspects such as the state of servitude access roads, tower sites, servitude gates and vegetation to ascertain if rehabilitation measures, as and where required, have been carried out satisfactorily in terms of the EMPr. Unless authorised to remain in perpetuity by the GA, any temporary watercourse crossings should be removed as part of rehabilitation. Ongoing monitoring is recommended until project completion.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit on 17th November 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EAs and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management
    viii. Environmental awareness
    ix. Rehabilitation
    x. Record-keeping and document control

- Documentation review. This included:
    i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements
    ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings
    iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented
    iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification

- Audit Report compilation. This included:
    i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
    ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;
ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and
iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not Auditable/Audited** (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable.

No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;
ii. The audit is based primarily on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;
iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;
iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;
v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of four hundred and eighty one (**481**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, four hundred and seven (**407**) are **compliant,** zero (**0**) are **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) are **partially-compliant**, seventy (**70**) were **not audited/applicable** and four (**4**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

18.1 Major improvements required

None.

18.2 Minor improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **100%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EA and EMPrs (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the November 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EA and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf 132kV 13.4km OHPL, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**13.4km OHPL EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	57	0	0	15	4	(100%)
2	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation** (dated March 2022)	350	0	0	55	0	(100%)
	Overall total no. conditions	407	0	0	70	4	**481**
	Audited conditions	**407**	-	-	-	-	**814** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	814	0	0	-	-	**814** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[814+0+0)] / 814} x100					**100%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	84.62%	0%	0%	14.55%	0.83%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Minimise the time period when strung sections of the OPGW remain without fitted bird flight diverters.
- Implement appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required.
- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue to monitor, remove and dispose of invasive vegetation from the construction footprints.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Based on the OHPL EMPr where it is recommended that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware as a precautionary measure, it may be appropriate to confirm with the avian specialist and Eskom if bird perches are required.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase (construction) of the WEF development, it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EA, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Proposed Corrective Action	Action Status	Closure status

**The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site*

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
002	02 Apr 2025	Delayed fitment of bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Within ~1 month (start May 2025)	Prioritise the fitment of the bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Fitment of bird diverters commenced at the end of April 2025	30 Apr 2025

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo 1: Bird diverters have been removed from sections of the strung OPGW which is damaged. Shown above is the span between WK22 and WK23. Once the damaged spans of OPGW have been removed and new OPGW has been strung re-fitment of the bird diverters will be required

Photo 2: Good natural re-growth of vegetation around the WK29 tower position and guy anchors. The removed bird diverters are being stored around the tower bases

Photo 3: Good road conditions and natural vegetation re-growth observed between WK29 and WK28

Photo 4: View of the OPHL between WK29 and WK30 with the Wolf WEF wind turbines visible on the ridge in the distant background. The conditions of access roads and natural vegetation re-growth along the OHPL is in a good state

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Feb 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The preferred Alternative 1 (transmission line) for the Wolf 132kV Overhead Powerline and switching station to be located within the Dr Beyers Naude and Sundays River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved as per the geographic coordinates cited in the table in the EA.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
6	The holder of the authorisation must notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.				-		Noted
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of the first issue of this Environmental Authorisation issued on 14 September 2015 (i.e. the authorisation lapses on 14 September 2025). If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken. The Environmental Authorisation will not be extended further.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (twelve) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	A copy of the final site layout plan must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout plan.	✓✓					
13	The site layout plan must include the following:						
13.1	Connection routes (including pylon positions) to the distribution /transmission network;	✓✓					
13.2	Service track and existing and upgraded roads and tracks indicating width (construction period width and operation period width);	✓✓					
13.3	Permanent lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.4	Construction period lay down footprint;	✓✓					
13.5	Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;	✓✓					
13.6	The location of heritage sites;	✓✓					
13.7	Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation including its entire footprint;	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
13.8	Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads);	✓✓					
13.9	Cut and fill areas at Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site sub-station indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill;	✓✓					
13.10	Borrow pits;	✓✓					
13.11	Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material);	✓✓					
13.12	All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;	✓✓					
13.13	Buildings;	✓✓					
13.14	All "no-go" areas;	✓✓					
13.15	A map combining the final layout plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map.	✓✓					
14	The applicant must appoint a qualified botanical and fauna specialist to ground-truth every footprint and their recommendation must inform the final layout of the wind energy facility and EMPr to be submitted to be submitted to the department for approval.	✓✓					
15	The Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) for the 132kV powerline infrastructure and the Generic EMPr for the Substation infrastructure (Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation), submitted as part of the Application for Amendment of the Environmental Authorisation dated November 2021, must be amended to include measures as dictated by the final site lay-out map and micro-siting; and the provisions of this environmental authorisation. Once amended, the final EMPr must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. Once approved the EMPrs must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
16	The generic EMPr for the powerline infrastructure and the generic EMPr for Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site Substation Infrastructure must be properly completed and must include the following amendments;	✓✓					
16.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr for the powerline and substation;	✓✓					
16.2	All mitigation measures as listed in the specialist reports for the powerline and substation must be included in the EMPrs and implemented;	✓✓					
16.3	The requirements and conditions of this environmental authorisation.	✓✓					
16.4	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
16.5	A final site layout map for the powerline and Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation, superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the location of the powerline and Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation as stated in the EIAr and this Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
17	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
18	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		NA at this stage
19	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the EIAr be discovered.				-		NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
20	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 27 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		NA at this stage
21	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		NA at this stage
22	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		NA at this stage
23	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		NA at this stage
24	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		NA at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	Findings & Recommendations
MONITORING							
25	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
25.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
25.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
25.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
25.4	A detailed incident (including spillage of bitumen, fuels, chemicals, or any other material) and complaint register must be kept on site indicating how these issues were addressed, what rehabilitation measures were taken and what preventative measures were implemented to avoid re-occurrence of incidents/complaints.	✓✓					Managed daily on site between ESCO and Contractor
25.5	In addition the ECO must maintain the following on site: a weekly site diary, copies of all reports submitted to the Department; and a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities.	✓✓					Updates provided in this monthly report assisted and facilitated by the full-time ESCO
25.6	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		NA at this stage
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
26	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
27	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
28	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
29	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
30	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
31	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
32	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
32	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
34	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
35	Should any historical, cultural, palaeontological resources and graves being found during the construction of the project, all construction activities must be suspended and Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority together with the heritage specialists who surveyed and compiled HIA reports must be alerted so that the find can be investigated and mitigation measures proposed.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological resources or graves discovered at this stage

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors. The input of an avifaunal specialist must be obtained for the fitting of the anti-collision devices onto specific sections of the line once the exact positions of the towers have been surveyed and pegged. Flappers must be fitted in place so that they do not drift along the line and be readily and cost effectively installed on or removed from the existing lines.	✓✓					Bird flight diverters were delivered to site during April 2025 and fitment commenced at that time. At this stage the devices have been fitted to the full length of the 13.4km OHPL
37	The applicant must ensure that all the "No-go" areas are clearly demarcated (using fencing and appropriate signage) before construction commences.	✓✓					
38	The applicant must ensure that the National Noise Control Regulations and SANS10103:2008 are adhered to and reasonable measures to limit noise from the work site are implemented.						
39	Areas around fuel tanks must be bunded or contained in an appropriate manner as per the requirements of SABS 089:1999 Part 1.	✓✓					
40	Leakage of fuel must be avoided at all times and if spillage occurs, it must be remedied immediately.	✓✓					
41	Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses.	✓✓					
42	The applicant must ensure that poaching, hunting and killing of animals on site during the construction phase of the project is strictly not allowed under any circumstances. In addition, firearms or any other hunting weapons must not be permitted on site.	✓✓					
43	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
44	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
45	Liaison with land owners/farm managers must be done prior to construction in order to provide sufficient time for them to plan their activities.	✓✓					
GENERAL							
46	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
46.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
46.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
46.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
47	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.					-	Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
57	0	0	15	4	**76** (total no. of conditions)
57	0	0	-	-	**57** (audited) **19** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(57x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (57x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated March 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	Roles and responsibilities						
	Developer's Project Manager (DPM) The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMPr and any conditions of approval from the competent authority (CA). Where required, an environmental control officer (ECO) must be contracted by the Project Developer to objectively monitor the implementation of the EMPr according to relevant environmental legislation, and the conditions of the environmental authorisation (EA). The Project Developer is further responsible for providing and giving mandate to enable the ECO to perform responsibilities, and he must ensure that the ECO is integrated as part of the project team while remaining independent.	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA; Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Developer and its Contractor(s); Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Monitor the implementation of the EMPr throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMPr implementation; and Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation	✓✓					
	Developer Site Supervisor (DSS) The DSS reports directly to the DPM, oversees site works, liaises with the contractor(s) and the ECO. The DSS is responsible for the day to day implementation of the EMPr and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Ensure that all contractors identify a contractor's Environmental Officer (cEO); Must be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA. Oversees site works, liaison with Contractor, DPM and ECO; Must ensure that all landowners have the relevant contact details of the site staff, ECO and cEO; Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Will issue all non-compliances to contractors; and Ratify the Monthly Environmental Report.	✓✓					
4	*Environmental Control Officer (ECO)* The ECO is to conduct periodic site inspections, attend regular site meetings, pre-empt problems and suggest mitigation and be available to advise on incidental issues that arise. The ECO is also required to conduct compliance audits, verifying the monitoring reports submitted by the cEO. The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager regarding all environmental matters.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager, who in turn reports back to the Contractor and potential and Registered Interested & Affected Parties' (RI&AP's), as required. Issues of non-compliance raised by the ECO must be taken up by the Project Manager and resolved with the Contractor as per the conditions of his contract.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Decisions regarding environmental procedures, specifications and requirements which have a cost implication (i.e. those that are deemed to be a variation, not allowed for in the Performance Specification) must be endorsed by the Project Manager. The ECO must also, as specified by the EA, report to the relevant CA as and when required.	✓✓					
	The responsibilities of the ECO will include the following: - Be aware of the findings and conclusions of all EA related to the development;	✓✓					
	- Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr;	✓✓					
	- Be conversant with relevant environmental legislation, policies and procedures, and ensure compliance with them;	✓✓					
	Undertake regular and comprehensive site inspections / audits of the construction site according to the generic EMPr and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMPr and environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Compilation and administration of an environmental monitoring plan to ensure that the environmental management measures are implemented and are effective;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Monitoring the performance of the Contractors and ensuring compliance with the EMPr and associated Method Statements;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In consultation with the Developer Site Supervisor order the removal of person(s) and/or equipment which are in contravention of the specifications of the EMPr and/or environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Liaison between the DPM, Contractors, authorities and other lead stakeholders on all environmental concerns;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Compile a regular environmental audit report highlighting any non-compliance issues as well as satisfactory or exceptional compliance with the EMPr;	✓✓					This report
	Validating the regular site inspection reports, which are to be prepared by the contractor Environmental Officer (cEO);	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's record of environmental incidents (spills, impacts, legal transgressions etc.) as well as corrective and preventive actions taken;	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's public complaints register in which all complaints are recorded, as well as action taken;	✓✓					
	Assisting in the resolution of conflicts;	✓✓					
	Facilitate training for all personnel on the site – this may range from carrying out the training, to reviewing the training programmes of the Contractor;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In case of non-compliances, the ECO must first communicate this to the Senior Site Supervisor, who has the power to ensure this matter is addressed. Should no action or insufficient action be taken, the ECO may report this matter to the authorities as non-compliance;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maintenance, update and review of the EMPr;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMPr to the relevant stakeholders.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Developer Environmental Officer (dEO) The dEOs will report to the Project Manager and are responsible for implementation of the EMPr, environmental monitoring and reporting, providing environmental input to the Project Manager and Contractor's Manager, liaising with contractors and the landowners as well as a range of environmental coordination responsibilities	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Employees, Contractor(s) ;	✓✓					
	- Confine the development site to the demarcated area;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental internal audits with regards to EMPr and authorisation compliance (on cEO);	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractors in addressing environmental challenges on site;	✓✓					
	- Assist in incident management:	✓✓					
	- Reporting environmental incidents to developer and ensuring that corrective action is taken, and lessons learnt shared;	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractor in investigating environmental incidents and compile investigation reports;	✓✓					
	- Follow-up on pre-warnings, defects, non-conformance reports;	✓✓					
	- Measure and communicate environmental performance to the Contractor;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental awareness training on site together with ECO and cEO;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that the necessary legal permits and / or licenses are in place and up to date;	✓✓					
	- Acting as Developer's Environmental Representative on site and work together with the ECO and contractor;	✓✓					
4	*Contractor* The Contractor appoints the cEO and has overall responsibility for ensuring that all work, activities, and actions linked to the delivery of the contract are in line with the EMPr and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMPr while performing the onsite activities as per their contract with the Project Developer. The contractors are required, where specified, to provide Method Statements setting out in detail how the impact management actions contained in the EMPr will be implemented during the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity activities.	✓✓					
	project delivery and quality control for the development services as per appointment;	✓✓					
	employ a suitably qualified person to monitor and report to the Project Developer's appointed person on the daily activities on-site during the construction period;	✓✓					
	ensure that safe, environmentally acceptable working methods and practices are implemented and that equipment is properly operated and maintained, to facilitate proper access and enable any operation to be carried out safely;	✓✓					
	attend on site meeting(s) prior to the commencement of activities to confirm the procedure and designated activity zones;	✓✓					
	ensure that contractors' staff repair, at their own cost, any environmental damage as a result of a contravention of the specifications contained in EMPr, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMPr should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMPr (or relevant sections of the EMPr). The Contractor's representative can be the site agent; site engineer; a dedicated environmental officer; or an independent consultant. The Contractor must ensure that the Contractor's Representative is suitably qualified to perform the necessary tasks and is appointed at a level such that	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	she/he can interact effectively with other site Contractors, labourers, the Environmental Control Officer and the public. As a minimum the cEO shall meet the following criteria:						
4	-Be on site throughout the duration of the project and be dedicated to the project;	✓✓					
	-Ensure all their staff are aware of the environmental requirements, conditions and constraints with respect to all of their activities on site;	✓✓					
	-Implementing the environmental conditions, guidelines and requirements as stipulated within the EA, EMPr and Method Statements;	✓✓					
	-Attend the Environmental Site Meeting;	✓✓					
	- Undertaking corrective actions where non-compliances are registered within the stipulated timeframes;	✓✓					
	- Report back formally on the completion of corrective actions;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO in maintaining all the site documentation;	✓✓					
	- Prepare the site inspection reports and corrective action reports for submission to the ECO;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO with the preparing of the monthly report; and	✓✓					
	- Where more than one Contractor is undertaking work on site, each company appointed as a Contractor will appoint a cEO representing that company.	✓✓					
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE							
5	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMPr file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMPr file. A hard copy of all documentation shall be filed, while an electronic copy may be kept where relevant. A duplicate file will be maintained in the office of the DSS (where applicable). This duplicate file must remain current and up-to-date. The filing system must be updated and relevant documents added as required. The EMPr file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMPr file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	At the outset of the project the following preliminary list of documents shall be placed in the filing system and be accessible at all times: • Full copy of the signed EA from the CA in terms of NEMA, granting approval for the development or expansion; • Copy of the generic and site specific EMPr as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMPr and subsequent approval of site specific EMPr and amendments thereof; • All method statements; • Completed environmental checklists; • Minutes and attendance register of environmental site meetings; • An up-to-date environmental incident log; • A copy of all instructions or directives issued; • A copy of all corrective actions signed off. The corrective actions must be filed in such a way that a clear reference is made to the non-compliance record; • Complaints register.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to complete a Weekly Environmental Checklist, the format of which is to be agreed prior to commencement of the activity. The ECOs are required to sign and date the checklist, retain a copy in the EMPr file and submit a copy of the completed checklist to the DSS on a weekly basis.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The checklists will form the basis for the Monthly Environmental Reports. Copies of all completed checklists will be attached as Annexures to the Environmental Audit Report as required in terms of the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	Minutes of the environmental site meetings shall be kept. The minutes must include an attendance register and will be attached to the Monthly Report that is distributed to attendees. Each set of minutes must clearly record "Matters for Attention" that will be reviewed at the next meeting.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The method statement will be done in such detail that the ECOs are enabled to assess whether the contractor's proposal is in accordance with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Unless indicated otherwise by the Project Manager, the Contractor shall provide the following method statements to the Project Manager no less than 14 days prior to the commencement date of the activity: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall monitor and ensure that the contractors perform in accordance with these method statements.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to maintain an up-to-date and current Environmental Incident Log (environmental diary). The Environmental Incident Log is a means to record all environmental incidents and/or all non-compliance notice would not be issued.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECOs are to record all environmental incidents in the Environmental Incident Log. All incidents regardless of severity must be reported to the Developer. The Log is to be kept in the EMPr file and at a minimum the following will be recorded for each environmental incident.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Environmental Incident Log will be captured in the EAR.	✓✓					
	A non-compliance notice will be issued to the responsible contractor by the ECOs via the DSS or Project Manager. The non-compliance notice will be issued in writing; a copy filed in the EMPr file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMPr	✓✓					An NCR was issued by the ECO at the end of March 2025 and closed out at the end of April 2025
5	The contractors shall act immediately when a notice of non-compliance is received and correct whatever is the cause for the issuing of the notice. Complaints received regarding activities on the development site pertaining to the environment shall be recorded in a dedicated register and the response noted with the date and action taken. The ECO should be made aware of any complaints. Refer to EMPr				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	For each non-compliance notice issued, a documented corrective action must be recorded. On receiving a non-compliance notice from the DSS, the contractor's cEO will ensure that the corrective actions required take place within the stipulated timeframe. On completion of the corrective action the cEO is to issue a Corrective Action Report in writing to the ECOs. If satisfied that the corrective action has been completed, the ECOs are to sign-off on the Corrective Action Report, and attach the report to the non-compliance notice in the EMPr file. A corrective action is considered complete once the report has signed off by the ECOs.				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	A digital photographic record will be kept. The photographic record will be used to show before, during and post rehabilitation evidence of the project as well used in cases of damages claims if they arise. Each image must be dated and a brief description note attached.	✓✓					Photographic records taken during construction are available and same will be captured during and after rehabilitation
	The Contractor shall: Allow the ECOs access to take photographs of all areas, activities and actions. The ECOs shall keep an electronic database of photographic records which will include: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall keep a current and up-to-date complaints register. The complaints register is to be a record of all complaints received from communities, stakeholders and individuals.	✓✓					No complaints received this month
	In the event that a Claim for Damages is submitted by a community, landowner or individual, the ECOs shall record the full detail of the complaint, facilitate with resolving / settling the complaint,				-		No complaints/claims this month, to be facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Open, transparent and good relations with affected landowners, communities and regional staff are an essential aspect to the successful management and mitigation of environmental impacts. The ECOs shall: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMPr must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMPr file and submitted to the CA at intervals as indicated in the EA.	✓✓					
	The ECOs must prepare a monthly EAR. The report will be tabled as the key point on the agenda of the Environmental Site Meeting. The Report is submitted for acceptance at the meeting and the final report will be circulated to the Project Manager and filed in the EMPr file. At a frequency determined by the EA, the ECOs shall submit the monthly reports to the CA.	✓✓					
	On final completion of the rehabilitation and/or requirements of the EA a final EAR is to be prepared and submitted to the CA. The EAR must comply with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS							
	All staff must receive environmental awareness training prior to commencement of the activities;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must allow for sufficient sessions to train all personnel with no more than 20 personnel attending each course;	✓✓					
	Refresher environmental awareness training is available as and when required;	✓✓					
	All staff are aware of the conditions and controls linked to the EA and within the EMPr and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMPr;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must erect and maintain information posters at key locations on site, and the posters must include the following information as a minimum: a) Safety notifications; and b) No littering.	✓✓					
6	Environmental awareness training must include as a minimum the following: a) Description of significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, related to their work activities; b) Mitigation measures to be implemented when carrying out specific activities; c) Emergency preparedness and response procedures; d) Emergency procedures; e) Procedures to be followed when working near or within sensitive areas; f) Wastewater management procedures; g) Water usage and conservation; h) Solid waste management procedures; i) Sanitation procedures; j) Fire prevention; and k) Disease prevention.	✓✓					
	A record of all environmental awareness training courses undertaken as part of the EMPr must be available;	✓✓					
	Educate workers on the dangers of open and/or unattended fires;	✓✓					
	A staff attendance register of all staff to have received environmental awareness training must be available.	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Course material must be available and presented in appropriate languages that all staff can understand.	✓✓					
	A method statement must be provided by the contractor prior to any onsite activity that includes the layout of the construction camp in the form of a plan showing the location of key infrastructure and services (where applicable), including but not limited to offices, overnight vehicle parking areas, stores, the workshop, stockpile and lay down areas, hazardous materials storage areas (including fuels), the batching plant (if one is located at the construction camp), designated access routes, equipment cleaning areas and the placement of staff accommodation, cooking and ablution facilities, waste and wastewater management;	✓✓					
	Location of camps must be within approved area to ensure that the site does not impact on sensitive areas identified in the environmental assessment or site walk through;	✓✓					
	Sites must be located where possible on previously disturbed areas;	✓✓					
	The camp must be fenced in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation; and	✓✓					
	The use of existing accommodation for contractor staff, where possible, is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Identification of access restricted areas is to be informed by the environmental assessment, site walk through and any additional areas identified during development;	✓✓					
	Erect, demarcate and maintain a temporary barrier with clear signage around the perimeter of any access restricted area, colour coding could be used if appropriate; and	✓✓					
	Unauthorised access and development related activity inside access restricted areas is prohibited.	✓✓					
	An access agreement must be formalised and signed by the DPM, Contractor and landowner before commencing with the activities;	✓✓					
	All private roads used for access to the servitude must be maintained and upon completion of the works, be left in at least the original condition	✓✓					
	All contractors must be made aware of all these access routes.	✓✓					
	Any access route deviation from that in the written agreement must be closed and re-vegetated immediately, at the contractor's expense;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maximum use of both existing servitudes and existing roads must be made to minimize further disturbance through the development of new roads;	✓✓					
	In circumstances where private roads must be used, the condition of the said roads must be recorded in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record; prior to use and the condition thereof agreed by the landowner, the DPM, and the contractor;	✓✓					
	Access roads in flattish areas must follow fence lines and tree belts to avoid fragmentation of vegetated areas or croplands	✓✓					
	Access roads must only be developed on a pre-planned and approved roads;	✓✓					
	Use existing gates provided to gain access to all parts of the area authorised for development, where possible;	✓✓					
	Existing and new gates to be recorded and documented in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record;	✓✓					
	All gates must be fitted with locks and be kept locked at all times during the development phase, unless otherwise agreed with the landowner;	✓✓					
	At points where the line crosses a fence in which there is no suitable gate within the extent of the line servitude, on the instruction of the DPM, a gate must be installed at the approval of the landowner;	✓✓					
	Care must be taken that the gates must be so erected that there is a gap of no more than 100 mm between the bottom of the gate and the ground;	✓✓					
	Where gates are installed in jackal proof fencing, a suitable reinforced concrete sill must be provided beneath the gate;	✓✓					
	Original tension must be maintained in the fence wires;	✓✓					
	All gates installed in electrified fencing must be re-electrified;	✓✓					
	All demarcation fencing and barriers must be maintained in good working order for the duration of the development activities;	✓✓					
	Fencing must be erected around the camp, batching plants, hazardous storage areas, and all designated access restricted areas, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Any temporary fencing to restrict the movement of life-stock must only be erected with the permission of the land owner.	✓✓					
	All fencing must be developed of high quality material bearing the SABS mark;	✓✓					
	The use of razor wire as fencing must be avoided;	✓✓					
	Fenced areas with gate access must remain locked after hours, during weekends and on holidays if staff is away from site. Site security will be required at all times;	✓✓					
	On completion of the development phase all temporary fences are to be removed;	✓✓					
	The contractor must ensure that all fence uprights are appropriately removed, ensuring that no uprights are cut at ground level but rather removed completely.	✓✓					
	All abstraction points or bore holes must be registered with the DWS and suitable water meters installed to ensure that the abstracted volumes are measured on a daily basis;	✓✓					GA issued for boreholes which have meters

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	The Contractor must ensure the following: a. The vehicle abstracting water from a river does not enter or cross it and does not operate from within the river; b. No damage occurs to the river bed or banks and that the abstraction of water does not entail stream diversion activities; and c. All reasonable measures to limit pollution or sedimentation of the downstream watercourse are implemented.	✓✓					
	Ensure water conservation is being practiced by: a. Minimising water use during cleaning of equipment; b. Undertaking regular audits of water systems; and c. Including a discussion on water usage and conservation during environmental awareness training. d. The use of grey water is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Runoff from the cement/ concrete batching areas must be strictly controlled, and contaminated water must be collected, stored and either treated or disposed of off-site, at a location approved by the project manager;	✓✓					
	All spillage of oil onto concrete surfaces must be controlled by the use of an approved absorbent material and the used absorbent material disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Natural storm water runoff not contaminated during the development and clean water can be discharged directly to watercourses and water bodies, subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO;	✓✓					
	Water that has been contaminated with suspended solids, such as soils and silt, may be released into watercourses or water bodies only once all suspended solids have been removed from the water by settling out these solids in settlement ponds. The release of settled water back into the environment must be subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO.	✓✓					
	All measures regarding waste management must be undertaken using an integrated waste management approach;	✓✓					
	Sufficient, covered waste collection bins (scavenger and weatherproof) must be provided;	✓✓					
	A suitably positioned and clearly demarcated waste collection site must be identified and provided;	✓✓					
	The waste collection site must be maintained in a clean and orderly manner;	✓✓					
6	Waste must be segregated into separate bins and clearly marked for each waste type for recycling and safe disposal;	✓✓					
	Staff must be trained in waste segregation;	✓✓					
	Bins must be emptied regularly;	✓✓					
	General waste produced onsite must be disposed of at registered waste disposal sites/ recycling company;	✓✓					
	Hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site;	✓✓					
	Certificates of safe disposal for general, hazardous and recycled waste must be maintained.	✓✓					
	All watercourses must be protected from direct or indirect spills of pollutants such as solid waste, sewage, cement, oils, fuels, chemicals, aggregate tailings, wash and contaminated water or organic material resulting from the Contractor's activities;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, prompt action must be taken to clear the polluted or affected areas;	✓✓					
	Where possible, no development equipment must traverse any seasonal or permanent wetland	✓✓					
	No return flow into the estuaries must be allowed and no disturbance of the Estuarine functional Zone should occur;				-		NA, no estuaries
	Development of permanent watercourse or estuary crossing must only be undertaken where no alternative access to tower position is available;	✓✓					
	There must not be any impact on the long term morphological dynamics of watercourses or estuaries;	✓✓					
	Existing crossing points must be favoured over the creation of new crossings (including temporary access)	✓✓					
	When working in or near any watercourse or estuary, the following environmental controls and consideration must be taken: a) Water levels during the period of construction; No altering of the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse	✓✓					
	b) During the execution of the works, appropriate measures to prevent pollution and contamination of the riparian environment must be implemented e.g. including ensuring that construction equipment is well maintained;	✓✓					
	c) Where earthwork is being undertaken in close proximity to any watercourse, slopes must be stabilised using suitable materials, i.e. sandbags or geotextile fabric, to prevent sand and rock from entering the channel; and	✓✓					Drainage pipes and gabions have been installed to allow natural drainage and free passage for water flow
	d) Appropriate rehabilitation and re-vegetation measures for the watercourse banks must be implemented timeously. In this regard, the banks should be appropriately and incrementally stabilised as soon as development allows.	✓✓					
	Indigenous vegetation which does not interfere with the development must be left undisturbed;	✓✓					
	Protected or endangered species may occur on or near the development site. Special care should be taken not to damage such species;	✓✓					

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	Search, rescue and replanting of all protected and endangered species likely to be damaged during project development must be identified by the relevant specialist and completed prior to any development or clearing;	✓✓					
	Permits for removal must be obtained from the relevant CA prior to the cutting or clearing of the affected species, and they must be filed;	✓✓					
	The Environmental Audit Report must confirm that all identified species have been rescued and replanted and that the location of replanting is compliant with conditions of approvals;	✓✓					
	Trees felled due to construction must be documented and form part of the Environmental Audit Report;	✓✓					
	Rivers and watercourses must be kept clear of felled trees, vegetation cuttings and debris;	✓✓					
	Only a registered pest control operator may apply herbicides on a commercial basis and commercial application must be carried out under the supervision of a registered pest control operator, supervision of a registered pest control operator or is appropriately trained;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A daily register must be kept of all relevant details of herbicide usage;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	No herbicides must be used in estuaries;				-		NA, no estuaries
	All protected species and sensitive vegetation not removed must be clearly marked and such areas fenced off in accordance to Section 5.3: Access restricted areas. Alien invasive vegetation must be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste management facility.	✓✓					
	No interference with livestock must occur without the landowner's written consent and with the landowner or a person representing the landowner being present;	✓✓					
	The breeding sites of raptors and other wild birds species must be taken into consideration during the planning of the development programme;	✓✓					
	Breeding sites must be kept intact and disturbance to breeding birds must be avoided. Special care must be taken where nestlings or fledglings are present;	✓✓					
	Special recommendations of the avian specialist must be adhered to at all times to prevent unnecessary disturbance of birds;	✓✓					
	No poaching must be tolerated under any circumstances. All animal dens in close proximity to the works areas must be marked as Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	No deliberate or intentional killing of fauna is allowed;	✓✓					
6	In areas where snakes are abundant, snake deterrents to be deployed on the pylons to prevent snakes climbing up, being electrocuted and causing power outages; and				-		NA at this stage
	No Threatened or Protected species (ToPs) and/or protected fauna as listed according NEMBA (Act No. 10 of 2004) and relevant provincial ordinances may be removed and/or relocated without appropriate authorisations/permits.	✓✓					
	Identify, demarcate and prevent impact to all known sensitive heritage features on site in accordance with the No-Go procedure in Section 5.3: Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	Carry out general monitoring of excavations for potential fossils, artefacts and material of heritage importance;	✓✓					
	All work must cease immediately, if any human remains and/or other archaeological, palaeontological and historical material are uncovered. Such material, if exposed, must be reported to the nearest museum, archaeologist/ palaeontologist (or the South African Police Services), so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time must be allowed to remove/collect such material before development recommences.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological or archaeological resources discovered at this stage
	Safety of the public Identify fire hazards, demarcate and restrict public access to these areas as well as notify the local authority of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately fenced or demarcated; Adequate protective measures must be implemented to prevent unauthorised access to and climbing of partly constructed towers and protective scaffolding; Ensure structures vulnerable to high winds are secured; Maintain an incidents and complaints register in which all incidents or complaints involving the public are logged.	✓✓					
	Mobile chemical toilets are installed onsite if no other ablution facilities are available;	✓✓					
	The use of ablution facilities and or mobile toilets must be used at all times and no indiscriminate use of the veld for the purposes of ablutions must be permitted under any circumstances;	✓✓					
	Where mobile chemical toilets are required, the following must be ensured: a) Toilets are located no closer than 100 m to any watercourse or water body;	✓✓					
	b) Toilets are secured to the ground to prevent them from toppling due to wind or any other cause;	✓✓					

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	c) No spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and the contents are managed in accordance with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	d) Toilets have an external closing mechanism and are closed and secured from the outside when not in use to prevent toilet paper from being blown out;	✓✓					
	e) Toilets are emptied before long weekends and workers holidays, and must be locked after working hours;	✓✓					
	f) Toilets are serviced regularly and the ECO must inspect toilets to ensure compliance to health standards;	✓✓					
	A copy of the waste disposal certificates must be maintained.	✓✓					
	Undertake environmentally-friendly pest control in the camp area;	✓✓					
	Ensure that the workforce is sensitised to the effects of sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV AIDS;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that information posters on AIDS are displayed in the Contractor Camp area;	✓✓					
	Information and education relating to sexually transmitted diseases to be made available to both construction workers and local community, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Free condoms must be made available to all staff on site at central points;	✓✓					
	Medical support must be made available;	✓✓					
	Provide access to Voluntary HIV Testing and Counselling Services.	✓✓					
	Compile an Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) prior to the commencement of the proposed project;	✓✓					
	The Emergency Plan must deal with accidents, potential spillages and fires in line with relevant legislation;	✓✓					
	All staff must be made aware of emergency procedures as part of environmental awareness training;	✓✓					
	The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	In the event of emergency necessary mitigation measures to contain the spill or leak must be implemented (see Hazardous Substances section 5.17).	✓✓					
	The use and storage of hazardous substances to be minimised and non-hazardous and non-toxic alternatives substituted where possible;	✓✓					
	All hazardous substances must be stored in suitable containers as defined in the Method Statement;	✓✓					
	Containers must be clearly marked to indicate contents, quantities and safety requirements;	✓✓					
	All storage areas must be bunded. The bunded area must be of sufficient capacity to contain a spill / leak from the stored containers;	✓✓					
6	Bunded areas to be suitably lined with a SABS approved liner;	✓✓					
	An Alphabetical Hazardous Chemical Substance (HCS) control sheet must be drawn up and kept up to date on a continuous basis;	✓✓					
	All hazardous chemicals that will be used on site must have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);	✓✓					
	All employees working with HCS must be trained in the safe use of the substance and according to the safety data sheet;	✓✓					
	Employees handling hazardous substances / materials must be aware of the potential impacts and follow appropriate safety measures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be made available;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that diesel and other liquid fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid is stored in appropriate storage tanks or in bowsers;	✓✓					
	The tanks/ bowsers must be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete) with a permanent bund. The impermeable lining must extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund must be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers (110% statutory requirement plus an allowance for rainfall);	✓✓					
	The floor of the bund must be sloped, draining to an oil separator;	✓✓					
	Provision must be made for refuelling at the storage area by protecting the soil with an impermeable groundcover. Where dispensing equipment is used, a drip tray must be used to ensure small spills are contained;	✓✓					
	All empty externally dirty drums must be stored on a drip tray or within a bunded area;	✓✓					
	No unauthorised access into the hazardous substances storage areas must be permitted;	✓✓					
	No smoking must be allowed within the vicinity of the hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Adequate fire-fighting equipment must be made available at all hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Where refuelling away from the dedicated refuelling station is required, a mobile refuelling unit must be used. Appropriate ground protection such as drip trays must be used;	✓✓					
	An appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity/s involving the use of hazardous substance must be available at all times;	✓✓					
	The responsible operator must have the required training to make use of the spill kit in emergency situations;	✓✓					

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	An appropriate number of spill kits must be available and must be located in all areas where activities are being undertaken;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, contaminated soil must be collected in containers and stored in a central location and disposed of according to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008. Refer to Section 5.7 for procedures concerning storm and waste water management and 5.8 for solid and hazardous waste management.	✓✓					
	Where possible and practical all maintenance of vehicles and equipment must take place in the workshop area;	✓✓					
	During servicing of vehicles or equipment, especially where emergency repairs are effected outside the workshop area, a suitable drip tray must be used to prevent spills onto the soil. The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or be removed from site to facilitate repair;	✓✓					
	Workshop areas must be monitored for oil and fuel spills;	✓✓					
	Appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity taking place must be available;	✓✓					
	The workshop area must have a bunded concrete slab that is sloped to facilitate runoff into a collection sump or suitable oil / water separator where maintenance work on vehicles and equipment can be performed;	✓✓					
	Water drainage from the workshop must be contained and managed in accordance Section 5.7: Storm and waste water management.	✓✓					
	Concrete mixing must be carried out on an impermeable surface;	✓✓					
	Batching plants areas must be fitted with a containment facility for the collection of cement laden water.	✓✓					
	Dirty water from the batching plant must be contained to prevent soil and groundwater contamination	✓✓					
	Bagged cement must be stored in an appropriate facility and at least 10 m away from any water courses, gullies and drains;	✓✓					
	A washout facility must be provided for washing of concrete associated equipment. Water used for washing must be restricted;	✓✓					
	Hardened concrete from the washout facility or concrete mixer can either be reused or disposed of at an appropriate licenced disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Empty cement bags must be secured with adequate binding material if these will be temporarily stored on site;	✓✓					
	Sand and aggregates containing cement must be kept damp to prevent the generation of dust (Refer to Section 5.20: Dust emissions)	✓✓					
6	Any excess sand, stone and cement must be removed or reused from site on completion of construction period and disposed at a registered disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Temporary fencing must be erected around batching plants in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation;	✓✓					
	Take all reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust as a result of project development activities to the satisfaction of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be avoided until such time as soil stripping is required and similarly exposed surfaces must be re- vegetated or stabilised as soon as is practically possible;	✓✓					
	Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials must be avoided under high wind conditions or when a visible dust plume is present;	✓✓					
	During high wind conditions, the ECO must evaluate the situation and make recommendations as to whether dust-damping measures are adequate, or whether working will cease altogether until the wind speed drops to an acceptable level;	✓✓					
	Where possible, soil stockpiles must be located in sheltered areas where they are not exposed to the erosive effects of the wind;	✓✓					
	Where erosion of stockpiles becomes a problem, erosion control measures must be implemented at the discretion of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Vehicle speeds must not exceed 40 km/h along dust roads or 20 km/h when traversing unconsolidated and non-vegetated areas;	✓✓					
	Straw stabilisation must be applied at a rate of one bale/10m^2 and harrowed into the top 100 mm of top material, for all completed earthworks;				-		This condition to be confirmed with technical specifications for earthworks and may be NA
	For significant areas of excavation or exposed ground, dust suppression measures must be used to minimise the spread of dust.	✓✓					
	Any blasting activity must be conducted by a suitably licensed blasting contractor; and	✓✓					
	Notification of surrounding landowners, emergency services site personnel of blasting activity 24 hours prior to such activity taking place on Site.	✓✓					
	The Contractor must keep noise level within acceptable limits, Restrict the use of sound amplification equipment for communication and emergency only.	✓✓					
6.22	**Noise** All vehicles and machinery must be fitted with appropriate silencing technology and must be properly maintained; Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise must be recorded and communicated. Where possible or applicable, provide transport to and from the site on a daily basis for construction workers; Develop a Code of Conduct for the construction phase.	✓✓					
6.23	**Fire Prevention**	✓✓					

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	Designate smoking areas where the fire hazard could be regarded as insignificant;						
	Firefighting equipment must be available on all vehicles located on site;	✓✓					
	The local Fire Protection Agency (FPA) must be informed of construction activities;	✓✓					
	Contact numbers for the FPA and emergency services must be communicated in environmental awareness training and displayed at a central location on site;	✓✓					
	Two way swop of contact details between ECO and FPA.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time site based ESCO
6.24	**Stockpiling and stockpile areas** All material that is excavated during the project development phase (either during piling (if required) or earthworks) must be stored appropriately on site in order to minimise impacts to watercourses, watercourses and water bodies;	✓✓					
	All stockpiled material must be maintained and kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by undertaking regular weeding and control methods;	✓✓					
	Topsoil stockpiles must not exceed 2 m in height;	✓✓					
	During periods of strong winds and heavy rain, the stockpiles must be covered with appropriate material (e.g. cloth, tarpaulin etc.);	✓✓					
	Where possible, sandbags (or similar) must be placed at the bases of the stockpiled material in order to prevent erosion of the material.	✓✓					
6.25	**Civil Works** Where terracing is required, topsoil must be collected and retained for the purpose of re-use later to rehabilitate disturbed areas not covered by yard stone;	✓✓					
	Areas to be rehabilitated include terrace embankments and areas outside the high voltage yards;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where required, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	These areas can be stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas must be managed in accordance with Section 5.35: Landscaping and rehabilitation;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	All excess spoil generated during terracing activities must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a recognised landfill site; and	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
6.26	**Excavation of foundation, cable trenching and drainage systems** All excess spoil generated during foundation excavation must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a licensed landfill site, if not used for backfilling purposes;	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Management of equipment for excavation purposes must be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; and	✓✓					
	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
6.27	**Installation of foundations, cable trenching and drainage systems** Batching of cement to be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.19: Batching plants; and Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.28	**Installation of equipment** Management of dust must be conducted in accordance with Section 5. 20: Dust emissions; Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
5.2	**Steelwork Assembly and Erection** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
6.29	**Cabling and Stringing** Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					

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	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and	✓✓					
6.30	**Testing and Commissioning** Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.31	**Socio-economic** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts	✓✓					
	Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste (off cuts etc.) shall be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 6.8: Solid waste and hazardous Management;	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement communication strategies to facilitate public participation;	✓✓					
	Develop and implement a collaborative and constructive approach to conflict resolution as part of the external stakeholder engagement process;	✓✓					
	Sustain continuous communication and liaison with neighbouring owners and residents	✓✓					
	Create work and training opportunities for local stakeholders; and	✓✓					
	Where feasible, no workers, with the exception of security personnel, must be permitted to stay over-night on the site. This would reduce the risk to local farmers.				-		NA, no workers stay overnight on site
6.32	**Temporary closure of site** Bunds must be emptied (where applicable) and need to be undertaken in accordance with the impact management actions included in sections 5.17: Hazardous substances and 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Hazardous storage areas must be well ventilated;	✓✓					
	Fire extinguishers must be serviced and accessible. Service records to be filed and audited at last service;	✓✓					
	Emergency and contact details displayed must be displayed;	✓✓					
	Security personnel must be briefed and have the facilities to contact or be contacted by relevant management and emergency personnel;	✓✓					
	Night hazards such as reflectors, lighting, traffic signage etc. must have been checked;	✓✓					
	Fire hazards identified and the local authority must have been notified of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	Structures vulnerable to high winds must be secured;	✓✓					
	Wind and dust mitigation must be implemented;	✓✓					
	Cement and materials stores must have been secured;	✓✓					
	Toilets must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Refuse bins must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Drip trays must have been emptied and secured.	✓✓					
6.33	**Dismantling of old equipment** All old equipment removed during the project must be stored in such a way as to prevent pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	Oil containing equipment must be stored to prevent leaking or be stored on drip trays;	✓✓					
	All scrap steel must be stacked neatly and any disused and broken insulators must be stored in containers;	✓✓					
	Once material has been scrapped and the contract has been placed for removal, the disposal Contractor must ensure that any equipment containing pollution causing substances is dismantled and transported in such a way as to prevent spillage and pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must also be equipped to contain and clean up any pollution causing spills; and Disposal of unusable material must be at a licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
6.34	**Landscaping and rehabilitation** All areas disturbed by construction activities must be subject to landscaping and rehabilitation; All spoil and waste must be disposed of to a registered waste site;				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
							when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	All slopes must be assessed for contouring, and to contour only when the need is identified in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	Berms that have been created must have a slope of 1:4 and be replanted with indigenous species and grasses that approximates the original condition;				-		
	Where new access roads have crossed cultivated farmlands, that lands must be rehabilitated by ripping which must be agreed to by the holder of the EA and the landowners;				-		
	Rehabilitation of access roads outside of farmland;				-		
	Indigenous species must be used for with species and/grasses to where it compliments or approximates the original condition;				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be used for rehabilitation (refer to Section 5.24: Stockpiling and stockpiled areas);				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread so as to facilitate seeding and minimise loss of soil due to erosion;				-		
	Before placing topsoil, all visible weeds from the placement area and from the topsoil must be removed;				-		
	Subsoil must be ripped before topsoil is placed;				-		
	The rehabilitation must be timed so that rehabilitation can take place at the optimal time for vegetation establishment;				-		
	Where impacted through construction related activity, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		
	Sloped areas stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		
	Spoil can be used for backfilling or landscaping as long as it is covered by a minimum of 150 mm of topsoil.				-		
	Where required, re-vegetation including hydro-seeding can be enhanced using a vegetation seed mixture as described below. A mixture of seed can be used provided the mixture is carefully selected to ensure the following: a) Annual and perennial plants are chosen;				-		
	b) Pioneer species are included;				-		
	c) Species chosen must be indigenous to the area with the seeds used coming from the area;				-		
	d) Root systems must have a binding effect on the soil;				-		
	e) The final product must not cause an ecological imbalance in the area.				-		
Part C - Impact Management Actions based on site specific environmental attributes							
	General The Owner shall ensure an Independent Auditor undertakes a compliance audit of the project every five years and submit the findings to DFFE. The Report must comply with the provision of Appendix 7 of the NEMA.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Botanical There should be no indiscriminate driving of vehicles 'in the veld' i.e. off designated roads and access routes.	✓✓					
	Construction areas must be clearly marked and no activity should occur outside these areas apart from access.	✓✓					
	Toilet facilities must be provided during the construction phase. The veld should not be used for ablutions.	✓✓					
9	Introduction of spread of alien invasive plant species must be avoided. Strict monitoring for possible invasion by alien plans species must be implemented and should remain in place for three years post-construction. Of particular note is the avoidance of spread of *Opuntia ficus-indica* (Prickly-pear – 'spiny form'). During the operational phase there must be ongoing monitoring to ensure that no alien invasive plant species are introduced to the sub-station site and that weedy species are eradicated.	✓✓					
	An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must oversee post-construction site cleaning and all construction sites must be inspected for cleanliness post-construction.	✓✓					
	Bats Artificial lighting - Consciously switch off all lights at a construction area when not required anymore, do not let it burn throughout the night. If suitable for the purpose utilize lighting temperatures (colours/wavelengths) that attract less insects.	✓✓					
	Foraging habitat loss - Adhere to the sensitivity map. Keep to designated areas and designated roads with all construction vehicles. Damaged areas not required after construction should be rehabilitated by an experienced vegetation succession specialist.	✓✓					

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated March 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Fauna Before vegetation clearance commences, areas must be walked and slow-moving animals removed out of the impact area.	✓✓					
	Construction workers should be made aware of slow-moving and cryptic species such as tortoises.	✓✓					
	Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm by persons with the necessary training in identification and handling of snakes.	✓✓					
	All construction staff shall undergo environmental awareness training and must be informed that disruption, trapping or snaring of wildlife is not permitted.	✓✓					
	Extra care should be taken on high fire danger index or rating days (orange or red days, see http://www.forestry.co.za/fire-danger-index/), where wildfire could start easily and spread rapidly, causing a high mortality in fauna species. High risk hot work should be carefully controlled and firefighting provisions must be on hand to quickly attend to and extinguish fires on these days.	✓✓					
	The presence of the switching station should not result in a disruption of the natural fire frequency, which could otherwise result in an accumulation of senescent vegetation and fuel so that when a fire does eventually occur it is faster moving and more intense than an natural fire, and can result in an increased mortality of fauna and retard vegetation recovery, cause the soil to turn hydrophobic and result in an increased risk of significant soil erosion. Thus the WEF owner must have agreements in place with local fire protection association, land owners and fire services to manage a wildfire, i.e. the setting of back burns from the ridgeline to counter wildfire conflagration of ridge top. Thus managing habitat vitality and biodiversity.	✓✓					
	Agriculture/soils Minimise the footprint of disturbance.	✓✓					
	Implement an effective stormwater control system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. Include periodical site inspection in environmental performance reporting that inspects the effectiveness of the run-off control system and specifically records occurrence or not of any erosion on site or downstream.	✓✓					
	Prohibit vehicular passage off designated roads and construction areas and use dust control measures during construction. Include periodic site inspections in environmental performance reporting that specifically records occurrence, or not, of off-road vehicle tracks in specific areas.	✓✓					
	If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them.	✓✓					
9	Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces). During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. Erosion must be controlled where necessary on rehabilitated areas.	✓✓					Noted, general rehabilitation has been undertaken along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	Establish an effective record-keeping system for each area where soil is disturbed for constructional purposes. These records should be included in environmental performance reports, and should include all of the below: Record the GPS coordinates of each area.	✓✓					
	Record the date of topsoil stripping.	✓✓					
	Record the GPS coordinates of where the topsoil is stockpiled.	✓✓					
	Record the date of cessation of construction (or operation) activities at the particular site.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on cessation of constructional activities.	✓✓					
	Record date and depth of re-spreading of topsoil.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on completion of rehabilitation and on an annual basis thereafter to show vegetation establishment and evaluate progress of restoration over time.						

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Palaeontology Remove any fossils found and send to a museum for curation – implement the chance find procedure. During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil material by the responsible ECO. Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible Environmental Control Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e. the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy).				-		Noted, no new palaeontological sites or fossils have been discovered at this stage
	Freshwater Contaminated runoff from the construction activities on site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction should preferably be undertaken in the low rainfall months when stormwater runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features or minimised during high rainfall events.	✓✓					
	After the construction phase, impacted areas within the freshwater features that have been disturbed should be rehabilitated, and re-vegetated with suitable vegetation.				-		Noted, final and comprehensive rehabilitation NA at this stage and monitoring will continue to confirm if any re-vegetation is required
	Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels, these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. Should the site be decommissioned, these structures should be removed from the channels and the disturbed areas rehabilitated.	✓✓					
	Any increase in stormwater runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed within the drainage lines.	✓✓					
	Stormwater management for the site should be such that there are no direct discharges of stormwater arising from constructed areas into any of the freshwater features.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas should be monitored and managed in terms of the growth of invasive alien plants in/on river beds/banks.	✓✓					
Conditions common to the Generic EMPrs							
	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation.	✓✓					
	Only use existing access routes to reached infrastructure, proper identification of new AIPs introductions	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas	✓✓					
	Restrict vegetation clearing to the minimum footprint area to decrease the impact on habitat integrity and diversity	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15 m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora	✓✓					
	Access roads should be kept to existing roads, as far as possible, so as to reduce fragmentation of natural habitat outside of the authorised footprint.	✓✓					
	Upon completion of construction activities, it must be ensured that no bare areas remain, and that indigenous species be used to revegetate the disturbed area.	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas.	✓✓					
	Removal of AIP species should preferably commence during the planning phase and continue throughout the construction and operational phases thereby ensuring that no AIP propagules are spread with construction rubble, or soils contaminated with AIP seeds during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Construction and/or alterations within this habitat unit is highly advised against, not only is wetlands protected under certain legislative documents they are of ecologically important ESA.	✓✓					
	Implement erosion control measures where necessary to ensure that further habitat loss does not occur.	✓✓					

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	All soils compacted because of maintenance activities should be ripped and reprofiled to natural levels and revegetated with indigenous vegetation. Establishment of reintroduced vegetation within such disturbed areas must be monitored as part of maintenance activities to ensure no cumulative loss of floral habitat.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched and marked for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	A rescue and relocation plan must be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all floral SCC that will potentially be impacted by the proposed development. A Floral SCC Management Plan must also be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all SCC that will not be impacted directly but that could be impacted by edge effect impacts from operational and maintenance phase activities. The SCC Management Plan can be incorporated into the Rehabilitation Plan and must focus on the protection of specific RDL, and NT species that form part of the Study Area.	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be restricted to what is absolutely necessary and should remain within the approved development footprint.	✓✓					
	Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the construction activities. Additional road construction should be limited to what is absolutely necessary, and the footprint thereof kept to a minimal.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC species.	✓✓					
	Regular monitoring of SCC present and observation regarding their extent and abundance.	✓✓					
	Proper management plans to (if possible) relocated or avoid disturbing SCC species, especially those which are sensitive to disturbance.	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities.	✓✓					
Terrestrial Ecology - Fauna	Footprint areas (Pylons and servitude road) are to remain as small as possible with only those are necessary being cleared. Only tall trees located under the powerline are to be cut back, but not totally removed. As much herbaceous and shrubland vegetation as possible must remain under the powerlines. Small reptile and arachnid species should they not self-relocate must be carefully moved to habitat outside of the disturbance footprint.	✓✓					
	Existing roads must be used and as far as possible no new roads constructed.	✓✓					
	Avoid placement of pylons and service roads within this habitat unit and the associated zones of regulation. Do not clear any riparian vegetation within the powerline servitude. Where absolutely necessary only trim tall trees, do not cut them down.	✓✓					
	Manage edge effects and Alien Plant proliferation. Manage erosion and footprint creep.	✓✓					
	Vehicles to use designated roads as far as possible. Minimise vegetation clearance to only what is needed. No collection or destruction of faunal species and SCC is to occur. SCC to be relocated outside of disturbance footprint if they do not relocate themselves (Professional help may be required for such).	✓✓					
	Manage alien plant proliferation in disturbed areas and footprints. No catching / hunting of faunal species during operational activities. Manage erosion to ensure further habitat degradation does not occur. Do not clear vegetation unnecessarily under the powerline servitude.	✓✓					
	No collection or trapping of faunal SCC. Manage edge effects, habitat degradation and alien plant proliferation.	✓✓					
Aquatic ecology	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses;	✓✓					
	Due to the accessibility of the sites, no unnecessary crossing of the watercourses may be permitted and it is strongly recommended that the existing farm and access roads be utilised	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	It is strongly recommended that all support structures associated with the proposed powerline infrastructure be located outside the delineated extent of the identified watercourses and their 32m NEMA ZoR.	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	Maintenance vehicles must make use of dedicated access roads and no indiscriminate movement in the watercourses may be permitted	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate movement of construction equipment in the watercourses and buffer zones surrounding the watercourses may be permitted. Use must be made of the existing roads during the decommissioning phase	✓✓					
	All surface infrastructure (including throughflow structures) must be decommissioned. All materials must be removed from the watercourses (where applicable) and may temporarily be stored/ stockpiled outside of the delineated extent of the watercourses, where after it must be removed from site and disposed of at a registered disposal facility	✓✓					
Avifauna	All construction activities should be strictly managed according to generally accepted environmental best practice standards, so as to avoid any unnecessary impact on the receiving environment.	✓✓					
	All temporary disturbed areas should be rehabilitated according to the site's rehabilitation plan, following construction.				-		Noted, general rehabilitation has been undertaken along completed OHPL sections however this aspect

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							will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has finalised all construction activities along the OHPL
	The overhead cables (specifically the earth wires) should be fitted with an approved anti bird collision line marking device to make cables more visible to birds in flight and reduce the likelihood of collisions. This should be done according to the Eskom Distribution standards in terms of device spacing and other factors. Literature around the world points towards a 50-60% reduction in bird collision risk if the line is marked (Jenkins, Smallie & Diamond, 2010; Shaw et al, 2021). The line marking device should be a dynamic (moving – bird flapper type) device.	✓✓					Bird flight diverters were delivered to site during April 2025 and fitment commenced at that time. At this stage the devices have been fitted to the full length of the 13.4km OHPL
	The new power line should be patrolled during operation by Eskom annually to measure any impacts on birds (through detecting collision fatalities) and to monitor the durability of the line marking devices.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Where multiple devices on a span have failed (broken off or become stuck and non-dynamic due to wind) they should be replaced immediately.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Any recorded bird fatality data should be submitted to the Eskom –EWT Strategic Partnership where it will be curated and publicly accessible.				-		No bird fatalities recorded or reported to ECO at this stage
	The pylon structure to be used provides sufficient clearance between phase and phase and phase and earth to mitigate against the risk of bird electrocution.	✓✓					
	It is recommended as a precautionary measure that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to further provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware.				-		The ECO has previously communicated the requirement of fitment of bird perches to pylon tops. Although this activity has been noted as not yet applicable in previous reports, it may be appropriate to confirm with the specialist and/or Eskom if bird perches are necessary for the pole tops
	It is also essential that if any of the pylon structures are changed, we are given opportunity to assess the electrocution risk of the new structure and design mitigation.				-		There have been no new structure and design pylon structures at this stage
Heritage	An archaeologist/ heritage practitioner should conduct a walkthrough of a section of the proposed new servitude for the transmission line after vegetation clearing from: the Remaining Extent of the Farm Brakhill No. 139 (GPS reading: 33.31.328 ; S 25.23.426 E) to the Grassridge substation.	✓✓					
	All construction activities must be monitored or alternatively a person must be specially trained, for example the ECO, to conduct the monitoring. This must include the clearing of vegetation, levelling, excavations for other underground/ buried infrastructure and all above ground construction activities.	✓✓					
	Construction managers/foremen should also be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.	✓✓					
	If any human remains (or any other concentrations of archaeological heritage material) are exposed during construction, all work must cease in the immediate area of the finds and must be reported immediately to the archaeologist at the Albany Museum in Makhanda (Tel.: 046 622 2312) or to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (Tel.: 043 7450 888). Sufficient time should be allowed to investigate and to remove/collect such material. Recommendations will follow from the investigation and may include: - Consultation with the local communities regarding the conditions for the possible removal, storage and reburial (in the case of human remains) of heritage material.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If the local communities agree to the removal of human remains and heritage, an archaeologist must apply for permits from the Eastern Cape Province Heritage Resources Authority to collect and/or excavate sites/materials from archaeological sites impacted by the development.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Consultation with the Albany Museum (repository for archaeological material in the Eastern Cape) regarding permit(s) to remove the heritage material, the storing, curating and costs involved.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A Phase 2 Mitigation process to systematically excavate and to remove the archaeological deposits before construction of the development continues.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Monitor construction activities and implement chance fossil find procedure.	✓✓					Noted, Chance fossil find procedure available on site
							Summary calculation
		350	0	0	55	0	**405** (total no. of conditions)

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		350	0	0	55	0	**350** (audited) **55** (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(350x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (350x2) x100
		EMPr Compliance					**100%**

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ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV 90km Overhead Powerline, Eastern Cape Province

November 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

November 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisation and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

03 December 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV 90km Overhead Powerline
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	00
DATE	03/12/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	03/12/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	TBC	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
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Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	03 December 2025	Electronic
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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the new Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV Overhead Powerline Line ("**OHPL**") in the Eastern Cape Province which includes the extension of the three existing substations, namely Wolf Substation ("**SS**"), Skilpad SS and Grassridge SS. The purpose of this project is to connect the OHPL with another authorised infrastructure development project, namely the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**), to the national electricity grid. The route of the OHPL traverses for 90km from Grassridge SS located on the Uitenhage farms approximately 35km north of the Gqeberha Central Business District ("**CBD**") to Wolf SS situated approximately 3km to the south of the small village station of Kleinpoort which is approximately 7km south-east of Wolwefontein along the R75 main tar road.

The ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EA"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

This report provides insight into the overall compliance performance and a summary of any environmental challenges or opportunities, along with potential environmental risks through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) EA with ref no. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515
b) Generic EMPrs for the OHPL and Substations
c) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework
d) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the OHPL project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the project

Project name	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPrs	Date
Construction of a New Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132KV Overhead Transmission Line near Kariega and Kirkwood, Eastern Cape Province	14/12/16/3/3/1/2515	02 Sep 2022	Generic OHPL EMPr (Zutari, 2022) & Generic Substation Infrastructure EMPr (Zutari, 2022)	Jun 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) *Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and*
b) *Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.*

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in October 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken on 18th November 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~18 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
Fax	+27 86 555 0693
Email	craigb@ncc-group.co.za
Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional body registration	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("**SACNASP**") Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa ("**EAPASA**")
Affiliations	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa ("**IAIAsa**") Southern African Society of Aquatic Scientists ("**SASAqS**") Zoological Society of Southern Africa ("**ZSSA**")
Qualifications	MSc, BSc (Hons), BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

From project inception Optipower had originally been contracted by Murray and Roberts to construct the 90km OHPL however a full transition and handover of the responsibility to Concor was undertaken between April and May 2025 due to Murray and Roberts ceasing to operate and function as a business. The ESCO continues to provide weekly updates of the progress of activities on site. Construction work activities underway during on the OHPL during November2025 included the following:

- Excavations including breaking of rock for foundations on the Grassridge-Skilpad ("**CR**") OHPL
- Concrete pouring on the CR OHPL
- Pulling of pilot wire on the CR OHPL
- Stringing of tiger conductors on the CR OHPL
- Regulation and crimping of conductors on the CR OHPL
- Regulation of OPGW on the CR OHPL
- Planting of poles and backfilling on the CR OHPL
- Installation and backfilling of stays on the CR OHPL
- Tightening of stays on the CR OHPL
- Installation of bird diverters on the CR OHPL
- Dismantling of the deviated towers on the section the CR OHPL
- Excavation and backfilling for the relocated bypass switch on the CR OHPL
- Removal of timber poles from the old, dismantled Skilpad-Wolf ("**SW**") OHPL

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed

to be in good order in November 2025 (See **Photo 3b** & **Photo 4b**). Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas are provided at the contractor's main site offices/laydown area for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to licensed waste facilities. There are dedicated waste storage areas including wheelie bins and general waste skips available at the Mayogi laydown area (**Photo 3b**). There are currently two (2) general waste skips and a recycling storage area for cans, cardboard and plastic available. A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. [1]12m³ general waste was disposed of in November 2025 with no recycled waste this month. Where applicable, any cleared alien vegetation remaining stockpiled on parts of the servitude (See **Photo 5a**) or around the site must be treated as waste and disposed of at a registered licensed landfill.

4.2 Hazardous waste

A 6m³ hazardous waste skip is located at the Mayogi laydown area which is serviced by a waste service provider, Oricol. [2]6m³ hazardous waste was disposed of in November 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

At this stage there are three (3) service providers that service mobile ablution facilities on the OHPL. These include Ziminathi and SnJ who dispose the sewage at the Kerkoot Moses Mabida disposal facility, Kholosa who dispose at the Ikhwezi Municipality disposal facility and Randispace disposes who dispose at the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality facility. Ablution facilities are serviced three times a week to accommodate the progress of works along the OHPL. Ablution facilities at the RedRocket site office block are connected to a conservancy tank which is emptied and disposed of at the Jansenville Wastewater Treatment Plant ("**WTP**"), as and when required. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in November 2025 amounted to [3]14 470L. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the laydown areas and working areas to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid

[1, 2, 3] Total combined monthly amount / volume for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

kits are available at each site where work activities are underway. The various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring such as access control, locked gates, oil spill kits, drip trays and barricading were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspection.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Bird flight diverters were delivered to site at the end of April 2025 and fitment to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the SW OHPL commenced promptly at the end of April. The ECO recommends that fitment of the devices continues, as and when required, on completed sections of the CR OHPL when strung (See **Photo 6a**) and further recommends that diverters are re-fitted to the damaged OPGW sections on the SW OHPL. Prompt fitment will minimise potential collisions with powerline infrastructure by susceptible bird species and resultant higher bird mortality rates.

Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR. As per the EMPr, alien invasive plant ("**AIP**") species, mostly *Opuntia* (prickly pear) species, must be manually removed and destroyed by being discarded as waste at a recognised licensed landfill. The contractor is not permitted to mulch or compost AIPs or to bury or dump such anywhere on site. Burning of cleared AIPs on site is also not permitted, any burning is required to be undertaken at a landfill site. The Contractor transported cleared, stockpiled alien vegetation to a landfill site during November 2024 where an estimated 65 000kg was disposed of at the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality's Wate Management Division. This month (November 2025) an additional 11 000kg was removed and taken to the same disposal site bringing the total to 76 000kg to date. The total quantity will need to be updated until all remaining, cleared and stockpiled alien vegetation, as shown in **Photo 5a**, has been removed and disposed of.

Bush-clearing between CR13 and CR19 was undertaken in August 2025 where the cleared vegetation consisted predominantly of listed AIPs including *Acacia cyclops, Melia azederach* and *Datura ferox*. The Contractor initially felled and scraped both indigenous and alien vegetation into heaps around the edges of the tower footprint areas. Similarly, bush-clearing undertaken between CR99 and CR110 was not carried out in accordance with the EMPr and Eskom specifications given that prickly pears had not been cut and removed with indigenous vegetation felled and scraped into heaps around the edges of the tower footprint areas. Vegetation mulching was then undertaken on several of the OHPL sections in September 2025 and it was observed in October 2025 that heaps of stockpiled AIPs were in the process of being collected and disposed of off-site. The vegetation management concern raised by the ECO was closed out last month however repeat concerns may be raised if vegetation management becomes an issue again. Any cleared indigenous vegetation and topsoil stockpiled into

heaps at the edges of tower footprints should be re-levelled and landscaped as part of rehabilitation (See **Photo 10a**).

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no. 27/2/2/N240/3/3 is available for the construction and operation of the 132kV OHPL within the regulated area of a watercourse as per section 21(i) of the NWA i.e. "*altering the bed, banks, course, or characteristics of a watercourse*". This GA has relevance and applies primarily to stringing activity along the OHPL where pilot cables have been and will continue to be either pulled manually on foot across drainage lines / watercourses and also to allow for vehicles to traverse across existing roads through ephemeral/episodic watercourses.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is comprised of large rocks and boulders in some locations, is separately stockpiled and as and where required, is being shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas. Due to strength test failures for several of the OHPL tower foundations due to the nature of the *in-situ* original soil material, suitable G5 material has previously been imported and used for backfilling purposes leaving behind a soil excess at approximately 60 tower positions from Grassridge Substation. An example of leftover soil stockpiles observed this month are at tower CR13 (See **Photo 12a**) and the recent dismantlement of previously deviated towers CR18 and CR19R for re-assembly within the 100m corridor. Any excess of the original subsoil material can be appropriately spread over and around the tower stay anchors and/or used for the repair/rehabilitation of damaged access roads traversing the farm properties. Any excess (unwanted) imported G5 material should be removed and disposed of as part of rehabilitation.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Access Roads

Existing farm access roads are all traversable and remain in a general good condition with little to no erosion observed during the audit. The cleared access route along the servitude centre line is also accessible with 4x4 vehicles with the exception of a few spans between tower positions which are situated between steep ridges. Damage to a few sections of farm roads as a result of heavier vehicles getting stuck during wet conditions is typically only minor which should be addressed as part of ongoing repairs and rehabilitation until project completion and final handover. Where access roads traverse steeper terrain, erosion control earth berms should be appropriately designed and implemented in terms of height, width, spacing, material type and compaction. The Eskom Guidelines provide specifications for erosion control berms on access roads.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates during stringing activities continue to be implemented. Gates are opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit and communicated via a project-specific WhatsApp Group to keep track of persons opening and closing gates correctly. Barricading should continue to be maintained around any and all open excavations to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and subsequent landowner conflict and damage claims. Regular inspections and weekly reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

As the current OHPL contractor, Concor is utilising existing buildings for a site office based in Kleinpoort. In terms of the material laydown area, a previously disturbed area called Mayogi near the Daniell Cheetah Project adjacent to the main R75 tar road is being used. The other previous laydown area in Wolwefontein has been vacated with all materials and containers relocated to the Mayogi site.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the OHPL contractor during November 2025 focussed on topics including pollution prevention in the workplace, the health consequences of energy drinks, identifying insect bites, what to do when caught in the rain, types of fires, stress in the workplace, hazards of high winds and driving in dusty conditions.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during November 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. No NCRs were recorded for the month of November 2025. The ECO NCR register is provided below (**Table 3**).

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date

NCR No.	Issue Date	NCR Description	Recommended Corrective Action for NCR Closure	Corrective Action(s) Taken	Status	NCR Closure Date
1	02 April 2025	Delayed fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Prioritise the fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Bird diverters were ordered, delivered to site with installation commencing at the end of April 2025	Closed	30 April 2025

12 REHABILITATION

Natural rehabilitation and vegetation re-growth along the OHPL servitude, aided by rainfall, is evident in many areas where stringing has been completed, primarily the SW line but also along sections of the CR line (e.g. **Photo 11a**). Excavated topsoil and subsoil has generally been backfilled, shaped and levelled over the tower foundation and guy anchor excavations to match the surrounding topography as construction activities have been completed in sequence. Less re-growth can be observed in several areas where construction disturbances have been more recent (e.g. **Photo 7a**) and there is some damage to farm roads as a result of heavier vehicles getting stuck during wet conditions. Any cleared indigenous vegetation and topsoil stockpiled into heaps at the edges of tower footprints should be re-levelled and landscaped as part of rehabilitation (See **Photo 10a**). Ongoing monitoring is recommended until completion of construction.

In terms of the EMPr areas disturbed by construction activities are subject to landscaping and rehabilitation with all excess spoil and waste materials required to be disposed of at a registered waste facility. Spreading and levelling of original subsoil, topsoil and small rocks around the tower foundations and stays is recommended however any leftover construction building materials such as sand or aggregate should be removed for re-use elsewhere or disposed of. An EMPr guideline for vegetation coverage one (1) year after completion of construction is at least 90% coverage with no remaining bare areas greater than $5m^2$. As part of the rehabilitation phase prior to handover of the OHPL to Eskom, inspections of the condition of the environment will be undertaken including aspects such as the state of servitude access roads, tower sites, servitude gates and vegetation to ascertain if rehabilitation measures, as and where required, have been carried out satisfactorily in terms of the EMPr. Unless authorised to remain in perpetuity by the GA, any temporary watercourse crossings should be removed as part of rehabilitation.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit on 18th November 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EA and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management
    viii. Environmental awareness
    ix. Rehabilitation
    x. Record-keeping and document control
- Documentation review. This included:

i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements

ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings

iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented

iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification

- Audit Report compilation. This included:

  i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit

  ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;

ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and

iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not**

Auditable/Audited (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable.

No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;
ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;
iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;
iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;
v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of four hundred and fifty-six (**456**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, three hundred and seventy-nine (**379**) are **compliant,** zero (**0**) are **non-compliant**, two (**2**) are **partially-compliant**, seventy (**70**) were **not audited/applicable** and five (**5**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

18.1 Major improvements required

None.

18.2 Minor improvements required

The **NC** audit finding raised by the ECO in November 2024 in terms of condition 5 of the 90km OHPL EA related to three (3) deviated OHPL sections beyond the 100m corridor remains as a **PC** finding this month on the basis that several deviated towers (CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R) are currently in the process of being dismantled and relocated to within the 100m corridor (See **Photo 9a** to **Photo 12a**). Bush-clearing and excavations between CR13 and CR20R was undertaken between August and September 2025 with removal of strung conductors (**Photo 12a**) and tower dismantlement and relocation still underway this month. Soil levelling, landscaping and rehabilitation around the dismantled tower positions will also need to be undertaken at the appropriate time. In terms of the state of rehabilitation around deviated towers' SW154B, SW154A SW165 and SW164A, the towers have been relocated with passive rehabilitation currently underway. The principal contractor has appointed a sub-contractor to undertake re-seeding of the disturbed ground surfaces around the four deviated SW towers to ensure the original natural vegetation cover is reinstated as closely as possible to the surrounding vegetation. Re-seeding may also be necessary for the eight deviated CR towers such as CR18 and CR19.

It was indicated by the competent authority that rehabilitation progress by way of reviewing the successive environmental monitoring reports would be undertaken and that a site inspection may follow in the future. The ECO commends the actions taken thus far to address the issue and the timeframe in terms of when the finding can be closed out and rated as **C** can be addressed when sufficient rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage has been completed. If however vegetation management and rehabilitation is not undertaken appropriately and is identified as a recurrent issue in future audits, such may be raised as either an audit finding, an NCR, or both where major rather than improvements will be required.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **99.7%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EA and EMPrs (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the November 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EA and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV 90km OHPL, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**90km OHPL EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	30	**1**	0	15	5	(96.8%)
2	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substations** (dated June 2022)	349	**1**	0	55	0	(99.7%)
	Overall total no. conditions	379	2	0	70	5	**456**
	Audited conditions	**379**	**2**	-	-	-	**762** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	758	2	-	-	-	**760** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[(758+2+0)] / 762} x100					**99.7%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	83.11%	0.44%	0%	15.35%	1.10%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue with the relocation of the remaining OHPL tower deviations (CR12 to CR20) back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage including re-seeding of exposed/disturbed ground surfaces.
- Cut the protruding/remnant 132kV timber poles sections flush, neatly, level and as close to the ground as possible.
- Ensure all alien invasive vegetation within the OHPL footprint is removed and disposed of at a landfill site.
- When and where applicable, ensure all heaps of cut and cleared indigenous vegetation and topsoil is re-levelled and re-spread around the tower footprints as part of rehabilitation.

- Continue to install bird diverters/flappers and perches, as and when required, on the OPGW/earth wires and towers to the full length of the 90km OHPL (See EA condition 36), as recommended by the avifauna specialist and as per the Eskom Distribution Standards referred to in the EMPr.
- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Continue with the implementation of appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required.
- Based on the OHPL EMPr where it is recommended that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware, it may be appropriate to confirm with the avian specialist and Eskom if this OHPL design requires bird perches. Although not bird perches, the installed infrastructure at the top of the towers/poles appear to function as bird perches.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase of the project (construction), it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EA, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities. Notwithstanding the above, there are specific improvements and actions which are still required in terms of the tower deviations related to the 90km OPHL. Close out from partially compliant to full compliance will be addressed once sufficient rehabilitation has been undertaken.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	*Suggested Due Date by ECO	Proposed Corrective Action(s)	Action Status	Closure status
003	20 Nov 2024	OHPL tower deviations beyond the approved 100m corridor	Within ~3 months (end June 2025)	Relocate the OHPL tower deviations back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage	Relocation of several of the deviated towers (SW154A, SW154B, SW164A & SW165) to within the 100m corridor was done in May 2025. Relocation of CR13 to CR20R is yet to be undertaken although bush-clearing was done in July 2025 and excavations are currently underway, having commenced in August 2025. Ongoing monitoring will continue until completion, including rehabilitation monitoring	Open
004	19 Jun 2025	There are remnants / protruding sections of the dismantled timber pylon structures (from the previous 132kV OHPL) on the Eskom servitude properties which represents incomplete and unsatisfactory dismantlement	Within ~3 months (end Sep 2025)	Use appropriate method and tools to fully cut and remove the timber pylon pole structures	A sub-contractor has been appointed to remove the old timber pylon pole structures. Monitoring inspections will be undertaken to confirm status	Open

**The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site*

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action(s) Taken	Outcome	Closure status
001	25 Apr 2023	Discovery of marked and unmarked graves along the 90km OHPL route	17 May 2023	Contact made with heritage specialist. Portion of OHPL which was traversing the grave site area were relocated withing the assessed corridor to avoid any potential conflict	Discovered graves will not be traversed during construction and any disturbance will potentially be avoided	End Jun 2023
002	02 Apr 2025	Delayed fitment of bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Within ~1 month (start May 2025)	Prioritise the fitment of the bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Fitment of bird diverters commenced at the end of April 2025	30 Apr 2025
005	03 Sep 2025	Vegetation management was a concern in terms of incomplete bush-clearing in several areas on both the CR and SW line as well as AIPs not being cleared and removed from several tower footprints on the CR line, namely between CR12 and CR20 and CR99 and CR110	Within ~2 months (end Oct 2025)	- Remove all AIPs from the tower footprints and dispose of at landfill site - Mulch and / or chip and spread cleared indigenous vegetation more evenly around the tower footprints	Vegetation mulching was done on several of the OHPL sections last month and it was observed this month that AIPs were in the process of being collected and disposed of off-site (See Photos' 1a and 7a). On that basis the concern is now closed out. Repeat concerns may be raised if vegetation management becomes an issue again	30 Oct 2025

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Audit observations along the 90km OHPL

Photo 1a: Stringing and regulation activity underway between CR99A and CR112

Photo 2a: Stringing and regulation activity underway between CR99A and CR112

Photo 3a: Bushclearing between CR99A and CR112 was undertaken in September 2025 for access and stringing purposes where a mulcher was used to mulch the vegetation which will decompose *in-situ* to form part of the soil organic matter. *Sansevieria hyacinthoides* (Mother-in-law's tongue) is one of the indigenous plant species observed to have survived and remains around CR105

Photo 4a: View of the strung OHPL between CR113 and CR120 with the Dassiesridge WEF visible in the background. Fitment of bird flight diverters still required between these spans

Photo 5a: Stockpiled prickly pears in an excavation between CR116 and CR119 which still need to be removed and disposed of at a registered landfill site

Photo 6a: Fitment of bird flight diverters to the earth wire and OPGW observed to be underway from CR90. The other, adjacent 132kV OHPL in the left of the photo connects the Dassiesridge WEF to the national electricity grid

Photo 7a: Tower assembly and backfilling of foundations has been undertaken at relocated tower CR19

Photo 8a: Construction of the relocated bypass switch which forms part of the dismantlement of the 90km wooden pylon 132kV OHPL and re-connection to the steel monopole 132kV OHPL

Photo 9a: Excavations at tower CR17 position within the 100m corridor. The deviated steel tower structures (CR13 to CR17) will be re-assembled within the original approved 100m corridor

Photo 10a: Cleared indigenous vegetation and topsoil which has been pushed into heaps at the edges of the tower footprints should be spread and landscaped as part of rehabilitation

Photo 11a: Conductor stringing was undertaken between tower CR12 (red arrow) and CR13 (yellow arrow) in October 2025

Photo 12a: Un-stringing of the conductors is in the process of being undertaken between deviated towers CR13 and CR18

Photo Series B: Audit observations at the Mayogi site office / laydown area

Photo 1b: Neat storage and housekeeping at the Mayogi laydown area. No spills or litter issues observed during the audit

Photo 2b: Storage of hazardous chemicals on a bunded concrete platform as well as within an aerated, locked cage facility

Photo 3b: General and hazardous waste skips available at the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 4b: General waste wheelie bins available at the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 5b: Oil spill kits available at the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 6b: Two truck-loads of used components from the timber 132kV line which is in the process of being dismantled were collected from the Mayogi laydown area by an Eskom sub-contractor in November 2025. This includes used conductor cables and glass insulators. The remaining insulators including the broken glass as shown above still need to be removed as well as the timber poles which are currently being stockpiled between tower SW06 and SW07

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Sep 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV transmission power line and associated infrastructure within Ward 53 of the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality and Ward 7 and 8 of the Sundays River Valley Municipality near Kariega and Kirkwood, Eastern Cape Province, is approved as per the geographic coordinates cited in the table in the EA.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this Environmental Authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further Environmental Authorisation in terms of the regulations.		✓				Three (3) deviated sections of the OHPL beyond the 100m corridor were identified for several towers; namely SW164A, SW165, SW154A, SW154B, CR13, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R. In terms of the status of rehabilitation this month, the contractor has appointed a sub-contractor to undertake re-seeding of the disturbed ground surfaces around the four deviated **SW** towers to ensure the original natural vegetation cover is reinstated as closely as possible to the surrounding vegetation. Re-seeding may also be necessary for the deviated **CR** towers which are still in the process of being relocated if passive rehabilitation, i.e. natural regrowth of indigenous vegetation, is not successful. The ECO commends the actions taken thus far to address the issue and the timeframe in terms of when the finding can be closed out and rated as **C** can be addressed when sufficient rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage has been completed. Monitoring of rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage will continue and once complete, the finding can be fully closed out.
6	The holder of the authorisation must notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place				-		Noted, NA at this stage
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of issue of this Authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
9	Commencement with one activity listed in terms of this authorisation constitutes commencement of all authorised activities.					-	Noted
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
10	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
11.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
11.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
11.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
11.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.						
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
13	The layout map attached as Appendix 7 of the final BAR dated 14 June 2022 is hereby approved.					-	Noted
14	The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) submitted as part of the BAR dated 14 June 2022 is approved and must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
15	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
16	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
17	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the basic assessment be discovered.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
18	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 25 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
19	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
20	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
21	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
22	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
MONITORING							
23	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
23.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
23.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
23.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
23.4	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.	✓✓					
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
24	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
25	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
26	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
27	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
28	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
29	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
30	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
31	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
32	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
33	The footprint of the development must be limited to the areas required for actual construction works and operational activities.	✓✓					
34	Should any archaeological sites, artefacts, palaeontological fossils or grave be exposed during construction work, work in the immediate vicinity of the find must be stopped, the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) must be informed and the services of an accredited heritage professional obtained for an assessment of the heritage resources.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological resources or graves discovered at this stage
35	All declared aliens must be identified and managed in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983).	✓✓					The clearing of alien vegetation is observed to have been undertaken within the construction footprints during bush-clearing. The removal and disposal of cleared vegetation off site to a landfill commenced in November 2024 and is continuing to take place, as and when required
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors, as recommended by the ecological specialist.	✓✓					Bird flight diverters were delivered to site at the end of April 2025 and fitment to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the SW OHPL commenced promptly at the end of April. The ECO recommends that fitment of the devices continues, as and when required, on completed sections of the CR OHPL (when strung) as well diverters being re-fitted to the damaged OPGW on the SW OHPL section. Prompt fitment will minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline infrastructure resulting in higher mortality rates
37	No exotic plants must be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area must be utilised.				-		Noted, no exotic plants identified as being used for rehabilitation
38	Construction must include design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	✓✓					No signs of major erosion due to stormwater run-off along farm access roads and around tower footprints observed this month

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
39	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
40	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
GENERAL							
41	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
41.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
41.2	to anyone on request; and				-		
41.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					EA holder website does makes provision
42	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
30	1	0	15	5	**51** (total no. of conditions)
30	1	0	-	-	**31** (audited) **20** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(30x2)+(0x1)+(1x0)] / (31x2) x100
EA Compliance					**96.8%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	Roles and responsibilities						
	Developer's Project Manager (DPM) The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMPr and any conditions of approval from the competent authority (CA). Where required, an environmental control officer (ECO) must be contracted by the Project Developer to objectively monitor the implementation of the EMPr according to relevant environmental legislation, and the conditions of the environmental authorisation (EA). The Project Developer is further responsible for providing and giving mandate to enable the ECO to perform responsibilities, and he must ensure that the ECO is integrated as part of the project team while remaining independent.	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA; Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Developer and its Contractor(s); Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Monitor the implementation of the EMPr throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMPr implementation; and Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation	✓✓					
	Developer Site Supervisor (DSS) The DSS reports directly to the DPM, oversees site works, liaises with the contractor(s) and the ECO. The DSS is responsible for the day to day implementation of the EMPr and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Ensure that all contractors identify a contractor's Environmental Officer (cEO); Must be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA. Oversees site works, liaison with Contractor, DPM and ECO; Must ensure that all landowners have the relevant contact details of the site staff, ECO and cEO; Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Will issue all non-compliances to contractors; and Ratify the Monthly Environmental Report.	✓✓					
4	*Environmental Control Officer (ECO)* The ECO is to conduct periodic site inspections, attend regular site meetings, pre-empt problems and suggest mitigation and be available to advise on incidental issues that arise. The ECO is also required to conduct compliance audits, verifying the monitoring reports submitted by the cEO. The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager regarding all environmental matters.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager, who in turn reports back to the Contractor and potential and Registered Interested & Affected Parties' (RI&AP's), as required. Issues of non-compliance raised by the ECO must be taken up by the Project Manager and resolved with the Contractor as per the conditions of his contract.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Decisions regarding environmental procedures, specifications and requirements which have a cost implication (i.e. those that are deemed to be a variation, not allowed for in the Performance Specification) must be endorsed by the Project Manager. The ECO must also, as specified by the EA, report to the relevant CA as and when required.	✓✓					
	The responsibilities of the ECO will include the following: - Be aware of the findings and conclusions of all EA related to the development;	✓✓					
	- Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr;	✓✓					
	- Be conversant with relevant environmental legislation, policies and procedures, and ensure compliance with them;	✓✓					
	Undertake regular and comprehensive site inspections / audits of the construction site according to the generic EMPr and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMPr and environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Compilation and administration of an environmental monitoring plan to ensure that the environmental management measures are implemented and are effective;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Monitoring the performance of the Contractors and ensuring compliance with the EMPr and associated Method Statements;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In consultation with the Developer Site Supervisor order the removal of person(s) and/or equipment which are in contravention of the specifications of the EMPr and/or environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Liaison between the DPM, Contractors, authorities and other lead stakeholders on all environmental concerns;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Compile a regular environmental audit report highlighting any non-compliance issues as well as satisfactory or exceptional compliance with the EMPr;	✓✓					This report
	Validating the regular site inspection reports, which are to be prepared by the contractor Environmental Officer (cEO);	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's record of environmental incidents (spills, impacts, legal transgressions etc.) as well as corrective and preventive actions taken;	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's public complaints register in which all complaints are recorded, as well as action taken;	✓✓					
	Assisting in the resolution of conflicts;	✓✓					
	Facilitate training for all personnel on the site – this may range from carrying out the training, to reviewing the training programmes of the Contractor;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In case of non-compliances, the ECO must first communicate this to the Senior Site Supervisor, who has the power to ensure this matter is addressed. Should no action or insufficient action be taken, the ECO may report this matter to the authorities as non-compliance;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maintenance, update and review of the EMPr;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMPr to the relevant stakeholders.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Developer Environmental Officer (dEO) The dEOs will report to the Project Manager and are responsible for implementation of the EMPr, environmental monitoring and reporting, providing environmental input to the Project Manager and Contractor's Manager, liaising with contractors and the landowners as well as a range of environmental coordination responsibilities	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Employees, Contractor(s) ;	✓✓					
	- Confine the development site to the demarcated area;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental internal audits with regards to EMPr and authorisation compliance (on cEO);	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractors in addressing environmental challenges on site;	✓✓					
	- Assist in incident management:	✓✓					
	- Reporting environmental incidents to developer and ensuring that corrective action is taken, and lessons learnt shared;	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractor in investigating environmental incidents and compile investigation reports;	✓✓					
	- Follow-up on pre-warnings, defects, non-conformance reports;	✓✓					
	- Measure and communicate environmental performance to the Contractor;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental awareness training on site together with ECO and cEO;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that the necessary legal permits and / or licenses are in place and up to date;	✓✓					
	- Acting as Developer's Environmental Representative on site and work together with the ECO and contractor;	✓✓					
4	*Contractor* The Contractor appoints the cEO and has overall responsibility for ensuring that all work, activities, and actions linked to the delivery of the contract are in line with the EMPr and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMPr while performing the onsite activities as per their contract with the Project Developer. The contractors are required, where specified, to provide Method Statements setting out in detail how the impact management actions contained in the EMPr will be implemented during the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity activities.	✓✓					
	project delivery and quality control for the development services as per appointment;	✓✓					
	employ a suitably qualified person to monitor and report to the Project Developer's appointed person on the daily activities on-site during the construction period;	✓✓					
	ensure that safe, environmentally acceptable working methods and practices are implemented and that equipment is properly operated and maintained, to facilitate proper access and enable any operation to be carried out safely;	✓✓					
	attend on site meeting(s) prior to the commencement of activities to confirm the procedure and designated activity zones;	✓✓					
	ensure that contractors' staff repair, at their own cost, any environmental damage as a result of a contravention of the specifications contained in EMPr, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMPr should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMPr (or relevant sections of the EMPr). The Contractor's representative can be the site agent; site engineer; a dedicated environmental officer; or an independent consultant. The Contractor must ensure that the Contractor's Representative is suitably qualified to perform the necessary tasks and is appointed at a level such that	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	she/he can interact effectively with other site Contractors, labourers, the Environmental Control Officer and the public. As a minimum the cEO shall meet the following criteria:						
4	-Be on site throughout the duration of the project and be dedicated to the project;	✓✓					
	-Ensure all their staff are aware of the environmental requirements, conditions and constraints with respect to all of their activities on site;	✓✓					
	-Implementing the environmental conditions, guidelines and requirements as stipulated within the EA, EMPr and Method Statements;	✓✓					
	-Attend the Environmental Site Meeting;	✓✓					
	- Undertaking corrective actions where non-compliances are registered within the stipulated timeframes;	✓✓					
	- Report back formally on the completion of corrective actions;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO in maintaining all the site documentation;	✓✓					
	- Prepare the site inspection reports and corrective action reports for submission to the ECO;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO with the preparing of the monthly report; and	✓✓					
	- Where more than one Contractor is undertaking work on site, each company appointed as a Contractor will appoint a cEO representing that company.	✓✓					
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE							
5	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMPr file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMPr file. A hard copy of all documentation shall be filed, while an electronic copy may be kept where relevant. A duplicate file will be maintained in the office of the DSS (where applicable). This duplicate file must remain current and up-to-date. The filing system must be updated and relevant documents added as required. The EMPr file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMPr file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	At the outset of the project the following preliminary list of documents shall be placed in the filing system and be accessible at all times: • Full copy of the signed EA from the CA in terms of NEMA, granting approval for the development or expansion; • Copy of the generic and site specific EMPr as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMPr and subsequent approval of site specific EMPr and amendments thereof; • All method statements; • Completed environmental checklists; • Minutes and attendance register of environmental site meetings; • An up-to-date environmental incident log; • A copy of all instructions or directives issued; • A copy of all corrective actions signed off. The corrective actions must be filed in such a way that a clear reference is made to the non-compliance record; • Complaints register.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to complete a Weekly Environmental Checklist, the format of which is to be agreed prior to commencement of the activity. The ECOs are required to sign and date the checklist, retain a copy in the EMPr file and submit a copy of the completed checklist to the DSS on a weekly basis.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The checklists will form the basis for the Monthly Environmental Reports. Copies of all completed checklists will be attached as Annexures to the Environmental Audit Report as required in terms of the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	Minutes of the environmental site meetings shall be kept. The minutes must include an attendance register and will be attached to the Monthly Report that is distributed to attendees. Each set of minutes must clearly record "Matters for Attention" that will be reviewed at the next meeting.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The method statement will be done in such detail that the ECOs are enabled to assess whether the contractor's proposal is in accordance with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Unless indicated otherwise by the Project Manager, the Contractor shall provide the following method statements to the Project Manager no less than 14 days prior to the commencement date of the activity: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall monitor and ensure that the contractors perform in accordance with these method statements.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to maintain an up-to-date and current Environmental Incident Log (environmental diary). The Environmental Incident Log is a means to record all environmental incidents and/or all non-compliance notice would not be issued.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECOs are to record all environmental incidents in the Environmental Incident Log. All incidents regardless of severity must be reported to the Developer. The Log is to be kept in the EMPr file and at a minimum the following will be recorded for each environmental incident.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

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	The Environmental Incident Log will be captured in the EAR.	✓✓					
	A non-compliance notice will be issued to the responsible contractor by the ECOs via the DSS or Project Manager. The non-compliance notice will be issued in writing; a copy filed in the EMPr file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMPr	✓✓					An NCR was issued by the ECO at the end of March 2025 and closed out at the end of April 2025
5	The contractors shall act immediately when a notice of non-compliance is received and correct whatever is the cause for the issuing of the notice. Complaints received regarding activities on the development site pertaining to the environment shall be recorded in a dedicated register and the response noted with the date and action taken. The ECO should be made aware of any complaints. Refer to EMPr				-		The ECO closed out the issued-NCR given that corrective actions were taken
	For each non-compliance notice issued, a documented corrective action must be recorded. On receiving a non-compliance notice from the DSS, the contractor's cEO will ensure that the corrective actions required take place within the stipulated timeframe. On completion of the corrective action the cEO is to issue a Corrective Action Report in writing to the ECOs. If satisfied that the corrective action has been completed, the ECOs are to sign-off on the Corrective Action Report, and attach the report to the non-compliance notice in the EMPr file. A corrective action is considered complete once the report has signed off by the ECOs.				-		The ECO closed out the issued-NCR given that corrective actions were taken
	A digital photographic record will be kept. The photographic record will be used to show before, during and post rehabilitation evidence of the project as well used in cases of damages claims if they arise. Each image must be dated and a brief description note attached.	✓✓					Photographic records taken during construction are available and same will be captured after rehabilitation
	The Contractor shall: Allow the ECOs access to take photographs of all areas, activities and actions. The ECOs shall keep an electronic database of photographic records which will include: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall keep a current and up-to-date complaints register. The complaints register is to be a record of all complaints received from communities, stakeholders and individuals.	✓✓					No complaints received this month
	In the event that a Claim for Damages is submitted by a community, landowner or individual, the ECOs shall record the full detail of the complaint, facilitate with resolving / settling the complaint,				-		No complaints/claims this month, to be facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Open, transparent and good relations with affected landowners, communities and regional staff are an essential aspect to the successful management and mitigation of environmental impacts. The ECOs shall: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMPr must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMPr file and submitted to the CA at intervals as indicated in the EA.	✓✓					
	The ECOs must prepare a monthly EAR. The report will be tabled as the key point on the agenda of the Environmental Site Meeting. The Report is submitted for acceptance at the meeting and the final report will be circulated to the Project Manager and filed in the EMPr file. At a frequency determined by the EA, the ECOs shall submit the monthly reports to the CA.	✓✓					
	On final completion of the rehabilitation and/or requirements of the EA a final EAR is to be prepared and submitted to the CA. The EAR must comply with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS							
6	All staff must receive environmental awareness training prior to commencement of the activities;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must allow for sufficient sessions to train all personnel with no more than 20 personnel attending each course;	✓✓					
	Refresher environmental awareness training is available as and when required;	✓✓					
	All staff are aware of the conditions and controls linked to the EA and within the EMPr and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMPr;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must erect and maintain information posters at key locations on site, and the posters must include the following information as a minimum: a) Safety notifications; and b) No littering.	✓✓					
	Environmental awareness training must include as a minimum the following: a) Description of significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, related to their work activities; b) Mitigation measures to be implemented when carrying out specific activities; c) Emergency preparedness and response procedures; d) Emergency procedures; e) Procedures to be followed when working near or within sensitive areas; f) Wastewater management procedures; g) Water usage and conservation; h) Solid waste management procedures; i) Sanitation procedures; j) Fire prevention; and k) Disease prevention.	✓✓					
	A record of all environmental awareness training courses undertaken as part of the EMPr must be available;	✓✓					
	Educate workers on the dangers of open and/or unattended fires;	✓✓					
	A staff attendance register of all staff to have received environmental awareness training must be available.	✓✓					
	Course material must be available and presented in appropriate languages that all staff can understand.	✓✓					

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	A method statement must be provided by the contractor prior to any onsite activity that includes the layout of the construction camp in the form of a plan showing the location of key infrastructure and services (where applicable), including but not limited to offices, overnight vehicle parking areas, stores, the workshop, stockpile and lay down areas, hazardous materials storage areas (including fuels), the batching plant (if one is located at the construction camp), designated access routes, equipment cleaning areas and the placement of staff accommodation, cooking and ablution facilities, waste and wastewater management;	✓✓					
	Location of camps must be within approved area to ensure that the site does not impact on sensitive areas identified in the environmental assessment or site walk through;	✓✓					
	Sites must be located where possible on previously disturbed areas;	✓✓					
	The camp must be fenced in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation; and	✓✓					
	The use of existing accommodation for contractor staff, where possible, is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Identification of access restricted areas is to be informed by the environmental assessment, site walk through and any additional areas identified during development;	✓✓					
	Erect, demarcate and maintain a temporary barrier with clear signage around the perimeter of any access restricted area, colour coding could be used if appropriate; and	✓✓					
	Unauthorised access and development related activity inside access restricted areas is prohibited.	✓✓					
	An access agreement must be formalised and signed by the DPM, Contractor and landowner before commencing with the activities;	✓✓					
	All private roads used for access to the servitude must be maintained and upon completion of the works, be left in at least the original condition	✓✓					
	All contractors must be made aware of all these access routes.	✓✓					
	Any access route deviation from that in the written agreement must be closed and re-vegetated immediately, at the contractor's expense;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maximum use of both existing servitudes and existing roads must be made to minimize further disturbance through the development of new roads;	✓✓					
	In circumstances where private roads must be used, the condition of the said roads must be recorded in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record; prior to use and the condition thereof agreed by the landowner, the DPM, and the contractor;	✓✓					
	Access roads in flattish areas must follow fence lines and tree belts to avoid fragmentation of vegetated areas or croplands	✓✓					
	Access roads must only be developed on a pre-planned and approved roads;	✓✓					
	Use existing gates provided to gain access to all parts of the area authorised for development, where possible;	✓✓					
	Existing and new gates to be recorded and documented in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record;	✓✓					
	All gates must be fitted with locks and be kept locked at all times during the development phase, unless otherwise agreed with the landowner;	✓✓					
	At points where the line crosses a fence in which there is no suitable gate within the extent of the line servitude, on the instruction of the DPM, a gate must be installed at the approval of the landowner;	✓✓					
	Care must be taken that the gates must be so erected that there is a gap of no more than 100 mm between the bottom of the gate and the ground;	✓✓					
	Where gates are installed in jackal proof fencing, a suitable reinforced concrete sill must be provided beneath the gate;	✓✓					
	Original tension must be maintained in the fence wires;	✓✓					
	All gates installed in electrified fencing must be re-electrified;	✓✓					
	All demarcation fencing and barriers must be maintained in good working order for the duration of the development activities;	✓✓					
	Fencing must be erected around the camp, batching plants, hazardous storage areas, and all designated access restricted areas, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Any temporary fencing to restrict the movement of life-stock must only be erected with the permission of the land owner.	✓✓					
	All fencing must be developed of high quality material bearing the SABS mark;	✓✓					
	The use of razor wire as fencing must be avoided;	✓✓					
	Fenced areas with gate access must remain locked after hours, during weekends and on holidays if staff is away from site. Site security will be required at all times;	✓✓					
	On completion of the development phase all temporary fences are to be removed;	✓✓					
	The contractor must ensure that all fence uprights are appropriately removed, ensuring that no uprights are cut at ground level but rather removed completely.	✓✓					
	All abstraction points or bore holes must be registered with the DWS and suitable water meters installed to ensure that the abstracted volumes are measured on a daily basis;	✓✓					GA issued for boreholes which have meters

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	The Contractor must ensure the following: a. The vehicle abstracting water from a river does not enter or cross it and does not operate from within the river; b. No damage occurs to the river bed or banks and that the abstraction of water does not entail stream diversion activities; and c. All reasonable measures to limit pollution or sedimentation of the downstream watercourse are implemented.	✓✓					
	Ensure water conservation is being practiced by: a. Minimising water use during cleaning of equipment; b. Undertaking regular audits of water systems; and c. Including a discussion on water usage and conservation during environmental awareness training. d. The use of grey water is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Runoff from the cement/ concrete batching areas must be strictly controlled, and contaminated water must be collected, stored and either treated or disposed of off-site, at a location approved by the project manager;	✓✓					
	All spillage of oil onto concrete surfaces must be controlled by the use of an approved absorbent material and the used absorbent material disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Natural storm water runoff not contaminated during the development and clean water can be discharged directly to watercourses and water bodies, subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO;	✓✓					
	Water that has been contaminated with suspended solids, such as soils and silt, may be released into watercourses or water bodies only once all suspended solids have been removed from the water by settling out these solids in settlement ponds. The release of settled water back into the environment must be subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO.	✓✓					
	All measures regarding waste management must be undertaken using an integrated waste management approach;	✓✓					
	Sufficient, covered waste collection bins (scavenger and weatherproof) must be provided;	✓✓					
	A suitably positioned and clearly demarcated waste collection site must be identified and provided;	✓✓					
	The waste collection site must be maintained in a clean and orderly manner;	✓✓					
6	Waste must be segregated into separate bins and clearly marked for each waste type for recycling and safe disposal;	✓✓					
	Staff must be trained in waste segregation;	✓✓					
	Bins must be emptied regularly;	✓✓					
	General waste produced onsite must be disposed of at registered waste disposal sites/ recycling company;	✓✓					
	Hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site;	✓✓					
	Certificates of safe disposal for general, hazardous and recycled waste must be maintained.	✓✓					
	All watercourses must be protected from direct or indirect spills of pollutants such as solid waste, sewage, cement, oils, fuels, chemicals, aggregate tailings, wash and contaminated water or organic material resulting from the Contractor's activities;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, prompt action must be taken to clear the polluted or affected areas;	✓✓					
	Where possible, no development equipment must traverse any seasonal or permanent wetland	✓✓					
	No return flow into the estuaries must be allowed and no disturbance of the Estuarine functional Zone should occur;				-		NA, no estuaries
	Development of permanent watercourse or estuary crossing must only be undertaken where no alternative access to tower position is available;	✓✓					
	There must not be any impact on the long term morphological dynamics of watercourses or estuaries;	✓✓					
	Existing crossing points must be favoured over the creation of new crossings (including temporary access)	✓✓					
	When working in or near any watercourse or estuary, the following environmental controls and consideration must be taken: a) Water levels during the period of construction; No altering of the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse	✓✓					
	b) During the execution of the works, appropriate measures to prevent pollution and contamination of the riparian environment must be implemented e.g. including ensuring that construction equipment is well maintained;	✓✓					
	c) Where earthwork is being undertaken in close proximity to any watercourse, slopes must be stabilised using suitable materials, i.e. sandbags or geotextile fabric, to prevent sand and rock from entering the channel; and	✓✓					Drainage pipes and gabions have been installed to allow natural drainage and free passage for water flow
	d) Appropriate rehabilitation and re-vegetation measures for the watercourse banks must be implemented timeously. In this regard, the banks should be appropriately and incrementally stabilised as soon as development allows.	✓✓					
	Indigenous vegetation which does not interfere with the development must be left undisturbed;	✓✓					
	Protected or endangered species may occur on or near the development site. Special care should be taken not to damage such species;	✓✓					

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	Search, rescue and replanting of all protected and endangered species likely to be damaged during project development must be identified by the relevant specialist and completed prior to any development or clearing;	✓✓					
	Permits for removal must be obtained from the relevant CA prior to the cutting or clearing of the affected species, and they must be filed;	✓✓					
	The Environmental Audit Report must confirm that all identified species have been rescued and replanted and that the location of replanting is compliant with conditions of approvals;	✓✓					
	Trees felled due to construction must be documented and form part of the Environmental Audit Report;	✓✓					
	Rivers and watercourses must be kept clear of felled trees, vegetation cuttings and debris;	✓✓					
	Only a registered pest control operator may apply herbicides on a commercial basis and commercial application must be carried out under the supervision of a registered pest control operator, supervision of a registered pest control operator or is appropriately trained;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A daily register must be kept of all relevant details of herbicide usage;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	No herbicides must be used in estuaries;				-		NA, no estuaries
	All protected species and sensitive vegetation not removed must be clearly marked and such areas fenced off in accordance to Section 5.3: Access restricted areas. Alien invasive vegetation must be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste management facility.	✓✓					
	No interference with livestock must occur without the landowner's written consent and with the landowner or a person representing the landowner being present;	✓✓					
	The breeding sites of raptors and other wild birds species must be taken into consideration during the planning of the development programme;	✓✓					
	Breeding sites must be kept intact and disturbance to breeding birds must be avoided. Special care must be taken where nestlings or fledglings are present;	✓✓					
	Special recommendations of the avian specialist must be adhered to at all times to prevent unnecessary disturbance of birds;	✓✓					
	No poaching must be tolerated under any circumstances. All animal dens in close proximity to the works areas must be marked as Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	No deliberate or intentional killing of fauna is allowed;	✓✓					
6	In areas where snakes are abundant, snake deterrents to be deployed on the pylons to prevent snakes climbing up, being electrocuted and causing power outages; and				-		NA at this stage
	No Threatened or Protected species (ToPs) and/or protected fauna as listed according NEMBA (Act No. 10 of 2004) and relevant provincial ordinances may be removed and/or relocated without appropriate authorisations/permits.	✓✓					
	Identify, demarcate and prevent impact to all known sensitive heritage features on site in accordance with the No-Go procedure in Section 5.3: Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	Carry out general monitoring of excavations for potential fossils, artefacts and material of heritage importance;	✓✓					
	All work must cease immediately, if any human remains and/or other archaeological, palaeontological and historical material are uncovered. Such material, if exposed, must be reported to the nearest museum, archaeologist/ palaeontologist (or the South African Police Services), so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time must be allowed to remove/collect such material before development recommences.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological or archaeological resources discovered at this stage
	Safety of the public Identify fire hazards, demarcate and restrict public access to these areas as well as notify the local authority of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately fenced or demarcated; Adequate protective measures must be implemented to prevent unauthorised access to and climbing of partly constructed towers and protective scaffolding; Ensure structures vulnerable to high winds are secured; Maintain an incidents and complaints register in which all incidents or complaints involving the public are logged.	✓✓					
	Mobile chemical toilets are installed onsite if no other ablution facilities are available;	✓✓					
	The use of ablution facilities and or mobile toilets must be used at all times and no indiscriminate use of the veld for the purposes of ablutions must be permitted under any circumstances;	✓✓					
	Where mobile chemical toilets are required, the following must be ensured: a) Toilets are located no closer than 100 m to any watercourse or water body;	✓✓					
	b) Toilets are secured to the ground to prevent them from toppling due to wind or any other cause;	✓✓					

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	c) No spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and the contents are managed in accordance with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	d) Toilets have an external closing mechanism and are closed and secured from the outside when not in use to prevent toilet paper from being blown out;	✓✓					
	e) Toilets are emptied before long weekends and workers holidays, and must be locked after working hours;	✓✓					
	f) Toilets are serviced regularly and the ECO must inspect toilets to ensure compliance to health standards;	✓✓					
	A copy of the waste disposal certificates must be maintained.	✓✓					
	Undertake environmentally-friendly pest control in the camp area;	✓✓					
	Ensure that the workforce is sensitised to the effects of sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV AIDS;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that information posters on AIDS are displayed in the Contractor Camp area;	✓✓					
	Information and education relating to sexually transmitted diseases to be made available to both construction workers and local community, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Free condoms must be made available to all staff on site at central points;	✓✓					
	Medical support must be made available;	✓✓					
	Provide access to Voluntary HIV Testing and Counselling Services.	✓✓					
	Compile an Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) prior to the commencement of the proposed project;	✓✓					
	The Emergency Plan must deal with accidents, potential spillages and fires in line with relevant legislation;	✓✓					
	All staff must be made aware of emergency procedures as part of environmental awareness training;	✓✓					
	The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	In the event of emergency necessary mitigation measures to contain the spill or leak must be implemented (see Hazardous Substances section 5.17).	✓✓					
6	The use and storage of hazardous substances to be minimised and non-hazardous and non-toxic alternatives substituted where possible;	✓✓					
	All hazardous substances must be stored in suitable containers as defined in the Method Statement;	✓✓					
	Containers must be clearly marked to indicate contents, quantities and safety requirements;	✓✓					
	All storage areas must be bunded. The bunded area must be of sufficient capacity to contain a spill / leak from the stored containers;	✓✓					
	Bunded areas to be suitably lined with a SABS approved liner;	✓✓					
	An Alphabetical Hazardous Chemical Substance (HCS) control sheet must be drawn up and kept up to date on a continuous basis;	✓✓					
	All hazardous chemicals that will be used on site must have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);	✓✓					
	All employees working with HCS must be trained in the safe use of the substance and according to the safety data sheet;	✓✓					
	Employees handling hazardous substances / materials must be aware of the potential impacts and follow appropriate safety measures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be made available;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that diesel and other liquid fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid is stored in appropriate storage tanks or in bowsers;	✓✓					
	The tanks/ bowsers must be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete) with a permanent bund. The impermeable lining must extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund must be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers (110% statutory requirement plus an allowance for rainfall);	✓✓					
	The floor of the bund must be sloped, draining to an oil separator;	✓✓					
	Provision must be made for refuelling at the storage area by protecting the soil with an impermeable groundcover. Where dispensing equipment is used, a drip tray must be used to ensure small spills are contained;	✓✓					
	All empty externally dirty drums must be stored on a drip tray or within a bunded area;	✓✓					
	No unauthorised access into the hazardous substances storage areas must be permitted;	✓✓					
	No smoking must be allowed within the vicinity of the hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Adequate fire-fighting equipment must be made available at all hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Where refuelling away from the dedicated refuelling station is required, a mobile refuelling unit must be used. Appropriate ground protection such as drip trays must be used;	✓✓					
	An appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity/s involving the use of hazardous substance must be available at all times;	✓✓					
	The responsible operator must have the required training to make use of the spill kit in emergency situations;	✓✓					

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	An appropriate number of spill kits must be available and must be located in all areas where activities are being undertaken;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, contaminated soil must be collected in containers and stored in a central location and disposed of according to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008. Refer to Section 5.7 for procedures concerning storm and waste water management and 5.8 for solid and hazardous waste management.	✓✓					
	Where possible and practical all maintenance of vehicles and equipment must take place in the workshop area;	✓✓					
	During servicing of vehicles or equipment, especially where emergency repairs are effected outside the workshop area, a suitable drip tray must be used to prevent spills onto the soil. The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or be removed from site to facilitate repair;	✓✓					
	Workshop areas must be monitored for oil and fuel spills;	✓✓					
	Appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity taking place must be available;	✓✓					
	The workshop area must have a bunded concrete slab that is sloped to facilitate runoff into a collection sump or suitable oil / water separator where maintenance work on vehicles and equipment can be performed;	✓✓					
	Water drainage from the workshop must be contained and managed in accordance Section 5.7: Storm and waste water management.	✓✓					
	Concrete mixing must be carried out on an impermeable surface;	✓✓					
	Batching plants areas must be fitted with a containment facility for the collection of cement laden water.	✓✓					
	Dirty water from the batching plant must be contained to prevent soil and groundwater contamination	✓✓					
	Bagged cement must be stored in an appropriate facility and at least 10 m away from any water courses, gullies and drains;	✓✓					
	A washout facility must be provided for washing of concrete associated equipment. Water used for washing must be restricted;	✓✓					
	Hardened concrete from the washout facility or concrete mixer can either be reused or disposed of at an appropriate licenced disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Empty cement bags must be secured with adequate binding material if these will be temporarily stored on site;	✓✓					
	Sand and aggregates containing cement must be kept damp to prevent the generation of dust (Refer to Section 5.20: Dust emissions)	✓✓					
6	Any excess sand, stone and cement must be removed or reused from site on completion of construction period and disposed at a registered disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Temporary fencing must be erected around batching plants in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation;	✓✓					
	Take all reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust as a result of project development activities to the satisfaction of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be avoided until such time as soil stripping is required and similarly exposed surfaces must be re- vegetated or stabilised as soon as is practically possible;	✓✓					
	Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials must be avoided under high wind conditions or when a visible dust plume is present;	✓✓					
	During high wind conditions, the ECO must evaluate the situation and make recommendations as to whether dust-damping measures are adequate, or whether working will cease altogether until the wind speed drops to an acceptable level;	✓✓					
	Where possible, soil stockpiles must be located in sheltered areas where they are not exposed to the erosive effects of the wind;	✓✓					
	Where erosion of stockpiles becomes a problem, erosion control measures must be implemented at the discretion of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Vehicle speeds must not exceed 40 km/h along dust roads or 20 km/h when traversing unconsolidated and non-vegetated areas;	✓✓					
	Straw stabilisation must be applied at a rate of one bale/10m^2 and harrowed into the top 100 mm of top material, for all completed earthworks;				-		This condition to be confirmed with technical specifications for earthworks and may be NA
	For significant areas of excavation or exposed ground, dust suppression measures must be used to minimise the spread of dust.	✓✓					
	Any blasting activity must be conducted by a suitably licensed blasting contractor; and	✓✓					
	Notification of surrounding landowners, emergency services site personnel of blasting activity 24 hours prior to such activity taking place on Site.	✓✓					
	The Contractor must keep noise level within acceptable limits, Restrict the use of sound amplification equipment for communication and emergency only.	✓✓					
6.22	**Noise** All vehicles and machinery must be fitted with appropriate silencing technology and must be properly maintained; Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise must be recorded and communicated. Where possible or applicable, provide transport to and from the site on a daily basis for construction workers; Develop a Code of Conduct for the construction phase.	✓✓					

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6.23	**Fire Prevention** Designate smoking areas where the fire hazard could be regarded as insignificant;	✓✓					
	Firefighting equipment must be available on all vehicles located on site;	✓✓					
	The local Fire Protection Agency (FPA) must be informed of construction activities;	✓✓					
	Contact numbers for the FPA and emergency services must be communicated in environmental awareness training and displayed at a central location on site;	✓✓					
	Two way swop of contact details between ECO and FPA.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time site based ESCO
6.24	**Stockpiling and stockpile areas** All material that is excavated during the project development phase (either during piling (if required) or earthworks) must be stored appropriately on site in order to minimise impacts to watercourses, watercourses and water bodies;	✓✓					
	All stockpiled material must be maintained and kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by undertaking regular weeding and control methods;	✓✓					
	Topsoil stockpiles must not exceed 2 m in height;	✓✓					
	During periods of strong winds and heavy rain, the stockpiles must be covered with appropriate material (e.g. cloth, tarpaulin etc.);	✓✓					
	Where possible, sandbags (or similar) must be placed at the bases of the stockpiled material in order to prevent erosion of the material.	✓✓					
6.25	**Civil Works** Where terracing is required, topsoil must be collected and retained for the purpose of re-use later to rehabilitate disturbed areas not covered by yard stone;	✓✓					
	Areas to be rehabilitated include terrace embankments and areas outside the high voltage yards;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where required, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	These areas can be stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas must be managed in accordance with Section 5.35: Landscaping and rehabilitation;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	All excess spoil generated during terracing activities must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a recognised landfill site; and	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
6.26	**Excavation of foundation, cable trenching and drainage systems** All excess spoil generated during foundation excavation must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a licensed landfill site, if not used for backfilling purposes;	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Management of equipment for excavation purposes must be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; and	✓✓					
	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
6.27	**Installation of foundations, cable trenching and drainage systems** Batching of cement to be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.19: Batching plants; and Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.28	**Installation of equipment** Management of dust must be conducted in accordance with Section 5. 20: Dust emissions; Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
5.2	**Steelwork Assembly and Erection** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
6.29	**Cabling and Stringing** Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					

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	Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and	✓✓					
6.30	**Testing and Commissioning** Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.31	**Socio-economic** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts	✓✓					
	Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste (off cuts etc.) shall be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 6.8: Solid waste and hazardous Management;	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement communication strategies to facilitate public participation;	✓✓					
	Develop and implement a collaborative and constructive approach to conflict resolution as part of the external stakeholder engagement process;	✓✓					
	Sustain continuous communication and liaison with neighbouring owners and residents	✓✓					
	Create work and training opportunities for local stakeholders; and	✓✓					
	Where feasible, no workers, with the exception of security personnel, must be permitted to stay over-night on the site. This would reduce the risk to local farmers.				-		NA, no workers stay overnight on site
6.32	**Temporary closure of site** Bunds must be emptied (where applicable) and need to be undertaken in accordance with the impact management actions included in sections 5.17: Hazardous substances and 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Hazardous storage areas must be well ventilated;	✓✓					
	Fire extinguishers must be serviced and accessible. Service records to be filed and audited at last service;	✓✓					
	Emergency and contact details displayed must be displayed;	✓✓					
	Security personnel must be briefed and have the facilities to contact or be contacted by relevant management and emergency personnel;	✓✓					
	Night hazards such as reflectors, lighting, traffic signage etc. must have been checked;	✓✓					
	Fire hazards identified and the local authority must have been notified of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	Structures vulnerable to high winds must be secured;	✓✓					
	Wind and dust mitigation must be implemented;	✓✓					
	Cement and materials stores must have been secured;	✓✓					
	Toilets must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Refuse bins must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Drip trays must have been emptied and secured.	✓✓					
6.33	**Dismantling of old equipment** All old equipment removed during the project must be stored in such a way as to prevent pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	Oil containing equipment must be stored to prevent leaking or be stored on drip trays;	✓✓					
	All scrap steel must be stacked neatly and any disused and broken insulators must be stored in containers;	✓✓					
	Once material has been scrapped and the contract has been placed for removal, the disposal Contractor must ensure that any equipment containing pollution causing substances is dismantled and transported in such a way as to prevent spillage and pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must also be equipped to contain and clean up any pollution causing spills; and Disposal of unusable material must be at a licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
6.34	**Landscaping and rehabilitation** All areas disturbed by construction activities must be subject to landscaping and rehabilitation; All spoil and waste must be disposed of to a registered waste site;				-		Noted, general rehabilitation has been undertaken along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive

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							rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	All slopes must be assessed for contouring, and to contour only when the need is identified in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983				-		Noted, general rehabilitation has been undertaken along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	Berms that have been created must have a slope of 1:4 and be replanted with indigenous species and grasses that approximates the original condition;				-		
	Where new access roads have crossed cultivated farmlands, that lands must be rehabilitated by ripping which must be agreed to by the holder of the EA and the landowners;				-		
	Rehabilitation of access roads outside of farmland;				-		
	Indigenous species must be used for with species and/grasses to where it compliments or approximates the original condition;				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be used for rehabilitation (refer to Section 5.24: Stockpiling and stockpiled areas);				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread so as to facilitate seeding and minimise loss of soil due to erosion;				-		
	Before placing topsoil, all visible weeds from the placement area and from the topsoil must be removed;				-		
	Subsoil must be ripped before topsoil is placed;				-		
	The rehabilitation must be timed so that rehabilitation can take place at the optimal time for vegetation establishment;				-		
	Where impacted through construction related activity, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		
	Sloped areas stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		
	Spoil can be used for backfilling or landscaping as long as it is covered by a minimum of 150 mm of topsoil.				-		
	Where required, re-vegetation including hydro-seeding can be enhanced using a vegetation seed mixture as described below. A mixture of seed can be used provided the mixture is carefully selected to ensure the following: a) Annual and perennial plants are chosen;				-		
	b) Pioneer species are included;				-		
	c) Species chosen must be indigenous to the area with the seeds used coming from the area;				-		
	d) Root systems must have a binding effect on the soil;				-		
	e) The final product must not cause an ecological imbalance in the area.				-		
Part C - Impact Management Actions based on site specific environmental attributes							
9	**General** The Owner shall ensure an Independent Auditor undertakes a compliance audit of the project every five years and submit the findings to DFFE. The Report must comply with the provision of Appendix 7 of the NEMA.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Botanical There should be no indiscriminate driving of vehicles 'in the veld' i.e. off designated roads and access routes.	✓✓					
	Construction areas must be clearly marked and no activity should occur outside these areas apart from access.	✓✓					
	Toilet facilities must be provided during the construction phase. The veld should not be used for ablutions.	✓✓					
	Introduction of spread of alien invasive plant species must be avoided. Strict monitoring for possible invasion by alien plans species must be implemented and should remain in place for three years post-construction. Of particular note is the avoidance of spread of *Opuntia ficus-indica* (Prickly-pear – 'spiny form'). During the operational phase there must be ongoing monitoring to ensure that no alien invasive plant species are introduced to the sub-station site and that weedy species are eradicated.	✓✓					
	An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must oversee post-construction site cleaning and all construction sites must be inspected for cleanliness post-construction.	✓✓					
	Bats Artificial lighting - Consciously switch off all lights at a construction area when not required anymore, do not let it burn throughout the night. If suitable for the purpose utilize lighting temperatures (colours/wavelengths) that attract less insects.	✓✓					

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	Foraging habitat loss - Adhere to the sensitivity map. Keep to designated areas and designated roads with all construction vehicles. Damaged areas not required after construction should be rehabilitated by an experienced vegetation succession specialist.	✓✓					
	Fauna Before vegetation clearance commences, areas must be walked and slow-moving animals removed out of the impact area.	✓✓					
	Construction workers should be made aware of slow-moving and cryptic species such as tortoises.	✓✓					
	Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm by persons with the necessary training in identification and handling of snakes.	✓✓					
	All construction staff shall undergo environmental awareness training and must be informed that disruption, trapping or snaring of wildlife is not permitted.	✓✓					
	Extra care should be taken on high fire danger index or rating days (orange or red days, see http://www.forestry.co.za/fire-danger-index/), where wildfire could start easily and spread rapidly, causing a high mortality in fauna species. High risk hot work should be carefully controlled and firefighting provisions must be on hand to quickly attend to and extinguish fires on these days.	✓✓					
	The presence of the switching station should not result in a disruption of the natural fire frequency, which could otherwise result in an accumulation of senescent vegetation and fuel so that when a fire does eventually occur it is faster moving and more intense than an natural fire, and can result in an increased mortality of fauna and retard vegetation recovery, cause the soil to turn hydrophobic and result in an increased risk of significant soil erosion. Thus the WEF owner must have agreements in place with local fire protection association, land owners and fire services to manage a wildfire, i.e. the setting of back burns from the ridgeline to counter wildfire conflagration of ridge top. Thus managing habitat vitality and biodiversity.	✓✓					
9	**Agriculture/soils** Minimise the footprint of disturbance.	✓✓					
	Implement an effective stormwater control system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. Include periodical site inspection in environmental performance reporting that inspects the effectiveness of the run-off control system and specifically records occurrence or not of any erosion on site or downstream.	✓✓					
	Prohibit vehicular passage off designated roads and construction areas and use dust control measures during construction. Include periodic site inspections in environmental performance reporting that specifically records occurrence, or not, of off-road vehicle tracks in specific areas.	✓✓					
	If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them.	✓✓					
	Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces). During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. Erosion must be controlled where necessary on rehabilitated areas.	✓✓					Noted, general rehabilitation has been undertaken along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	Establish an effective record-keeping system for each area where soil is disturbed for constructional purposes. These records should be included in environmental performance reports, and should include all of the below: Record the GPS coordinates of each area.	✓✓					
	Record the date of topsoil stripping.	✓✓					
	Record the GPS coordinates of where the topsoil is stockpiled.	✓✓					
	Record the date of cessation of construction (or operation) activities at the particular site.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on cessation of constructional activities.	✓✓					
	Record date and depth of re-spreading of topsoil.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on completion of rehabilitation and on an annual basis thereafter to show vegetation establishment and evaluate progress of restoration over time.						

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	Palaeontology Remove any fossils found and send to a museum for curation – implement the chance find procedure. During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil material by the responsible ECO. Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible Environmental Control Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e. the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy).				-		Noted, no new palaeontological sites or fossils have been discovered at this stage
	Freshwater Contaminated runoff from the construction activities on site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction should preferably be undertaken in the low rainfall months when stormwater runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features or minimised during high rainfall events.	✓✓					
	After the construction phase, impacted areas within the freshwater features that have been disturbed should be rehabilitated, and re-vegetated with suitable vegetation.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels, these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. Should the site be decommissioned, these structures should be removed from the channels and the disturbed areas rehabilitated.	✓✓					
	Any increase in stormwater runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed within the drainage lines.	✓✓					
	Stormwater management for the site should be such that there are no direct discharges of stormwater arising from constructed areas into any of the freshwater features.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas should be monitored and managed in terms of the growth of invasive alien plants in/on river beds/banks.	✓✓					
Conditions common to the OHPL EMPrs							
	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation.	✓✓					
	Only use existing access routes to reached infrastructure, proper identification of new AIPs introductions	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas	✓✓					
	Restrict vegetation clearing to the minimum footprint area to decrease the impact on habitat integrity and diversity		✓				Three (3) deviated sections of the OHPL beyond the 100m corridor were identified for several towers; namely SW164A, SW165, SW154A, SW154B, CR13, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R. In terms of the status of rehabilitation this month, the contractor has appointed a sub-contractor to undertake re-seeding of the disturbed ground surfaces around the four deviated **SW** towers to ensure the original natural vegetation cover is reinstated as closely as possible to the surrounding vegetation. Re-seeding may also be necessary for the deviated **CR** towers which are still in the process of being relocated if passive rehabilitation, i.e. natural regrowth of indigenous vegetation, is not successful. The ECO commends the actions taken thus far to address the issue and the timeframe in terms of when the finding can be closed out and rated as **C** can be addressed when sufficient rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage has been completed. Monitoring of rehabilitation of any resultant

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							environmental damage will continue and once complete, the finding can be fully closed out.
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15 m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora	✓✓					
	Access roads should be kept to existing roads, as far as possible, so as to reduce fragmentation of natural habitat outside of the authorised footprint.	✓✓					
	Upon completion of construction activities, it must be ensured that no bare areas remain, and that indigenous species be used to revegetate the disturbed area.	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas.	✓✓					
	Removal of AIP species should preferably commence during the planning phase and continue throughout the construction and operational phases thereby ensuring that no AIP propagules are spread with construction rubble, or soils contaminated with AIP seeds during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Construction and/or alterations within this habitat unit is highly advised against, not only is wetlands protected under certain legislative documents they are of ecologically important ESA.	✓✓					
	Implement erosion control measures where necessary to ensure that further habitat loss does not occur.	✓✓					
	All soils compacted because of maintenance activities should be ripped and reprofiled to natural levels and revegetated with indigenous vegetation. Establishment of reintroduced vegetation within such disturbed areas must be monitored as part of maintenance activities to ensure no cumulative loss of floral habitat.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched and marked for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	A rescue and relocation plan must be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all floral SCC that will potentially be impacted by the proposed development. A Floral SCC Management Plan must also be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all SCC that will not be impacted directly but that could be impacted by edge effect impacts from operational and maintenance phase activities. The SCC Management Plan can be incorporated into the Rehabilitation Plan and must focus on the protection of specific RDL, and NT species that form part of the Study Area.	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be restricted to what is absolutely necessary and should remain within the approved development footprint.	✓✓					
	Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the construction activities. Additional road construction should be limited to what is absolutely necessary, and the footprint thereof kept to a minimal.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC species.	✓✓					
	Regular monitoring of SCC present and observation regarding their extent and abundance.	✓✓					
	Proper management plans to (if possible) relocated or avoid disturbing SCC species, especially those which are sensitive to disturbance.	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities.	✓✓					
Terrestrial Ecology - Fauna	Footprint areas (Pylons and servitude road) are to remain as small as possible with only those are necessary being cleared. Only tall trees located under the powerline are to be cut back, but not totally removed. As much herbaceous and shrubland vegetation as possible must remain under the powerlines. Small reptile and arachnid species should they not self-relocate must be carefully moved to habitat outside of the disturbance footprint.	✓✓					
	Existing roads must be used and as far as possible no new roads constructed.	✓✓					
	Avoid placement of pylons and service roads within this habitat unit and the associated zones of regulation. Do not clear any riparian vegetation within the powerline servitude. Where absolutely necessary only trim tall trees, do not cut them down.	✓✓					
	Manage edge effects and Alien Plant proliferation. Manage erosion and footprint creep.	✓✓					
	Vehicles to use designated roads as far as possible. Minimise vegetation clearance to only what is needed. No collection or destruction of faunal species and SCC is to occur. SCC to be relocated outside of disturbance footprint if they do not relocate themselves (Professional help may be required for such).	✓✓					

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	Manage alien plant proliferation in disturbed areas and footprints. No catching / hunting of faunal species during operational activities. Manage erosion to ensure further habitat degradation does not occur. Do not clear vegetation unnecessarily under the powerline servitude.	✓✓					
	No collection or trapping of faunal SCC. Manage edge effects, habitat degradation and alien plant proliferation.	✓✓					
Aquatic ecology	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses;	✓✓					
	Due to the accessibility of the sites, no unnecessary crossing of the watercourses may be permitted and it is strongly recommended that the existing farm and access roads be utilised	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	It is strongly recommended that all support structures associated with the proposed powerline infrastructure be located outside the delineated extent of the identified watercourses and their 32m NEMA ZoR.	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	Maintenance vehicles must make use of dedicated access roads and no indiscriminate movement in the watercourses may be permitted	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate movement of construction equipment in the watercourses and buffer zones surrounding the watercourses may be permitted. Use must be made of the existing roads during the decommissioning phase	✓✓					
	All surface infrastructure (including throughflow structures) must be decommissioned. All materials must be removed from the watercourses (where applicable) and may temporarily be stored/ stockpiled outside of the delineated extent of the watercourses, where after it must be removed from site and disposed of at a registered disposal facility	✓✓					
Avifauna	All construction activities should be strictly managed according to generally accepted environmental best practice standards, so as to avoid any unnecessary impact on the receiving environment.	✓✓					
	All temporary disturbed areas should be rehabilitated according to the site's rehabilitation plan, following construction.				-		Noted, general rehabilitation has been undertaken along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	The overhead cables (specifically the earth wires) should be fitted with an approved anti bird collision line marking device to make cables more visible to birds in flight and reduce the likelihood of collisions. This should be done according to the Eskom Distribution standards in terms of device spacing and other factors. Literature around the world points towards a 50-60% reduction in bird collision risk if the line is marked (Jenkins, Smallie & Diamond, 2010; Shaw et al, 2021). The line marking device should be a dynamic (moving – bird flapper type) device.	✓✓					Bird flight diverters were delivered to site at the end of April 2025 and fitment to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the SW OHPL commenced promptly at the end of April. The ECO recommends that fitment of the devices continues, as and when required, on completed sections of the CR OHPL (when strung) as well diverters being re-fitted to the damaged OPGW on the SW OHPL section. Prompt fitment will minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline infrastructure resulting in higher mortality rates
	The new power line should be patrolled during operation by Eskom annually to measure any impacts on birds (through detecting collision fatalities) and to monitor the durability of the line marking devices.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Where multiple devices on a span have failed (broken off or become stuck and non-dynamic due to wind) they should be replaced immediately.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Any recorded bird fatality data should be submitted to the Eskom –EWT Strategic Partnership where it will be curated and publicly accessible.				-		No bird fatalities recorded or reported to ECO at this stage
	The pylon structure to be used provides sufficient clearance between phase and phase and phase and earth to mitigate against the risk of bird electrocution.	✓✓					
	It is recommended as a precautionary measure that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to further provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware.				-		The ECO has previously communicated the requirement of fitment of bird perches to pylon tops. Although this activity has been noted as not yet applicable in previous reports, it may be appropriate to

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
							confirm with the specialist and Eskom if bird perches are applicable to this OHPL
	It is also essential that if any of the pylon structures are changed, we are given opportunity to assess the electrocution risk of the new structure and design mitigation.				-		There have been no new structure and design pylon structures at this stage
Heritage	An archaeologist/ heritage practitioner should conduct a walkthrough of a section of the proposed new servitude for the transmission line after vegetation clearing from: the Remaining Extent of the Farm Brakhill No. 139 (GPS reading: 33.31.328 ; S 25.23.426 E) to the Grassridge substation.	✓✓					
	All construction activities must be monitored or alternatively a person must be specially trained, for example the ECO, to conduct the monitoring. This must include the clearing of vegetation, levelling, excavations for other underground/ buried infrastructure and all above ground construction activities.	✓✓					
	Construction managers/foremen should also be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.	✓✓					
	If any human remains (or any other concentrations of archaeological heritage material) are exposed during construction, all work must cease in the immediate area of the finds and must be reported immediately to the archaeologist at the Albany Museum in Makhanda (Tel.: 046 622 2312) or to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (Tel.: 043 7450 888). Sufficient time should be allowed to investigate and to remove/collect such material. Recommendations will follow from the investigation and may include: - Consultation with the local communities regarding the conditions for the possible removal, storage and reburial (in the case of human remains) of heritage material.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If the local communities agree to the removal of human remains and heritage, an archaeologist must apply for permits from the Eastern Cape Province Heritage Resources Authority to collect and/or excavate sites/materials from archaeological sites impacted by the development.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Consultation with the Albany Museum (repository for archaeological material in the Eastern Cape) regarding permit(s) to remove the heritage material, the storing, curating and costs involved.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A Phase 2 Mitigation process to systematically excavate and to remove the archaeological deposits before construction of the development continues.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Monitor construction activities and implement chance fossil find procedure.	✓✓					Noted, Chance fossil find procedure available on site

Summary calculation					
349	1	0	55	0	**405** (total no. of conditions)
349	1	0	55	0	**350** (audited) **55** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(349x2)+(1x1)+(0x0)] / (350x2) x100
EMPr Compliance					**99.7%**

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ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf Wind Energy Facility and Main Access Road, Eastern Cape Province

November 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

November 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisations and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

03 December 2025

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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Observations and recommendations are the result of practices and conditions observed and information made available to us in various forms at the time of our site visits. They do not purport to refer to or guarantee compliance with local or government regulations which may be applicable to such practices and conditions. This report should not be considered a definitive listing of all existing risks nor an absolute solution to all indicated risks, or hazards present from time to time in the Client Organisation. The report should always be considered in its entirety; individual sentences, paragraphs or sections of the report should not be used in isolation.

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf Wind Energy Facility and Main Access Road
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	00
DATE	03/12/2025

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	03/12/2025	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	TBC	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	03 December 2025	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	03 December 2025	Electronic
Tarryn Frankland	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	03 December 2025	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	03 December 2025	Electronic
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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
CR	Critically Endangered
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EN	Endangered
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**) and the associated WEF Access Road (hereafter referred to as the "**project**"), which is located in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa an approximate distance of 44km from the town of Jansenville travelling in a southerly and south-easterly direction along the R75 tar road.

In relation to the construction phase the combined project footprint includes material laydown areas, a construction site camp and a temporary concrete batch plant area, the latter having been demobilised in August 2024. Upon completion of construction, the operational project component will comprise a WEF consisting of 17 wind turbines, overhead and underground powerline cabling, a 33/132kV substation, an operational and maintenance building and an internal main access road. During the operational phase, the WEF will connect to new overhead powerlines ("**OHPLs**") which are currently under construction under separate Environmental Authorisations ("**EAs**"). Prior to the commencement of the operational phase, it is planned that the current OHPL EA holder will transfer the OHPL EAs over to Eskom.

The ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the EAs are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs**").

This report provides an indication of the overall environmental compliance and performance of the project including insight relating to environmental challenges, opportunities and potential environmental risks obtained through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) Environmental Authorisations
    i. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 (Wolf WEF and Substation)
    ii. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516 (Wolf Main Access Road)
b) Environmental Management Programmes
c) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework
d) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the project

Project name	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPr (Compiled by, date)	Date
Wolf Wind Farm near Wolwefontein, Eastern Cape	~~14/12/16/3/3/2/599~~ ~~14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM1~~ ~~14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM3~~ 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM4 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1	~~14 Sep 2015~~ ~~17 Nov 2015~~ ~~1 Sep 2017~~ 26 Nov 2018 22 Sep 2020 02 Feb 2022 25 May 2022	Zutari, 2022	25 Mar 2022
Main Access Road for the Wolf Wind Farm	14/12/16/3/3/1/2516	24 Aug 2022	Savannah, 2022	May 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake daily inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) *Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and*
b) *Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.*

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in October 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken on 17th November 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~18 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
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Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional body registrations	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("**SACNASP**") Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa ("**EAPASA**")
Affiliations / Memberships	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa ("**IAIAsa**") Southern African Society of Aquatic Scientists ("**SASAqS**") Zoological Society of Southern Africa ("**ZSSA**")
Qualifications	MSc, BSc Hons, BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

The ESCO continues to provide weekly updates of the progress of activities on site. Construction work activities underway during November 2025 included the following:

- Construction of the Operation and Maintenance ("**O&M**") warehouse and office building
- Pre-commissioning and Preservation

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed

to be in good order in November 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas are provided at the contractor's main site offices/laydown area for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to licensed waste facilities. There are dedicated waste storage areas including wheelie bins and general waste skips available at the Mayogi laydown area. A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. [1]12m³ general waste was disposed of in November 2025 with no recycled waste this month.

4.2 Hazardous waste

A 6m³ hazardous waste skip is located at the Mayogi laydown area which is serviced by a waste service provider, Oricol. [2]6m³ hazardous waste was disposed of in November 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

Mobile chemical ablution facilities are available at working areas the site. One service provider, Liyavuyisa Logistics, is servicing and disposing Concor's ablutions at the Jansenville Wastewater Treatment Plant ("**WTP**") twice a week. The Vestas site mobile ablution facilities are serviced by Bay Projects and disposed of at Fishwater Flats disposal facility. Ablution facilities at the RedRocket site office block are connected to a conservancy tank which is emptied and disposed of at the Jansenville WTP, as and when required. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in November 2025 amounted to [3]14 470L. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during the monthly audits as part of documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the entrance to the WEF to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits are available at each site where work activities are underway. An arrestor bed has been constructed at the start of the main access road to the WEF turbines as another protective measure which has the intended function of slowing down and/or halting a runaway vehicle that may fail mechanically and come down the steep gradient of the WEF access road. Various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or

[1, 2, 3] Total combined monthly amount / volume for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

prevent impacts from occurring such as access controlled / closed gates, oil spill kits and barricading were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspections.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR. The installation of bird sensors on the turbines was undertaken in May 2025 aimed at reducing bird collisions and bird mortality. The sensors will function to monitor birds flying towards the operational turbines and if necessary, switch off the rotating blades until the birds have flown past (See **Photo 3a**).

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no: 27/2/2/L570/1/1 is available for the WEF for the abstraction of groundwater from an existing borehole (GA JA02400) located at the main site office (location 33°28'04.73"S, 24°99'36.75"E). Abstraction from the existing borehole for November 2025 amounted to 40m³. No (0m^3) groundwater from the borehole at the RedRocket site office (previously the Concor site office) was abstracted this month. Temporary water storage facilities are available at the site office and at the WEF construction site which is primarily the substation O&M building under construction. Records of all water use activities are noted in a centralised water use register. The concrete batch plant was demobilised from mid-2024 and water abstraction is no longer required for this particular activity.

6.3 Soil Management

Dust suppression is implemented on the road and around the working areas when required during high wind conditions (See **Photo 9a**). Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is also comprised largely of rocks and boulders, is separately stockpiled (See **Photo 8a** & **10a**) and as and where required, has and is being shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas. The original topsoil and rock material which was previously stripped and stockpiled at the WEF during earthworks activities has been re-distributed over several previously disturbed footprint areas as part of the rehabilitation process (See **Photo 1a**, **4a** & **5a**). Soil levelling and landscaping of the temporary and vacated Vestas laydown area was undertaken in September 2025 (See **Photo 1c**) with present conditions shown in **Photo 2c**. Grass growth on a number of road verges and hardstand edges due to grass seeding by hand has had some success in areas with fair to good natural vegetation re-growth observed in several areas under rehabilitation. Erosion prevention and stormwater measures have been

put in place and should continue to be maintained to minimise potential erosion and loss of soil due to heavy rainfall and strong winds.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 WEF, Substation and Main Access Road

All 17 turbines were erected/assembled in April 2025 (See **Photo 1a**) with pre-commissioning and testing activities currently underway (See **Photo 2a**). Civil and electrical works are essentially complete at the Kleinpoort (Lupo) WEF substation. Observations of activities underway at the O&M building included earthworks excavations and preparations for the vehicle parking area (**Photo 9a**) and electrical and plumbing installations (**Photo 11a** to **Photo 14a**). The re-placement of rock, subsoil and topsoil onto the sloped edges of the WTG hardstands and batters, including the access road verges, first commenced around July 2024 and was progressively undertaken during the remainder of 2024 with landscaping, soil re-levelling and re-shaping during the first quarter of 2025. No major signs of damage or erosion observed during the November 2025 monthly site visit (See **Photo 4a** & **Photo 5a**). The gravel section of the main access road also remains in good condition with no major signs of damage or erosion (See **Photo 1b** & **Photo 2b**).

In terms of the paved road section natural succulent vegetation is also returning to some of the previously disturbed areas such as on and above the fill slope (**Photo 3b**). In terms of the cut-slope there is generally little to sparse vegetation re-establishment with both limited/minimal vegetation re-growth (See **Photo 4b**) primarily due to the largely mineral nature of the original, underlying geology of the ridge and the limited quantity and depth of topsoil and organic matter. Vegetation re-growth around the stormwater culverts remains relatively sparse however erosion was not observed to be a significant problem. It will take more time for extensive vegetation cover to become established. Monitoring of erosion, rock-falls and/or rock-slides should continue to ensure the slopes are stable from a geotechnical perspective. If deemed to be technically, financially and environmentally feasible, there are a number of potential engineered solutions which may be considered to further stabilise the road verges and the cut- and fill-slopes.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates are being implemented with gates opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit to the WEF farm properties. Barricading is being maintained and should continue to be maintained around any and all open excavations to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and subsequent landowner conflict and damage claims. Daily inspections and weekly progress reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

Existing farm buildings and yard areas are being utilised by the EA holder and principal contractor (Concor) for office and laydown facilities. This includes the offices and yards at Mayogi and Kleinpoort. There are permanent ablution facilities available at Kleinpoort which are connected to a conservancy tank which formed part of the original (existing) farm buildings. Earthworks rehabilitation and landscaping of the temporary office and laydown area near the intersection of the R75 and the WEF entrance road used by Vestas was undertaken in September 2025 (**Photo 1c**). In the interim Vestas has relocated to the existing farm buildings which are utilised as used as RedRocket's office facilities.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no official complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the contractor during November 2025 focussed on topics including pollution prevention in the workplace, the health consequences of energy drinks, identifying insect bites, what to do when caught in the rain, types of fires, stress in the workplace, hazards of high winds and driving in dusty conditions.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during November 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. To date no NCRs have been issued by the ECO relating to the WEF and the associated main access road.

12 REHABILITATION

Earthworks rehabilitation first commenced in July 2024 along the road verges and the sloped edges of the turbine hardstands. This included the filling and levelling of sub-soil followed by the re-placement, grading and shaping of topsoil. A rehabilitation register and rehabilitation handover documents were compiled and as rehabilitation was undertaken around the turbine positions and various disturbed areas, reports for each section were compiled and submitted for review and approval. Rehabilitation efforts have also included the re-seeding of sloped areas by hand. Natural re-growth of vegetation, aided by the previous summer rainfall months, has been more robust in a number of areas with less success observed in areas with less topsoil and/or more recent construction disturbances. An overall gradual increase in vegetation coverage over many previously disturbed ground surfaces has been observed over during the course of 2025 e.g. along some of the turbine batters and along the road verges. However there are areas where vegetation cover still remains sparse. Ongoing monitoring is recommended until project completion.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit on 17th November 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EAs and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management
    viii. Environmental awareness
    ix. Rehabilitation
    x. Record-keeping and document control

- Documentation review. This included:
    i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements
    ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings
    iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented
    iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification

- Audit Report compilation. This included:
    i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
    ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;
ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and
iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not Auditable/Audited** (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable. No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;

ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;

iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;

iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;

v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of five hundred and thirty-seven (**537**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, four hundred and sixty-seven (**467**) are **compliant,** zero (**0**) are **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) are **partially-compliant**, forty seven (**47**) were **not audited/applicable** and twenty three (**23**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 4**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

18.1 Major improvements required

None.

18.2 Minor improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **100%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs (**Table 4**).

Table 4: Overall compliance rating for the November 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EAs and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf WEF & Main Access Road, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**Wolf WEF and Substation EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	74	0	0	13	11	(100%)
2	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
3	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
4	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
5	**Wolf WEF Main Access Road EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	32	0	0	15	3	(100%)
6	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 - Zutari)	72	0	0	3	6	(100%)
7	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 - Savannah)	283	0	0	16	0	(100%)
	Overall total no. conditions	467	0	0	47	23	**537**
	Audited conditions	467	-	-	-	-	**934** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	934	0	0	-	-	**934** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[(934+0+0)] / 934} x100					**100%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	86.96%	0%	0%	8.75%	4.28%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue with the implementation of appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required.
- Continue to monitor, remove and dispose of invasive vegetation from the construction footprint(s).
- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Continue to manage dust by suppression with water-spraying, if and when required.
- Consider appointing a qualified botanist to undertake an annual audit of the development footprint and immediate surroundings in terms of section 6.2 of the WEF Access Road EMPr.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase (construction) of the WEF development, it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EAs, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns - nil

No	Observation date	Concern	*Suggested Due Date by ECO	Proposed Corrective Action	Action Status	Closure status

**The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site*

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
001	12 May 2023	Excessive dust and failure to implement dust suppression measures	Immediate (12 May 2023)	An additional water source was identified to assist with dust suppression measures. An ADT truck is located permanently on the mountain and conducts dust mitigation on the turbine sites, the access road and internal roads. The second water truck moves on the R75 to the greywater site in Jansenville	An increase in dust suppression operations and resources have been implemented however due to rains during the period effectiveness was unable to be determined	14 Jun 2023

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures
16 June 2024	Release of water	Potential soil erosion	A water meter was driven over by an excavator and caused the release of an unknown amount of water. No water entered a watercourse and the water was clean. The incident occurred due to a lack of identifying infrastructure present within the footprint	unknown	The water was stopped and meter fixed by the farmer. The cost of the repairs was handled by the contractor and paid to the farmer. The area was investigated by the EO and no erosion or contamination was caused	Awareness training and induction
17 June 2024	Animal casualty	Social	A cow was found stuck one of the MV cable trenches. The cow was lifted out of the trench, found to have a dislocated hip and was transported to the farmer's abattoir on his request	n/a	The trenches in the area were barricaded to prevent livestock from moving over the trenches	Awareness training and induction

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Observations at the Wolf WEF and Substation

Photo 1a: All seventeen turbines have been assembled however comprehensive testing, commissioning and commencement of operations will only be possible only once the OHPL can be energised between the substation and turbines. All turbines have a double red strip painted on one of the tips of the three blades as a visual aid for detection by birds

Photo 2a: Testing activities observed to be underway at turbine WEA22

Photo 3a: A bird protection system comprised of devices and software has been installed on the turbines which is designed to estimate number and size of birds and their direction of flight with automation triggering specific actions to warn the birds and/or stop the turbine blades during operations

Photo 4a: Natural vegetation is gradually re-establishing along several of the turbine hardstand edges. The ground conditions appear largely stable due to the rocky nature of the material with no major signs of erosion or alien vegetation encroachment

Photo 5a: The ground conditions around the WEA28 turbine hardstand appears largely stable due to the rocky nature of the material with no major signs of erosion or alien vegetation encroachment. Natural vegetation re-growth along the re-shaped and landscaped, sloped edges is slow in some areas owing to limited topsoil and organic matter

Photo 6a: Work observed to be underway along the MVA cable trench around the WEA24 turbine

Photo 7a: View of the Kleinpoort (Lupo) WEF substation including the O&M building, the met mast and several WTGs. Civil and electrical works are essentially complete in the substation yard

Photo 8a: Stockpiled soil outside the Kleinpoort (Lupo) WEF substation to either be used for rehabilitation and landscaping or removed from site for re-use elsewhere or disposed of as rubble

Photo 9a: Earthworks excavations and preparations for the vehicle parking area outside the O&M building. Dust suppression via water spraying is undertaken when required

Photo 10a: Stockpiled soil outside the substation originating from the vehicle parking area to be developed outside the O&M building

Photo 11a: Painting and roof installations have been done in the O&M building. Plumbing and electrical works are still underway. Waste facilities remain available with good housekeeping observed

Photo 12a: Installation of plumbing infrastructure underway at the O&M building

Photo 13a: Excavations underway outside the O&M building prior to installation of sewerage wastewater conservancy tanks

Photo 14a: Conservancy tanks delivered to site which will be installed for storage of grey and sewerage wastewater at the O&M building

Photo Series B: Observations along the WEF Access Road

Photo 1b: Section of gravel road showing good vegetation re-growth along the road verges. No erosion observed with natural succulent vegetation species observed to have re-established with good re-growth continuing to take place

Photo 2b: Section of gravel road showing good vegetation re-growth along the backfilled MVA cable trench. No erosion observed with natural vegetation species observed to have re-established with good re-growth taking place

Photo 3b: Section of the paved road showing vegetation re-growth and establishment along the verge above the fill slope

Photo 4b: Section of the paved road with limited vegetation re-growth on the cut slope owing to the steep gradient, limited soil and organic matter

Photo Series C: Observations at the former Vestas office / laydown area

Photo 1c: Former Vestas laydown area which was levelled and landscaped with soil material in September 2025
Photo above dated 22 September 2025

Photo 2c: Photo dated 17 November 2025 of the former Vestas laydown area levelled and landscaped in September 2025

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLISTS BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Feb 2022 (Split from and replaces the original EA dated 14 Sep 2015)							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The development of the 90MW Wolf Wind Energy Facility, associated facilities and substation near Wolwefontein, within the Dr Beyers Naude and Sundays River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved, at the geographic coordinates and property details cited in the table in the EA.					-	
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.	✓✓					
6	The holder of an Environmental Authorisation must apply for an amendment of the Environmental Authorisation with the Competent Authority for any alienation, transfer or change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.	✓✓					
7	This activity must commence within a period of five (5) years from the date of first issue of the Environmental authorisation issued on 14 September 2015. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken. The Environmental Authorisation will not be extended further.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (twelve) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.				-		No Longer Applicable
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;				-		No Longer Applicable
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;				-		No Longer Applicable
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and						No Longer Applicable
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.				-		No Longer Applicable
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.				-		No Longer Applicable
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	A copy of the final site layout plan must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout plan.	✓✓					
13	The site layout plan must include the following:						
13.1	Turbine positions;	✓✓					
13.2	Foundation footprint;	✓✓					
13.3	Permanent lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.4	Construction lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.5	Internal roads indicating width (construction period width and operation period width) and with numbered sections between the other site elements which they serve (to make commenting on sections possible);	✓✓					
13.6	Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;	✓✓					
13.7	The location of heritage sites;	✓✓					
13.8	Sub-station(s) and/or transformer(s) sites including their entire footprint;	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
13.9	Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads);	✓✓					
13.10	Cut and fill areas at turbine sites along roads and at sub-station/transformer sites indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill;	✓✓					
13.11	Borrow pits;	✓✓					
13.12	Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material);	✓✓					
13.13	All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;	✓✓					
13.14	Buildings including accommodation;	✓✓					
13.15	All "no-go" areas	✓✓					
13.16	A map combining the final layout plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the proposed location of turbines as described in the Final EA Amendment report (Part 2) dated 22 July 2020.	✓✓					
14	The applicant must appoint a qualified botanical and fauna specialist to ground-truth every footprint and their recommendation must inform the final layout of the wind energy facility and EMPr to be submitted to be submitted to the department for approval.				-		No Longer Applicable
15	The revised Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) submitted as part of the application for environmental authorisation is not approved and must be amended and submitted with the abovementioned layout plan to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity.					-	The then Wolf EMP dated Feb 2015 (Aurecon, 2015) which is referred to in this condition is/was not implemented but rather a revised EMPr in June 2022 by Zutari was approved
16	The EMPr amendments must include the following:						
16.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the amended EIR dated 26 June 2015 and EIR dated 11 February 2015.	✓✓					
16.2	The requirements and conditions of this authorisation.	✓✓					
16.3	A plant rescue and protection plan which allows for the maximum transplant of conservation important species from areas to be transformed. This plan must be compiled by a vegetation specialist familiar with the site in consultation with the ECO and be implemented prior to commencement of the construction phase.	✓✓					
16.4	An open space management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility.	✓✓					
16.5	A re-vegetation and rehabilitation plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility including timeframes for restoration which must indicate rehabilitation within the shortest possible time after completion of construction activities to reduce the amount of habitat converted at any one time and to speed up the recovery to natural habitats.				-		The Operation Phase is not yet applicable. Rehabilitation of the WEF hardstands with replacement of topsoil has been done and which should be monitored until completion of construction to ensure sufficient vegetation growth. Further re-seeding may be an option to consider if and where such may be necessary
16.6	An alien invasive management plan to be implemented during construction and operation of the facility. The plan must include mitigation measures to reduce the invasion of alien species and ensure that the continuous monitoring and removal of alien species is undertaken.	✓✓					Operation phase not yet applicable. The control of alien vegetation is an ongoing process
16.7	A storm water management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility. The plan must ensure compliance with applicable regulations and prevent off-site migration of contaminated storm water or increased soil erosion. The plan must include the construction of appropriate design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	✓✓					Operation phase not yet applicable. Drainage measures to dissipate stormwater run-off have been constructed along the WEF footprint and access road. Additional options may be required if any of the current stormwater measures either fail or are ineffective.
16.8	An effective monitoring system to detect any leakage or spillage of all hazardous substances during their transportation, handling, use and storage. This must include precautionary measures to limit the possibility of oil and other toxic liquids from entering the soil or storm water systems.	✓✓					
16.9	An erosion management plan for monitoring and rehabilitating erosion events associated with the facility. Appropriate erosion mitigation must form part of this plan to prevent and reduce the risk of any potential erosion.	✓✓					
16.10	A transport plan for the transport of turbine components, main assembly cranes and other large pieces of equipment.	✓✓					
16.11	A traffic management plan for the site access roads to ensure that no hazards would results from the increase truck traffic and that traffic flow would not be adversely impacted. This plan must include measures to minimize impacts on local commuters e.g. limiting construction vehicles travelling on public roadways during the morning and late afternoon commute time and avoid using roads through densely populated built-up areas so as not to disturb existing retail and commercial operations.	✓✓					
16.12	An avifauna and bat monitoring programme to document the effect of the operation of the wind energy facility on avifauna and bats. This must be compiled by a qualified specialist.	✓✓					
16.13	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
16.14	Measures to protect hydrological features such as streams, rivers, pans, wetlands, and their catchments, and other environmental sensitive areas from construction impacts including the direct and indirect spillage of pollutants.	✓✓					
17	The Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site substation, submitted as part of the Application for Amendment of the Environmental Authorisation dated November 2021, must be amended to include measures as dictated by the final site lay-out map and micro-siting; and the provisions of this environmental authorisation. Once amended, the final generic EMPr must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. Once approved the EMPrs must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
18	The generic EMPr for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site Substation Infrastructure must be properly completed and must include the following amendments;	✓✓					
18.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr for the substation.	✓✓					
18.2	All mitigation measures as listed in the specialist reports for the powerline and substation must be included in the EMPr;	✓✓					
18.3	The requirements and conditions of this environmental authorisation.	✓✓					
18.4	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
18.5	A final site layout map for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site Substation, superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the location of the IPP portion of the on-site substation as stated in the EIAr and this Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
19	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
20	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
21	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the EIAr be discovered.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
22	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 29 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
23	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
24	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
25	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
26	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
MONITORING							
27	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
27.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
27.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
27.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
27.4	A detailed incident (including spillage of bitumen, fuels, chemicals, or any other material) and complaint register must be kept on site indicating how these issues were addressed, what rehabilitation measures were taken and what preventative measures were implemented to avoid re-occurrence of incidents/complaints.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
27.5	In addition the ECO must maintain the following on site: a weekly site diary, copies of all reports submitted to the Department; and a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities.	✓✓					Summarised in each monthly report and facilitated by the on-site ESCO
27.6	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
28	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
29	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
30	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
31	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.	✓✓					
32	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
33	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
34	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
35	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, to be done. Operational phase not yet underway
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
36	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, to be done when applicable. The activity has not ceased or become redundant yet
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
37	Should any historical, cultural palaeontological resources and graves being found during the construction of the project, all construction activities must be suspended and Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority together with the heritage specialists who surveyed and compiled HIA reports must be alerted so that the find can be investigated and mitigation measures proposed.	✓✓					No new historical, cultural or palaeontological resources discovered this month
38	A bird and bat monitoring programme must be implemented to document the effect of the operation of the wind energy facility on avifauna and bats. This must commence prior to construction and continue during operation of the wind energy facility.	✓✓					
39	Reports regarding bird monitoring must be submitted to the relevant provincial environmental department, BirdLife South Africa, The Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) and this Department on a quarterly basis. The report will assist all stakeholders in identifying potential and additional mitigation measures and to establish protocols for a bird monitoring programme for wind energy development in the country.	✓✓					
40	The baseline data collected and documented during the survey must be shared with the EWT and Birdlife South Africa for a better understanding of the distribution of breeding behaviour of any of the priority species.	✓✓					
41	The applicant must ensure that all the "No-go" areas are clearly demarcated (using fencing and appropriate signage) before construction commences.	✓✓					
42	The applicant must ensure that the National Noise Control Regulations and SANS10103:2008 are adhered to and reasonable measures to limit noise from the work site are implemented.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
43	A health and safety programme must be developed to protect both workers and the general public during construction, operation and decommissioning of the energy facility. The programme must establish a safety zone for wind turbines from residences and occupied buildings, roads, right of ways and other public access areas that is sufficient to prevent accidents resulting from the operation of the wind turbines.	✓✓					
44	The applicant must obtain a written permit or approval from the South Africa Civil Aviation Authority that the wind facility will not interfere with the performance of aerodrome radio Communication, Navigation and Surveillance (CNS) equipment especially the radar prior to commencement of the activity. The approval/permit must be submitted to the Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations.	✓✓					
45	Areas around fuel tanks must be bunded or contained in an appropriate manner as per the requirements of SABS 089:1999 Part 1.	✓✓					
46	Leakage of fuel must be avoided at all times and if spillage occurs, it must be remedied immediately.	✓✓					
47	Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses.	✓✓					
48	The applicant must ensure that poaching, hunting and killing of animals on site during the construction phase of the project is strictly not allowed under any circumstances. In addition, firearms or any other hunting weapons must not be permitted on site.	✓✓					
49	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
50	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
51	Liaison with land owners/farm managers must be done prior to construction in order to provide sufficient time for them to plan their activities.	✓✓					
52	Should the applicant opt to use a turbine model with a sound power emissions level higher than 110dBA; the applicant must appoint a qualified noise specialist to revise the facility's noise model, advise on the turbines' micro-siting and purpose additional mitigation measures for inclusion into the EMPr, if any.				-		
53	The layout to be submitted to the Department for approval as per Condition 12 of the EA issued on 14 September 2015 must comply with the latest requirements for work in or near Eskom servitudes and Eskom Guidelines for Renewable Energy Generation Plant Setbacks to Eskom Infrastructure.	✓✓					
GENERAL							
54	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
54.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
54.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
54.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
55	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.					-	Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
74	0	0	13	11	**98** (total no. of conditions)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	**74** (audited) **24** (NA)
74	0	0			Audit Score (%) = [(74x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (74x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Auditable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
Amended EA dated 26 Nov 2018							
1	This letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 14 September 2015 as amended.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					
		Summary calculation					
		2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
		2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = 2/2 x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Auditable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
Amended EA dated 22 Sep 2020							
1	This proposed amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 14 September 2015 as amended.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					
		Summary calculation					
		2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
		2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = 2/2 x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Auditable / Not Audited	*info*	Findings & Recommendations
	Amended EA dated 25 May 2022						
1	This proposed amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 02 February 2022.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					

						Summary calculation
2	0	0	0	1		**3** (no. of conditions)
2	0	0	0	-		**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
✓✓	✓	X	-	-		**Audit Score (%)** = 2/2 x100
EA Compliance						**100%**

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 24 Aug 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The development of a main access road for the authorised Wolf Wind Farm near Jansenville, within Wards 7 and 12 of the Bayers Naude and Sunday's River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved as per the geographic cited in the table above.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation, which form part of the Environmental Authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this Environmental Authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
6	The holder of an Environmental Authorisation must apply for an amendment of the Environmental Authorisation with the Competent Authority for any alienation, transfer or change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of issue of this authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for environmental authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) and the final layout plan submitted as part of the BAR dated May 2022 are approved and the EMPr must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
13	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
14	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
15	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the BAR be discovered.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
16	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 23 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
17	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
18	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
19	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
20	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
MONITORING							
21	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
21.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
21.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
21.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
21.4	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation measures have been implemented in sequence in various areas (area by area basis) as construction has been completed in different areas at different times. Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth proves unsuccessful and if small-scale erosion on steeper gradients exacerbates into a larger problem
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
22	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
23	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
24	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
25	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
26	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					This report
27	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
28	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
29	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
30	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
31	No activities will be allowed to encroach into a watercourse without a water use authorisation being in place from the Department of Water and Sanitation.	✓✓					A GA has been issued to the EA holder
32	Vegetation clearing must be limited to the required footprint for construction works. Mitigation measures must be implemented to reduce the risk of erosion and the invasion of alien species.	✓✓					
33	The footprint of the development must be limited to the areas required for actual construction works and operational activities.	✓✓					
34	A permit must be obtained from the relevant nature conservation agency for the removal or destruction of protected or endangered plant or animal species.	✓✓					Permits are in place, search and rescue was undertaken
35	No exotic plants may be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area may be utilised.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation measures have been implemented in sequence in various areas (area by area basis) as construction has been completed in different areas at different times. Re-seeding may be an additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth proves unsuccessful and if small-scale erosion on steeper gradients exacerbates into a larger problem
36	Dust suppression measures must be implemented during the construction phase to limit the impacts of dust.	✓✓					
37	Foundations and trenches must be backfilled with originally excavated materials as much as possible. Excess excavation materials must be disposed of only in approved areas or, if suitable, stockpiled for use in reclamation activities.	✓✓					
38	Should any further evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g. remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, marine shell and charcoal/ash concentrations), unmarked human burials, fossils or other categories of heritage resources are found during construction, the South African Heritage Resource Heritage Agency (SAHRA) must be alerted immediately, and a professional archaeologist or palaeontologist, must be contacted as soon as possible to inspect the findings.				-		Noted, no new archaeological sites or remains have been discovered at this stage
39	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal. Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licensed in terms of Section 20 (b) of the National Environment Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
GENERAL							
40	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
40.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
40.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website makes provision
40.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
41	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
32	0	0	15	3	**50** (total no. of conditions)
32	0	0	-	-	**32** (audited) **18** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(32x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (32x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLISTS BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	EMPr for Wolf WEF (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
NO LONGER APPLICABLE					-		The pre-construction phase is over and this section of the EMPr is no longer applicable
5. CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	The Contractor must be provided with the opportunity to cost for implementation of the EMPr in their tender submission. The Developer shall ensure that items pertaining to the environmental protection measures should be reflected in the Bill of Quantities and are adequately priced. Where provisions for he the implementation of environmental specifications is deemed inadequate, the Contractor shall be instructed to amend this or face tender disqualification.	✓✓					
	Where the Project specifications conflict with the General Environmental Specifications, the project specifications or relevant specialists' management plans shall take precedence.					-	Noted
5.3	The developer refers to the holder of the Environmental Authorisation who will be responsible for the following tasks, but not limited to: - Ensure that the requirements as set out in this EMPr are adhered to and implemented; - Allocate the responsibilities assigned to the ECO to an independent suitably qualified individual prior to the start of construction activities on site; and - Provide all principal contractors working on the project with a copy of this EMPr as part of tender contract documentation to allow the contractors to cost for its requirements within their respective construction contracts.	✓✓					
	Principal Contractors shall each appoint their own compliance management structure, including Environmental Officers, Health and Safety Management, and Community Liaison Officers, who shall report to the Project Permit Holder, who in turn provides compliance oversight and assurance.	✓✓					
	Environmental Control Officer (ECO): The Developer shall appoint a suitably qualified independent ECO to monitor the compliance of all parties in terms of this EMPr and the conditions contained in the Environmental Authorisation, as well as address environmental site issues. The ECO shall work with the Owners teams and Contractor's appointed EO. The designation is reserved for a suitably qualified (National Diploma / Degree in Natural Science or an equivalent qualification), independent, environmental manager, with adequate environmental knowledge to understand and verify implementation of the EMPr. The duties of the ECO during construction phase will include but are not limited to:	✓✓					
	i) Liaison with the Owner, Project Manager, ESCO or Construction Manager and DFFE.	✓✓					
5.3	ii) Monitoring of all the Contractor's activities for compliance with the various environmental requirements contained in the construction Specification.	✓✓					
	iii) Monitoring of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation related to the construction phase as issued by DFFE as well as other relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	iv) Reviewing of the Contractor's environmental Method Statements for compliance with the EMPr and environmental best practice.	✓✓					
	v) Monitor and report on requisite remedial action taken in the event of non-compliance.	✓✓					
	vi) Monitor and report on the proactive and effective implementation and management of environmental protection measures.	✓✓					
	vii) Monitor and report on the register of public complaints, confirming that itis maintained by the Contractor and that all public comments or issues are appropriately reported and addressed.	✓✓					
	viii) Routine recording and reporting of environmental activities and general progress monthly.	✓✓					
	ix) Recording and reporting of environmental incidents and remediation; and	✓✓					
	x) Monitor compliance with and implementation of the construction phase EMPr, Operational Phase EMPr and Rehabilitation Plan, including compliance with the relevant conditions contained in the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	The Developer shall appoint a suitably qualified independent ESCO to oversee on-site compliance management and EMPr implementation on a day-to-day basis.	✓✓					
	An independent Environmental Auditor must be appointed by the Owner to undertake an Environmental Audit every five years to verify compliance with the Conditions of EA and the EMPr and submit the results to the DFFE Director: Compliance Monitoring. Audit reports must comply with Appendix 78 of the NEMA. In addition to the five yearly audits, the Owner must ensure an Audit is completed and submitted to the DFFE within 30 days of the completion of the construction phase (Refer to condition 31 of the EA).				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Contractor must ensure that all its sub-contractors, employees, etc., are made fully aware of the environmental issues detailed in this EMPr. The Contractor shall liaise closely with the Construction Manager / Construction Manager, Environmental Site Compliance Officer (ESCO) and the ECO and must ensure that all activities on site are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner and in compliance with the requirements of the EMPr and conditions of EA. The Contractor shall appoint a suitably senior member or staff or qualified professional to the position of EO. The EO's duties will include the following:	✓✓					
	Liaise with all parties on matters relating to the environment;	✓✓					
	Assist with the compilation of environmental components of method statements;	✓✓					
	Undertake daily site compliance inspections of the various works areas;	✓✓					
	Compile a weekly report detailing the key findings and environmental matters observed and dealt with during the week and submit this to the ECO, ESCO and Construction Manager;	✓✓					
	Ensure Contractor is implementing the EMPr and conditions of Authorisation;	✓✓					
	Ensure that any environmental monitoring requirements are being fulfilled and include results in the weekly submissions;	✓✓					
	Report environmental accidents and incidents and oversee all remediated works;	✓✓					
	Make recommendations for disciplinary actions where and if required; and	✓✓					
	Undertake environmental awareness training and routine toolbox talks with contractor staff on matters relating to environmental management.	✓✓					
5.4.1	**Baseline photography** Following official handover of the site to the Contractor and prior to the commencement of mobilisation activities, the Contractor shall take photographs of all areas that will be impacted by construction activity and their immediate surrounds. Photographs shall include, inter alia, all works areas, site establishment and laydown areas, access roads, gates, no go and natural areas, debris, boundary fences, existing structures and infrastructure on the site and any defects or issues to any of the foregoing. These photographs shall be provided to the ESCO and Construction Manager for reference purposes.	✓✓					
5.4.2	**Method statements** Method statements shall be produced and submitted for approval by the ESCO and Construction Manager at least five working days prior to the commencement of the activities. The Contractor shall not commence the activity until the Method Statement has been approved. Approval of method statements shall not unreasonably be withheld. The ESCO and Construction Manager may approve, reject, or approve with conditions any method statement. Refer to detailed list under Subclause 2.2.1-2.2.3 with specific reference to environmental awareness training, toolbox talks and construction information posters.	✓✓					
5.4.3.1	**Site establishment** The ESCO and Construction Manager shall be advised of the area that the Contractor intends using for his site establishment by way of the Mobilisation plan discussed under item 1) of Clause 2.2. The Contractor's camp shall occupy as small an area as possible, and no site establishment shall be allowed within 50 m of any watercourse unless otherwise approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall inform the ESCO and Construction Manager of the intended actions and programme for site establishment. The site layout shall be planned to facilitate ready access for deliveries, facilitate future works and to curtail any disturbance or security implications for neighbours.	✓✓					
5.4.3.2	**Site fencing and demarcations** As may be required, the Contractor shall erect and maintain permanent and/or temporary fences of the type and in the locations directed by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Such fences shall, if so specified, be erected before undertaking designated activities. The Contractor shall not damage or remove any boundary fences without the agreement of the affected landowners. Where property fences are replaced, these shall, at the minimum, meet specification of the fencing it replaces, in terms of top height, sturdiness and rigidity (pole foundations and supports and strength and wire gauge), security (barbed or razor wire) and size of the largest openings (i.e., distances between horizontal wires or mesh dimensions.	✓✓					
5.4.3.3	**No Go Areas** If required, certain areas shall be considered "no go" areas and these may be detailed in the Environmental Management Plan or as conditions attached to an Environmental Authorisation or specified by the ECO. The Contractor shall ensure that, insofar as he has the authority, no unauthorised entry, stockpiling, dumping or storage of equipment or materials shall be allowed within the demarcated "no go" areas. "No go" area demarcation fencing shall be established prior to the commencement of construction in the vicinity.	✓✓					

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	"No go" areas shall be demarcated with fencing consisting of wooden or metal posts at 3 m centres with 1 plain wire strand tensioned horizontally at 900 mm from ground level. Commercially available danger tape shall be wrapped around the wire strand. The Contractor shall maintain the fence for the duration of construction and ensure that the danger tape does not become dislodged.						
5.4.4.1	**Protection of natural features** The Contractor shall not deface, paint, damage or mark any natural features (e.g., rock formations) situated in or around the Site for survey or other purposes unless agreed beforehand with the ESCO and Construction Manager. Any features affected by the Contractor in contravention of this clause shall be restored/ rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that plant, equipment, materials, and staff are not permitted to enter any designated "no go" area. The Contractor shall not permit his employees to make use of any natural water sources (e.g., springs, streams, and open water bodies) for the purposes of swimming, personal washing and the washing of machinery or clothes.	✓✓					
5.4.4.2	**Protection of fauna and flora** It is important that ecological functioning of the site should not be negatively impacted e.g., by excluding fire. The fire-management programme should be adhered to. Except to the extent necessary for the carrying out of the Works (as per an approved method statement), flora shall not be removed, damaged or disturbed. Firewood may not be collected from the site. Trapping, poisoning and/ or shooting of animals is strictly forbidden. No domestic pets or livestock belonging to the project staff are permitted on site. The use of biocides is subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager unless provided for in the project specification. Where the use of biocides and other poisonous substances has been specified, they shall be stored, handled and applied with due regard to their potential harmful effects. Persons using any biocide or poisonous substances shall have received training in the appropriate handling, use and storage of such materials. Care will be taken to ensure no movement or drift occurs into non-target areas. Dyes shall be mixed into sprayed biocide so that the treatment areas may be inspected and the risk of over spray / re-spraying is avoided. Before vegetation clearance commences areas must be walked and slow moving animals removed out of the impact area; and Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm.	✓✓					
5.4.4.3	**Protection of archaeological and palaeontological remains** During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil remains by the responsible Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and ESCO. In particular, the ECO should be alerted to the (slight) possibility that fossil-rich lenses or horizons of dark, organic-rich lagoonal mudrocks may be exposed during excavations into the Witpoort Formation along the Klein-Winterhoek ridge. Other possibilities include dark grey phosphatic carbonate nodules containing fossil plants and / or fish in the Waaipoort Formation as well as well-preserved fish and reptile remains within the Whitehill Formation. Should substantial fossil remain (such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages) be exposed during construction, the Environmental Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e., The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, the cost of which is at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g., stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy). The palaeontologist concerned with mitigation work will need a valid fossil collection permit from ECPHRA and any material collected would have to be curated in an approved depository (e.g., museum or university collection). All palaeontological specialist work would have to conform to international best practice for palaeontological fieldwork and the study (e.g., data recording fossil collection and curation, final report) should adhere as far as possible to the minimum standards for Phase 2 palaeontological studies recently developed by SAHRA (2013). The Contractor shall take reasonable precautions to prevent any person from removing or damaging any fossils, coins, articles of value or antiquity and structures and other remains of archaeological interest discovered on the Site, immediately upon discovery thereof and before removal. The Contractor shall inform the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately of such a discovery and carry out the ESCO and Construction Managers instructions for dealing therewith. All construction within the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and the area shall be cordoned off until such time as the Construction Manager authorises resumption of construction in writing.	✓✓					

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5.4.4.4	**Noise control** The applicable regulations framed under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), and the provisions of SANS 1200 A Subclause 4.1 regarding "built-up areas" shall apply to all areas within audible distance of residents whether in urban, peri-urban, or rural areas. Appropriate directional and intensity settings are to be maintained on all hooters and sirens, and the Contractor shall provide and use suitable and effective silencing devices for pneumatic tools and other plant such that the noise level in inhabited areas and dwellings adjacent to the work areas will not increase by more than 7 dB(A)Leq 60 above residual background sound levels. Similarly in habituated areas adjacent to access roads maximum noise levels shall not exceed 60 dB(A)Leq 60 and maximum sound pressure level of 70 dB(A). Where excess noise generation is unavoidable, the Contractor shall, by means of barriers, isolate the source of any such noise to comply with the said regulations. The Contractor shall restrict any of his operations that may result in excessive noise disturbance to those communities and dwellings abutting the Site to the hours of 08:00 to 22:00 on weekdays and Saturdays. No work will be permitted on Sundays unless otherwise agreed to with the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where loud construction operations or plant are required, that cannot be practically barricaded (i.e., Pile driving, hydraulic breakers, or rock crushing), nearby residents that may be disturbed by the operation will be notified and provided with a program for the works prior to commencement. The Contractor shall be reasonable in accommodating the needs of neighbours and take reasonable measures to minimise the impact of noise on neighbouring communities. Apart from warning and emergency sirens and public address systems used during an emergency, no sound is to be broadcast across the site without approval from the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					The site is within a rural area with no residential or built-up areas in close proximity
5.4.4.5	**Lighting** The Contractor shall ensure that any lighting installed on the site for his activities does not interfere with road traffic or cause a reasonably avoidable disturbance to the surrounding community or other users of the area. Subject to meeting the minimum requirements of the OHSA and general security, lighting shall be kept to the minimum. Care will be taken to ensure lighting is task specific and does not spill into the surrounding environment through appropriate placement and shielding. Floodlighting of expansive work areas or up- or down lighting of vertical structures or natural features shall only be permitted if approved by ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.6	**Fuel and oil** Unless otherwise specified, fuel may be stored on site in an area approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that all liquid fuels (petrol and diesel) are stored in tanks with lids, which are kept firmly shut or in bowsers. The tanks/bowsers shall be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250µm plastic) with an earth bund (plastic must have a 5 cm layer of sand on top to prevent damage and perishing). The impermeable lining shall extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund shall be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers. The bunded area shall be covered to protect it from rain. Provision shall be made for refuelling at the fuel storage area, by protecting the soil with 250µm plastic covered with a minimum of a 5 cm layer of sand. If fuel is dispensed from 200 litre drums, only empty externally clean drums may be stored on the bare ground. All empty externally dirty drums shall be stored on an area where the ground has been protected. The proper dispensing equipment shall be used, and the drum shall not be tipped to dispense fuel. The dispensing mechanism of the fuel storage drum shall be stored in a waterproof container when not in use. The Contractor shall prevent unauthorised access into the fuel storage area. No smoking shall be allowed within the vicinity of the fuel storage area. The Contractor shall ensure that there is adequate fire-fighting equipment at the fuel stores. Where reasonably practical, plant shall be refuelled at the fuel storage area or at the workshop as applicable. If it is not reasonably practical, then the surface under the refuelling area shall be protected against pollution to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager prior to any refuelling activities. The Contractor shall employ the use of appropriate non-spill dispensing equipment and drip trays to prevent spills during refuelling. The Contractor shall ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible be designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials shall be able to handle a minimum of 200 litre of hydrocarbon liquid spill. The Contractor shall ensure that staff responsible for refuelling of plant is trained to clean up any fuel of oil spills as they occur. The Contractor shall obtain the ESCO's and Construction Manager's prior approval for any refuelling or maintenance activities. The fuel bowsers and stores must be inspected daily by the Contractor and any contaminated soil shall be collected and disposed of via the	✓✓					

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	hazardous waste system. Care will be taken to ensure that oil contaminated soil, rags or other materials are not disposed of as part of domestic waste system due to the fire risk.						
5.4.4.7	**Contaminated water** Contaminated runoff from the various construction and decommission activities on the site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction as well as the decommissioning activities in work areas prone to stormwater disturbances / damages, i.e., the ascending portion of main access road and any channel crossings, should preferably be scheduled and undertaken in the low rainfall months when storm water runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features. The Contractor shall take reasonable measure to prevent the contamination of water and where this is not possible will set up a contaminated water management system, which shall include collection facilities to be used to prevent pollution, as well as suitable methods of disposal of contaminated water. The Contractor shall prevent the discharge of water contaminated with any pollutants, such as soaps, detergent, cements, concrete, lime, chemicals, glues, solvents, paints, and fuels, into the environment. The Contractor shall notify the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately of any pollution incidents on Site. The ESCO's and Construction Manager's approval is required prior to the discharge of contaminated water to the Municipal sewer system.	✓✓					
5.4.4.8	**Stormwater and drainage** Any increase in storm water runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed with the drainage lines. Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels; these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. The Contractor shall ensure that storm water is managed in such a way that prevents erosion. The Contractor shall install temporary stormwater control measures which may include cut off drains, berms, side drains, retention ponds or similar needed to divert stormwater away from earthworks areas, or as directed by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Apart from identified road crossings, all delineated river systems are to be regarded as no-go areas. According to the Stormwater management plan (Annexure H.6) the following mitigations must be adhered to: ■ Avoid any construction activities within the 1:100-year flood-line or 100 meters from the edge any watercourse, except for linear infrastructure such as transmission lines and other flood compatible infrastructure such as electrical pylons. ■ Clearing of vegetation and associated excavation areas should be kept to a minimum. ■ Construction of new access roads should be kept to what is necessary. Stick to existing roads as far as possible. ■ Vegetation clearance and commencement of construction activities can be scheduled to coincide with low rainfall conditions when the erosive stormwater and wind are anticipated to be low. ■ No vegetation clearance should be undertaken prior to periods of inactivity. ■ A berm/channel combination should be constructed around each of the construction sites using the excavated soil material. ■ Bare soils can be regularly dampened with water to suppress dust during the construction phase, especially when strong wind conditions are predicted according to the local weather forecast. Thus, a water tanker should be available onsite. ■ Soil/topsoil should be placed onto the concrete slab once it has dried up and the turbine fixed, with natural vegetation re-established to mimic the previous undisturbed environment as far as practically possible. ■ All excavation/construction vehicles should be in good condition and inspected regularly to ensure there are no chemical spills (diesel/oil) which will negatively impact the receiving environment. ■ Excavated soils should be stockpiled and separated into separate material types. ■ The disconnection flow paths should be located on gradual slopes (≤5%) to maintain sheet flow. ■ The construction of the proposed roads will create large areas prone to erosion due to soils being exposed as well as sloping terrain. Roads should therefore be constructed in a manner to rapidly stabilise soils, while roadside drainage should be included where necessary. Additional information in this regard can be obtained on the SANRAL (2013) 6th Edition Drainage Manual. ■ All disturbed areas must be rehabilitated (as soon as possible) to represent the previous undisturbed environment (soil, land use, slope) as closely as possible so as to limit the impact on receiving water resources through improve infiltration and limited soil erosion. ■ A water tanker should be available to be used for dust suppression should the need arise	✓✓					

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	■ Regular inspection of the berms/channels and sediment control areas should be undertaken to assess erosion which may result from a loss in vegetation or cavitation from soil slumping; and ■ A practical erosion control handbook should be developed, based on the principles developed in this report and given to the construction contractors to ensure the impact on receiving water resources is limited.						
5.4.4.9	**Solid waste management** The Contractor shall provide sufficient bins with lids on Site to store the produced daily. Solid, non-hazardous waste shall be disposed of in the bins provided and no on-site burying, dumping, or burning of any waste materials, vegetation, litter, or refuse shall occur. Bins shall not be allowed to become overfull and shall be emptied a minimum of once daily. The waste may be temporarily stored on Site in a central waste area that is weatherproof and scavenger-proof, and which the ESCO and Construction Manager has approved. All solid waste shall be disposed of offsite at an approved landfill site. The Contractor shall supply the ESCO and Construction Manager with a certificate of disposal.	✓✓					
5.4.4.10	**Shutter oil and curing compound** Shutter oil and curing compound pose a risk of causing water and soil contamination and accordingly are regarded as potential hazardous substances. The Contractor shall ensure that shutter oil and curing compound containers in use are stored within the fuel bund. The remaining containers shall be inspected regularly to ensure that no leakage occurs. When shutter oil or curing compound is dispensed, the proper dispensing equipment shall be used, and the storage container shall not be tipped to dispense the oil/compound. The dispensing mechanism of the shutter oil/curing compound storage container shall be stored in a waterproof container when not in use. Shutter oil and curing shall be used in moderation and shall be applied under controlled conditions using appropriate equipment. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent accidental and incidental spillage during the application of these compounds. In the event of a shutter oil or curing compound spill, the source of the spillage shall be isolated, and the spillage contained. The Contractor shall clean up the spill, either by removing the contaminated soil or by the application of absorbent material in the event of a larger spill. Treatment and remediation of the spill area shall be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.12	**Bitumen** The ESCO and Construction Manager shall be advised of the area that the Contractor intends using for the storage of bitumen drums/ products. The storage area shall have a smooth impermeable (concrete or 250µm plastic covered in sand) floor. The floor shall be bunded and sloped towards a sump to contain any spillages of substances. The bund shall be inspected and emptied daily and serviced when necessary. The bund shall be closely monitored during rain events to ensure that it does not overflow.	✓✓					
5.4.4.13	**Hazardous substances** Procedures detailed in the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) shall be followed in the event of an emergency. Petroleum, chemicals, harmful and hazardous waste shall be stored in an enclosed and bunded area. This area shall be subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The waste shall be disposed of at a hazardous waste disposal site as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.14	**Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage** The Contractor shall ensure that all items of plant and equipment are inspected daily by the operators prior to commencement. Any maintenance requirements shall be seen to before start-up, which includes fuel and oil leaks. Inspection checklists shall be retained and submitted to the Construction Manager on request. Leaking equipment shall be repaired immediately or removed from the Site. Where practical, all maintenance of equipment and vehicles on Site shall be performed off Site or in the workshop. If it is necessary to do in field maintenance, the Contractor shall ensure that measures are implemented to prevent the accidental spillage of oil and fuel into the environment and that the area is effectively cleaned after such maintenance. The Contractor shall ensure that in his workshop and other plant maintenance facilities, including those areas where, after obtaining the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval, the Contractor carries out emergency plant maintenance, there is no contamination of the soil or vegetation. The workshop shall have a smooth impermeable (concrete or 250µm plastic covered with sand) floor. The floor shall be bunded and sloped towards an oil trap or sump to contain any spillages of substances (e.g., oil). When servicing equipment on site, drip trays shall be used to collect the waste oil and other lubricants. Drip trays shall also be provided in construction areas for stationary plant (such as generators, pumps, and compressors) and for Transport and Earthmoving Equipment (such as scrapers, diggers, loaders, trucks, cranes, etc.). Drip trays shall be inspected and emptied daily. Drip trays shall be closely	✓✓					

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	monitored during rain events to ensure that they do not overflow. Where practical, the Contractor shall ensure that equipment is covered so that rainwater is excluded from the drip trays. The washing of equipment shall be restricted to urgent or preventative maintenance requirements only. All washing shall be undertaken off Site or in the workshop with adequate facilities for dealing with wastewater, including an oil separator. The use of detergents for washing of equipment on site is prohibited						
5.4.4.15	**Materials handling, use and storage** The Contractor shall ensure that any delivery drivers are informed of all procedures and restrictions (including "no go" areas) required to comply with the Specifications. The Contractor shall ensure that these delivery drivers are supervised during off loading, by someone with an adequate understanding of the requirements of the Specifications. Materials shall be appropriately secured to ensure safe passage between destinations. Loads including, but not limited to sand, stone chips, fine vegetation, refuse, paper, and cement, shall have appropriate cover to prevent them spilling from the vehicle during transit. The Contractor shall be responsible for any clean up resulting from the failure by his employees or suppliers to properly secure transported materials.	✓✓					
5.4.4.16	**Dust** The Contractor shall take reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust because of construction activities to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor's dust management planning shall, as a minimum, take cognisance of the following: ► Schedule of spraying water on unpaved roads paying due attention to control of runoff. ► Speed limits for vehicles on unpaved roads and minimisation of haul distances. ► Measures to ensure that material loads are properly covered during transportation. ► Schedule for wheel cleaning and measures to clean up public roads that may be soiled by construction vehicles. ► Minimisation of the areas disturbed at any one time and protection of exposed soil against wind erosion, e.g. by dampening with water or covering with straw ► Location and treatment of material stockpiles taking into consideration prevailing wind directions and location of sensitive receptors. ► Controlled blasting techniques to minimise dust and fly rock during blasting. ► Adherence to the dust loads and protective gear stipulated in the Occupational Health and Safety Act. ► Reporting mechanism and action plan in case of excessive wind and dust conditions. During dry and, or windy periods, a water tanker shall be available for the control of dust, and the Contractor shall ensure that the sprays do not generate excess run off. During high wind conditions, the Contractor shall comply with the ESCO and Construction Manager's instructions regarding dust-damping measures. The Construction Manager may request the temporary cessation of all construction activities where wind speeds are high and excessive dust is produced, and until such time as dust levels return to acceptable levels. "As required by the National Dust Control Regulations, promulgated in terms of section 53(o) of National Environmental Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004) the Contractor shall establish of a network of dust monitoring points using method ASTM D1739: 1970 (or equivalent), sufficient in number to establish the contribution of the project to dust fall in the vicinity of the premises, to monitor identified or likely sensitive receptor locations, and to establish the baseline dust fall for the district. The following standards will apply: ► For residential areas the dust fallout may not exceed 600mg/m2/day (on a 30 day average) more than two times a year and not on sequential months. ► For non-residential areas the dust fallout may not exceed 1200mg/m2/day (on a 30 day average) more than two times a year and not on sequential months. All items of plant capable of generating significant volumes of dust (i.e., crusher plants, concrete batching plants) shall be equipped with necessary equipment (Bag filters in cement silos, sprayers and conveyor transfer and fall points and hoppers) to ensure that fugitive dust is minimised.	✓✓					
5.4.4.17	**Aesthetics** According to CAA regulations wind turbines must be painted in bright colours to increase its visibility to aircraft. For the same reason red warning lights must indicate their presence during night-time. Note, due to the proximity Verreaux's Eagle Nest that all turbines have a single blade painted with a red stripe to increased visibility for the birds.	✓✓					The assembled turbines have one of the three blades painted with red stripes near the tip

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	All site establishment components (as well as equipment) shall be positioned to limit visual intrusion on neighbours and the size of area disturbed. The type and colour of roofing and cladding materials to the Contractor's temporary structures shall be selected to reduce reflection. The Contractor shall take reasonable measures to ensure that construction activities do not have an unreasonable impact on the aesthetics of the area. Measures will be taken to obscure construction yards and associated plant and equipment from onlookers as far as is reasonable. Refer also to 2.4.5 regarding requirements for lighting.						
5.4.4.18	**Disruption to existing and neighbouring land use activities** The Contractor shall take measures to limit the disruption of any existing land use activities occurring on the site or neighbouring sites as far as reasonable. Where construction may impact on access routes, safe alternative access shall be provided to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where construction will result in disruptions to activities, the Construction Manager shall notify the affected landowner and inform him of the construction activity, the program and what mitigations measures will be implemented to minimise the disruptions. The Owner, Contractor and Construction Manager shall make compensations and or accommodate landowner's requests and to maintain the status quo, as far as is reasonable.	✓✓					
5.4.4.19	**Temporary site closure** If the site is closed for a period exceeding one week, the Contractor, in consultation with the Construction Manager shall carry out the following checklist procedure. Hazardous materials stores: ► Outlet secure / locked. ► Bund empty (where applicable). ► Fire extinguishers serviced and accessible. ► Secure area from accidental damage e.g. vehicle collision. ► Emergency and contact details displayed. ► Adequate ventilation. Safety: ► All trenches secured or barricades in place. ► Fencing and barriers in place as per the Occupational Health and Safety Act (No 85 of 1193). ► Emergency and management contact details for at least two standby staff displayed. ► Pipe stockpile wedged/ secured. ► Emergency equipment, including firefighting and spill response materials and equipment remain readily accessible to standby staff. ► Site security measures in place. ► All plant and equipment have their keys removed or are disabled to prevent unauthorised start-up / theft. Erosion: ► Wind and dust mitigation in place. ► Slopes and stockpiles at stable angle. ► Revegetated areas watering schedules and supply secured. Water contamination and pollution: ► Cement and materials stores secured. ► Toilets empty and secured. ► Refuse bins empty and secured. ► Drip trays empty and secure (where possible). ► Structures vulnerable to high winds secure. ► All plant and equipment not in use are withdrawn from areas prone to flooding.	✓✓					

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5.4.4.20	**Public roads** The Contractor shall control the movement of all vehicles and plant including that of his suppliers so that they remain on designated routes, are distributed so as not to cause an undue concentration of traffic and that all relevant laws are complied with. In addition, such vehicles and plant shall be so routed and operated as to minimise disruption to regular users of the routes not on the Site (Due to the site, this will be achieved more through the timing of deliveries, since the route options are limited). Where road safety may be impacted on the Contractor shall notify the relevant roads authority and arrange for the necessary road warning signage and appoint trained points men to control traffic around any hazards. Any damage caused to the public road system because of construction or as a direct result of construction vehicles and equipment shall be repaired to the satisfaction of the Construction Manager. On gravel or earth roads on Site and within 500 m of the Site, the vehicles of the Contractor and his suppliers shall not exceed a speed of 40 km/h. Mud and sand deposited onto public roads by construction activities shall be cleared daily or as required.	✓✓					
5.4.4.21	**Security and access control** The Contractor shall ensure that access to the Site and associated infrastructure and equipment is always off-limits to the public during construction. If so required, as directed by the Construction Manager, the Contractor shall fence the site to ensure effective control of access to the site. This fence shall be a diamond mesh fence or similar with a minimum height of 1.8 m, and it shall be erected around the site and shall be maintained for the duration of construction. All authorised personal and visitors shall be issued with an identification card (or similar) to ensure that the security personnel may identify authorised persons. The Project's overarching security objective is to protect the people and assets in a way that minimises conflict and respects the human rights of its diverse stakeholders, avoids creating or worsening conflict and address security threats in as peaceful a way as possible. The Project has adopted the IFC Performance Standards and supporting World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines as the overarching standards associated with human rights, labour force management, vulnerable groups, and stakeholder engagement to guide it towards achievement of appropriately high levels of environmental and social performance throughout the Project's life cycle. A security company must be appointed to guard the site and monitor access and must be registered with the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA). The company should be utilised for the project life cycle, alternatively different companies can be used for the construction, operations, and decommissioning phases. The choice is at the discretion of the Holder of the EA. The following guiding principles have been developed for site security: – All access roads shall be gated to restrict access to the general public. Gates will be required to be kept locked when construction is occurring or when turbine maintenance is not occurring." – The Contractor, prior to arriving on site, will assess any risks posed by its security arrangements to people within and outside the Project site. – No firearms allowed on site or in vehicles transporting staff to / from site (unless used by security personnel). – The Operations and Maintenance Building ("O&M building") shall be locked at all times when Project personnel are not inside. – The security arrangements must take account of the principles of proportionality and good international practice in relation to hiring, rules of conduct, training, equipping, and monitoring of security. – The contractor and Holder of the EA: – is required to make reasonable inquiries to ensure that those providing security are not implicated in past abuses; and – Ensure that the security company is adequately trained in the use of force and appropriate conduct, and they act within the applicable law. – A grievance mechanism for affected communities shall be provided to express any concerns about security arrangements. The Project has adopted the United Nations Basic Principles on the use of Force and Firearms and Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.	✓✓					
5.4.4.22	**Access routes / haul roads** Access to the Construction camp and working areas shall utilise existing roads or tracks as far as possible. Entry/exit points onto public roads shall take cognisance of traffic safety. Traffic safety measures shall include appropriate signage and signalmen where relevant. Where temporary roads are required for construction the route, design and layout shall be subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Roads shall be routed to limit environmental impact by avoiding sensitive environmental features including rivers, wetlands, areas of botanical significance or any other areas as identified through environmental planning processes. Roads shall follow routes that minimise stormwater related risks (i.e., steep gradients, cuts and fills, drainage lines, marshy areas). Where temporary roads	✓✓					

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	cross drainage lines (which must be an approved, see Activity 18 of R 544 of NEMA) the reasonable provision shall be made to accommodate flooding without structural damages to the road crossing, approaches or to the riverbanks, the design of crossings shall be subject to approval by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Subject to the preceding requirements, roads shall be designed to have the least possible footprint needed to meet project objectives. All temporary roads shall undergo full rehabilitation at project completion and the expense of such shall be to the Contractor's account. Unless inside the urban edge or part of an environmental authorisation in terms of NEMA R544 Activity No. 22. (II), no new construction road shall exceed 8m or, where such road already exists, be widened by more than 6m or lengthened by more than 1000m.						
5.4.4.23	**Housekeeping** The Contractor shall make available the time and resources need to undertake routine housekeeping of the works areas and site establishment areas at a minimum of a weekly interval. Housekeeping shall include maintenance of barriers, structures, signage, material stockpiles to ensure that they are safe and aesthetically acceptable and to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Construction materials shall be stacked in a safe, neat, and orderly fashion and shall comply with the requirements of the OHSA. Windblown litter, construction debris and spoil shall be collected and removed for disposal.	✓✓					
5.4.4.24	**Ablution facilities** The Contractor shall deploy an adequate number (As per the requirements of the OHSA) of portable toilets at the various works areas and site establishment area, including provision for security and access control personal. Toilets should not be located further than 100m from the place of work. Toilets should be placed in shaded areas wherever possible. The Contractor shall make provision to have the toilets cleaned and maintained in a hygienic fashion and shall supply toilet paper. Toilets shall be secured to the ground to ensure they are not blown over during high winds or bumped over by some other means. The Contractor shall also make available a hand washing facility. Where portable toilets are located within view of the public or neighbouring residences or places of business, efforts should be taken to screen such facilities from view and provide privacy to users. The Contractor shall ensure that no spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and that the contents are properly stored and removed from Site. Discharge of waste from toilets into the environment and burial of waste is strictly prohibited and must be treated at a registered wastewater treatment works. The Contractor shall keep record, and provided such records upon request, of the location and volumes of waste disposed. The use of pit latrines and soak-a-ways is prohibited unless approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Washing, whether of the person or of personal effects and acts of excretion and urination are strictly prohibited other than at the facilities provided. The Contractor shall take disciplinary action against any staff member found in contravention of this requirement.	✓✓					
5.4.4.25	**Recess areas and canteens** The Contractor shall provide covered recess areas at the site establishment area and at various working areas, which are situated too far from the site establishment area to allow staff to return for recesses. The recess area should provide shade but should not be located within 32m of a drainage lines or wetland, in or adjacent a "no go" area, in dense combustible vegetation or near any neighbour or activity to which they may cause disturbance. The recess areas should also be located away from construction noise, dust, waste storage areas, hazardous materials stores, fuel storage and dispensing areas and any other activity that may contaminate food or impair comfort. The recess areas shall provide adequate seating to accommodate the staff stationed at that area of the works. Recess areas shall be located near, but not next to, ablution and hand washing facilities. Recess areas should also have an adequate supply of cool potable water, as determined by the number of staff working in that area. An adequate number of rubbish bins shall be provided to contain the waste generate by this facility in a day. The recess areas shall make provision for a smoking area, including seating and a fireproof sand filled container for extinguishing cigarettes. Smoking shall otherwise be prohibited across the site and in the works areas. The recess areas shall be equipped with an appropriately sized fire extinguisher to deal with a fire at this location. Subject to implementation of reasonable fire protection measures and the presence of fight fighting equipment, the Contractor may establish a purpose built warming or cooking fire in an area cleared of all combustible material near the recess area. Staff shall not be permitted to eat or rest during recess times in any other areas other than the designated recess or canteen area.	✓✓					
5.4.4.26	**Site clinic or first aid station** Should the scale of construction warrant the need for a first aid station (clinic, sick bay, medical bay) the following requirements shall apply. The design and maintenance of the first aid station shall be such that the hygienic safety of the patients can be assured. The first aid station shall be operated by a certified first aider or paramedic. All waste arising from the first aid station or site ambulance shall be	✓✓					

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	treated as hazardous waste and shall not be disposed of via the domestic waste system. A safe potable water supply shall be provided. Effluents from washing shall be direct to a tank, collected and disposed via the sewage disposal system.						
5.4.5	**Emergency procedures**						
5.4.5.1	**Fire** Any wildfires that occur shall be reported to the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately. Smoking shall not be permitted in those areas where it is a fire hazard. Such areas shall include the workshop and fuel storage areas and any areas where the vegetation or other material is such as to make liable the rapid spread of an initial flame. In terms of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (No. 45 of 1965), burning is not permitted as a disposal method. The Contractor shall ensure that there is basic but adequate fire-fighting equipment available on Site at all times. This shall include at least rubber beaters when working in urban open spaces and fynbos areas, and at least one fire extinguisher of the appropriate type when welding or other "hot" activities are undertaken. The Contractor shall advise the relevant authority and Fire Protection Association (Emergency numbers must be prominently displayed at the site offices) of a fire as soon as one starts and shall not wait until he can no longer control it. The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are aware of the procedure to be followed in the event of a fire. The Contractor shall provide adequate fire protection measures at each work area and the site establishment area to deal with the type and nature of fire that may arise.	✓✓					
5.4.5.2	**Accidental leaks and spillages** The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are aware of the emergency procedure(s) to be followed for dealing with spills and leaks, which shall include notifying the ESCO and Construction Manager and the relevant authorities. The Contractor shall ensure that the necessary materials and equipment for dealing with spills and leaks is available on Site at all times. Treatment and remediation of the spill areas shall be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. In the event of a hydrocarbon spill, the source of the spillage shall be isolated, and the spillage contained. The area shall be cordoned off and secured. The Contractor shall ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible be designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials shall be able to handle a minimum of 200 ℓ of hydrocarbon liquid spill.	✓✓					
5.4.6	**Community relations** The Contractor shall erect and maintain information boards in the position, quantity, design, and dimensions specified. Such boards shall include contact details for complaints by members of the public in accordance with details provided by the Construction Manager. The Contractor shall keep a "Complaints Register" on Site. The Register shall contain all contact details of the person who made the complaint, and information regarding the complaint itself and any measures or agreements made in resolution to such complaint. The Contractor shall develop an employment policy and shall disseminate this to interested communities, informing them of how many opportunities are available and the skills required for such opportunities. Depending on the scale of the project and the proximity and populace of nearby communities, the Contractor shall consider appointing a community liaison officer and an employment desk in the interested communities to manage the recruitment of staff. Local South Africans should be given priority about any employment opportunities and the Contractor's recruitment policy and nature and number of job opportunities should be communicated timeously and clearly to manage expectations and avoid conflict. This can be done by following the following mitigation measures: ► Organise local community meetings to advise the local labour on the project that is planned to be established and the jobs that can potentially be applied for. ► Set up a recruitment office in the nearby towns (i.e. Jansenville and Kirkwood) and adhere to strict labour recruitment practices that would reduce the desire of potential job seekers to loiter around the properties in hope to find temporary employment. ► Establish a local skills desk (in Jansenville and Kirkwood) to determine the potential skills that could be sourced in the area. ► Recruit local labour as far as feasible. ► Control the movement of workers between the site and areas of residence to minimise loitering around the proposed facility by providing scheduled transportation services between the urban areas and the construction site. ► Engage communities with respect to their possible involvement during construction in providing supporting services such as catering, temporary housing of workers, transportation, etc. ► Employ labour-intensive methods in construction where feasible. ► Formalise trading and service provision on the site, by providing a dedicate area for such services and signing contracts with service providers.	✓✓					

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	► Establish a proper fencing around the property to reduce the desire of workers to trespass between the construction site and adjacent properties. ► Set up a gate and controlled access system to monitor the movement of people to and from the property, as well as to reduce the influx of job seekers to the site itself. ► Ensure that any damages or losses to the nearby farms that can be linked to the conduct of the construction workers are adequately reimbursed. ► Assign a person to deal with complaints and concerns of the affected parties ► Sub-contract to local construction companies where possible. ► Use local suppliers where feasible and arrange with the local Small and Medium Enterprises to provide transport, catering, and other services to the construction crew. ► Facilitate knowledge and skills transfer between foreign experts and South African professionals during the pre-establishment and construction phases. ► Set up apprenticeship programmes to build onto existing or develop new skills of construction workers, especially those coming from the local communities.						
5.4.7	**Construction Methods and procedures**						
5.4.7.1	**Site clearance** The Contractor shall ensure that the clearance of vegetation is restricted to that required to facilitate the execution of the Works. Site clearance shall occur in a planned manner and cleared areas shall be stabilised as soon as possible. The detail of vegetation clearing shall be to the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval. All cleared vegetation shall either be mulched and mixed into the topsoil stockpiles or disposed of at an approved disposal site. The disposal of vegetation by burying or burning is prohibited without the requisite permit from the local authority. The Contractor shall strip the topsoil and mulch layer within the working areas. The topsoil and mulch layer shall be stockpiled separately from subsoil and used for subsequent rehabilitation and revegetation. topsoil and mulch layer stockpiles shall not be compacted. Should fauna be encountered during site clearance, earthworks shall cease until fauna have been safely relocated form the affected area.	✓✓					
5.4.7.2	**Demolition** Hazardous and non-hazardous materials shall be separated at site and disposed of in a manner approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. All buildings older than 60 years require a permit from South African Heritage Resources Agency in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (no. 25 of 1999). A demolition permit is also required from the local authority in terms of the National Building Regulations.	✓✓					
5.4.7.3	**Cement and concrete batching** Where applicable, the location of the batching plant (including the location of cement stores, sand, and aggregate stockpiles) shall be as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The concrete/cement batching plant shall be kept neat and clean at all times. No batching activities shall occur directly on unprotected ground. The batching plant shall be located on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250µm plastic covered with 5 cm of sand). The area shall be bunded and sloped towards a sump to contain spillages of substances. All wastewater resulting from batching of concrete shall be disposed of via the contaminated water management system and shall not be discharged into the environment. Contaminated water storage areas shall not be allowed to overflow and appropriate protection from rain and flooding shall be implemented Empty cement bags shall be stored in weatherproof containers to prevent windblown cement dust and water contamination. Empty cement bags shall be disposed of on a regular basis via the solid waste management system and shall not be used for any other purpose. Unused cement bags shall be stored so as not to be affected by rain or runoff events. In this regard, closed steel containers shall be used for the storage of cement powder and any additives. The Contractor shall ensure that sand, aggregate, cement, or additives used during the mixing process are contained and covered to prevent contamination of the surrounding environment. The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to prevent the spillage of cement/ concrete during batching and construction operations. During pouring, the soil surface shall be protected using plastic and all visible remains of concrete shall be physically removed on completion of the cement/ concrete pour and appropriately disposed of. All spoiled and excess aggregate/ cement/ concrete shall be removed and disposed of via the solid waste management system. Where "readymix" concrete is used, the Contractor shall ensure that the delivery vehicles do not wash their chutes directly onto the ground. Any spillage resulting from the "readymix" delivery shall be immediately cleared and disposed of via the solid waste management	✓✓					

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	system. Ready-mix trucks shall not be permitted to dump drum wash on site unless into contaminated water pond which must be fully rehabilitated at completion and the sediment collected for disposal.						
5.4.7.4	**Earthworks** All earthworks shall be undertaken in such a manner to minimise the extent of any impacts caused by such activities, particularly with regards to erosion and dust generation. No equipment associated with earthworks shall be allowed outside of the Site and defined access routes unless expressly permitted by the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.5	**Dewatering** Pumps shall be placed over a drip tray to contain fuel spills and leaks. Pumps shall be located sufficiently above the water line to ensure that that it does not become inundated if pumping is discontinued. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent spillage during the refuelling of these pumps. The Contractor shall ensure that, unless like the upstream water quality, none of the water pumped during any dewatering activities, including good points, is released into the environment without the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval. The ESCO's and Construction Manager's approval is required before the discharge of this water into the Municipal sewer system.	✓✓					
5.4.7.6	**Bitumen** Over spray of bitumen products outside of the road surface and onto roadside vegetation or the surrounding environment shall be prevented using a method approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. When heating bitumen products, the Contractor shall take cognisance of appropriate fire risk controls. Heating of bitumen products shall only be undertaken using LPG or similar zero emission fuels and appropriate firefighting equipment shall be readily available. Stone chip/gravel excess shall not be left on road / paved area verges. This shall be swept / raked into piles and removed to an area approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Water quality from runoff from new/ fresh bitumen surfaces will be monitored visually by the ESCO and Construction Manager and remedial actions taken where necessary by the Contractor.	✓✓					
5.4.7.7	**Erosion and sedimentation control** The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to minimise the footprint of disturbance and limit erosion and sedimentation due to the construction activities. Implement an effective system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. ► Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them. ► Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces or hard standing areas). ► During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. ► Erosion must be controlled where necessary on top soiled areas. Where erosion and/or sedimentation, whether on or off the Site, occurs despite the Contractor complying with the foregoing, rectification shall be carried out in accordance with details specified by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where erosion and/or sedimentation occur due to the fault of the Contractor, rectification shall be carried out to the reasonable requirements of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Any runnels or erosion channels developed during construction or during the defect's liability period shall be backfilled and compacted. Stabilisation of cleared areas to prevent and control erosion shall be actively managed. Consideration and provision shall be made for various methods, namely, brush cut packing, mulch or chip cover, straw stabilising (at a rate of one bale/ 20 m2 and rotovated into the top 100 mm of the completed earthworks), watering, soil binders and anti-erosion compounds, mechanical cover or packing structures (e.g., Hessian cover). Traffic and movement over stabilised areas shall be restricted and controlled, and damage to stabilised area shall be repaired and maintained to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.8	**Crane operations** Drive plants shall be well maintained, and drip trays shall be positioned at potential leak areas. Over-greasing of crane cables shall be avoided. Movement and lifting of hazardous materials shall be undertaken such that they do not cause a pollution, spillage, or safety risk (were concrete buckets are in use).	✓✓					

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5.4.7.9	**Trenching** Trenching for services shall be undertaken in accordance with the engineering specifications with the following environmental amplifications, where applicable: ► Topsoil shall be removed and stockpiled separately from and not mixed with the subsoil. Preferably topsoil should be placed on the upslope side of the trench which subsoil is placed on the downslope side of the trench, levelled and used for construction access. The areas used for topsoil and subsoil stockpiling should not be cleared of shorter herbaceous vegetation and must not be grubbed. Only once the trench is backfilled and shaped will the topsoil be spread across the trench area," ► Soil shall be excavated and used for refilling trenches i.e. soil from the first trench shall be excavated and stockpiled, thereafter soil from the second excavated trench length shall be used to backfill the trench behind it once the services have been laid. The last trench shall be filled using the soil stockpiled from the first trench. ► Trench lengths shall be kept as short as practically possible before backfilling and compacting. ► Trenches shall be re-filled to the same level as (or slightly higher to allow for settlement) the surrounding land surface to minimise erosion. ► Stormwater control measures shall be used to reduce the ingress of stormwater into the trench. Where needed the Contractor shall provide temporary stormwater pipes to allow stormwater to cross the open trench.	✓✓					
5.4.7.10	**Drilling and jack hammering** The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to limit dust generation and noise because of drilling operations. The Contractor shall ensure that no pollution results from drilling operations, either because of oil and fuel drips, or from drilling fluid. Any areas or structures damaged by the drilling and associated activities shall be rehabilitated by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.11	**Stockpiling** The ESCO and Construction Manager will identify suitable sites for stockpiling. Stockpiles shall be convex in shape and shall be limited in height so that it does not result in undue visual impacts or significant dust, as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Stockpiles shall be so placed to occupy minimum width compatible with the natural angle of repose of material, and measures shall be taken to prevent the material from being spread over too wide a surface. Unless otherwise stipulated, areas for temporary stockpiling will not be cleared of shorter herbaceous vegetation as this compacted vegetation layer will serve protect the topsoil and serve as a marker during stockpile reclamation. Where required, appropriate precautions shall be taken to prevent the erosion and limit the compaction of the stockpiles. The Contractor shall ensure that all stockpiles do not result in the damming of water or run off or is itself washed away. Top material stockpiles shall not be covered with any material (e.g., plastic) that may kill seeds or cause it to compost. If the stockpiles start to erode significantly or cause dust problems, they shall be covered with hessian or similar. Where practical, top material shall not be left for longer than six to eight months before being used for rehabilitation. If stored for longer than six months, the top material shall be analysed and, if necessary, ameliorated before use in rehabilitation works.	✓✓					
5.4.7.12	**Site closure and rehabilitation** Any areas that the ESCO or Construction Manager believes may have been impacted upon or disturbed, shall be rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the Construction Manager, which includes all areas where top material has been stripped or compacted. Once construction is complete the Contractor shall clear all construction debris and materials from the Site not forming part of the Permanent Works. The area to be rehabilitated shall first be landscaped to match the topography of the surrounding area as it was prior to construction. The composition of vegetation to be used for any rehabilitation shall be specified. The Contractor may not use herbicides, pesticides, fertilisers, or other poisonous substances for the rehabilitation process unless otherwise agreed with the ESCO and Construction Manager. All rehabilitated areas shall be considered "no go" areas and the Contractor shall ensure that none of his staff or equipment enters these areas. The Contractor shall undertake irrigation of rehabilitated areas for a minimum period of six to eight weeks to encourage germination. They may elect to extend the irrigation programme, or the ESCO and Construction Manager may specify ongoing irrigation programme if required. However, any irrigation programme must taper off over a period of four to eight weeks before complete cessation as an abrupt cessation is likely to result in high seeding mortality rates (depending on local soil and climatological factors). The Contractor shall undertake to remove all alien vegetation re-establishing on the area and shall implement the necessary temporary or permanent measures to combat soil erosion.				-		-Site closure is NA at this stage -Earthworks rehabilitation commenced in July 2024 and has continued during 2025 in terms of re-shaping subsoil and topsoil material along the WEF access road verges and the sloped edges of several turbine hardstands; -Rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed; -Rehabilitation monitoring should continue until completion of construction to check aspects such as erosion and ensure alien plants do not become problems in rehabilitated areas; -Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates

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5.4.7.13	**Temporary revegetation of the areas disturbed by construction** Where there is likely to be a delay of greater than two months in the landscaping and revegetation of a disturbed area or where that site is likely to be the subject of further construction activities at a later stage, the Contractor shall ensure that the area is temporarily revegetated to combat dust generation and prevent erosion. This revegetation shall occur incrementally immediately upon completion of the construction activities at the subject location. "Prior to revegetation, structures and material not forming part of the Permanent Works, including remnants of building materials, concrete foundations, timber, and foreign debris, shall be removed, and disposed of via the solid waste management system. The area shall be revegetated as follows: ► Compacted areas, such as roads, stockpile areas and construction platforms shall be ripped or scarified to depth of 300mm." ► The surface shall be shaped to conform to the adjacent landforms. ► Alien vegetation shall be cleared; ► For areas with a slope of greater than 1:3, straw shall be utilised as a binding material to stabilise the soil during revegetation and rehabilitation of the site. Straw shall consist of natural, dried fibres of hay or chaff of various lengths between 50mm and 400mm, delivered to Site in bales and shall be applied evenly by hand or machine at a rate of 1 bale per 20m2 over the area to be revegetated. It shall then immediately be rotated into the upper 100 mm layer of soil. ► The prepared area shall be hydro- or hand-seeded at a rate of 40 kg/ha using a suitable indigenous grass species or Rye grass (Lolium multiflorum). In the event of hand-seeding, the seed mixture as specified shall be mixed with two parts per volume of clean dry plaster sand, then divided in half and applied evenly in two successive applications, one after the other, by means of an approved hand seeding machine (known colloquially as a "tefsaaier"). On completion of the seeding the surface shall be lightly raked to cover the seed with no more than 5 mm of soil. ► Water used for the irrigation of vegetated areas shall be free of pollutants that will have a detrimental effect on the plants. The vegetated area shall only be watered once, immediately following seeding. Watering should be carried out from a tanker, using a fine nozzle spray to avoid erosion and disturbance of the vegetation. Water for irrigation purposes may be from an approved source. No construction equipment, vehicles or unauthorised personnel shall be allowed onto areas that have been vegetated. Only persons or equipment required for the preparation of areas, application of fertiliser and maintenance of revegetated area shall be allowed to operate on these areas.	✓✓					-Earthworks rehabilitation commenced in July 2024 and has continued during 2025 in terms of re-shaping subsoil and topsoil material along the WEF access road verges and the sloped edges of several turbine hardstands; -Rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed; -Rehabilitation monitoring should continue until completion of construction to check aspects such as erosion and ensure alien plants do not become problems in rehabilitated areas; -Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates
5.4.8	**Compliance**						
5.4.8.1	**Penalties** Penalties will be issued for certain transgressions. Penalties may be issued per incident at the discretion of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Such penalties will be issued in addition to any remedial costs incurred because of non-compliance with this Specification. The Construction Manager will inform the Contractor of the contravention and the amount of the penalty and shall be entitled to deduct the amount from monies due under the Contract.	✓✓					Noted, no penalties for environmental non-compliance have been issued at this stage
5.4.8.2	**Removal from site and suspension of Works** The Construction Manager may instruct the Contractor to remove from Site any person(s) who in their opinion is guilty of misconduct, or is incompetent, negligent or constitutes an undesirable presence on Site. Where the Construction Manager deems the Contractor to be in breach of any of the requirements of this Specification, he may order the Contractor to suspend the progress of the Works or any part thereof.					-	Noted
5.4.9	**Measurement and payment**						
5.4.9.1	Except as specified or in the Specification Data or as billed, no separate measurement and payment will be made to cover the costs of complying with the provisions of this Specification and such costs shall be deemed to be covered by the rates tendered for the items in the Bill of Quantities completed by the Contractor when submitting his tender.					-	Noted
5.4.9.2	**All requirements of the environmental management specification** All work not measured elsewhere, associated with complying with any requirement of this Environmental Management specification will be measured and paid as a sum. The tendered sum shall cover the cost of with complying with the environmental management specification and shall include for all materials, labour and plant required to execute and complete the Works as specified, described in the Bill of Quantities, or shown on the Drawing(s).					-	Noted

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5.4.9.3	**Work required by the Construction Manager** Where a clause in this Specification includes a requirement as "required by the Construction Manager", measurement and payment for compliance with that requirement shall be in accordance with the relevant measurement and payment clause of the Project Environmental Specifications.					-	Noted
5.4.10	**Amendments to EMPr & Registers** Amendments to the EMPr must be submitted to and approved by the DFFE before the changes are commenced with. Furthermore, copies of the attendance registers for all environmental awareness training, employee induction programme, complaints registers, penalty registers and method statements must be kept and made available to the DFFE on request.	✓✓				-	-EMPr amendments are NA at this stage -Attendance registers for environmental awareness training, the employee induction programme, a complaints registers, penalty registers and method statements are available on site

Summary calculation					
72	0	0	3	6	**81** (total no. of conditions)
72	0	0	3	6	**72** (audited) **9** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(72x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (72x2) x100
EMPr Compliance					**100%**

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
2	The following key conditions would be required to be included within the environmental authorisation issued for the access road: » The project footprint must be minimised and must remain within the demarcated development area to avoid impacts on episodic drainage lines and SCCs in the surrounding areas.	✓✓					
	» The access road layout and EMPr should be approved along with the environmental authorisation (should authorisation be issued for the project).	✓✓					
	» All mitigation measures detailed within the BA Report, as well as the specialist reports contained within Appendices D to H, are to be implemented.	✓✓					
	» The EMPr as contained within Appendix I of the BA Report should form part of the contract with the Contractor appointed to construct and maintain access road in order to ensure compliance with environmental specifications and management measures. The implementation of the EMPr for all life cycle phases of the access road is considered key in achieving the appropriate environmental management standards as detailed for this project.	✓✓					
	» A pre-construction walk-through of the access road route for species of conservation concern (SCC) that would be affected and that can be translocated must be undertaken by an ecologist prior to the commencement of the construction phase. Permits from the relevant national and provincial authorities, i.e., CapeNature and the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE), must be obtained before the individual species of concern are disturbed.	✓✓					
	» Prior to construction, a walkdown of the final road layout must be completed by an archaeologist to ensure that no significant archaeological heritage is impacted by the proposed road development.	✓✓					
	» Obtain all other environmental permits for the project, as required.	✓✓					
	The Developer must ensure that the implementation of the project complies with the requirements of all environmental authorisations, permits, and obligations emanating from relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	This EMPr shall be binding on all the parties involved in the planning, construction and operational phases of the project, and shall be enforceable at all levels of contract and operational management within the project. The document must be adhered to and updated as relevant throughout the project life cycle.	✓✓					
Planning and design							
5	Plan and conduct pre-construction activities in an environmentally acceptable manner.	✓✓					
	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses.	✓✓					
	The throughflow structures must be designed to ensure that the structures are geotechnically sound and that they are hydraulically stable, even if a 1:100 year flood event was to occur. The designs should include culverts installed intermittently to ensure a free draining landscape that does not lead to erosion, incision and sedimentation.	✓✓					
	It is recommended that a suitably qualified hydrologist be consulted to provide guidance on the relevant sizes and width requirements to ensure that hydraulic functioning of the system is maintained.	✓✓					
	In addition, the crossings must be designed such that should they be overtopped, they remain stable and do not lead to excessive downstream erosion and incision. Similarly, a freshwater ecologist must ensure that the final design accounts for appropriate wetting frequencies and patterns are maintained in the pre-development condition.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no clearing or stockpiling occurs within the episodic drainage line and possible buffer zones as defined by the freshwater specialists.	✓✓					
	The delineated extent of the episodic drainage line must be clearly demarcated with danger tape as a 'no-go area' by an Environmental Control Officer (ECO). No construction personnel and equipment/vehicles may enter the episodic drainage line.	✓✓					
	Obtain any additional environmental permits required prior to the commencement of construction. Copies of permits/licenses must be submitted to the Director: Environmental Impact Evaluation at the DFFE.	✓✓					
	Before the commencement of any construction and clearing for the proposed realigned access road, a walkthrough must be conducted during the winter season to ensure all occurring species of concern are marked for relocation or destruction, for which the relevant permits must be applied for.	✓✓					
	Affected individuals of selected protected species (i.e. those that are of high conservation value or which have a high probability of surviving translocation) which cannot be avoided should be translocated to a safe area on the site prior to construction. This does not include woody species which cannot be translocated and where these are protected by DFFF and permit for their destruction would be required.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the final road layout must be completed by an archaeologist to ensure that no significant archaeological heritage is impacted by the proposed road development.	✓✓					
	A chance find procedure must be developed and implemented in the event that archaeological or palaeontological resources are found.	✓✓					

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	An Ecological walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched for and marked. Wherever possible micro-siting must take place to avoid SCC, and especially SCC which cannot be rescued and relocated.	✓✓					
	Wherever possible micro-siting must take place to avoid SCC, and especially SCC which cannot be rescued and relocated. An assessment must be undertaken to determine those that are eligible for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	The terms of this EMPr and the Environmental Authorisation must be included in all tender documentation and Contractors contracts.	✓✓					
	Pre-construction environmental induction for all construction staff on site must be provided to ensure that basic environmental principles are adhered to. This includes awareness of no littering, appropriate handling of pollution and chemical spills, avoiding fire hazards, minimising wildlife interactions, remaining within demarcated construction areas etc.	✓✓					
Construction							
	Construction Manager will: » Ensure all specifications and legal constraints specifically with regards to the environment are highlighted to the Contractor(s) so that they are aware of these.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the Developer and its Contractor(s) are made aware of all stipulations within the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the EMPr is correctly implemented throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. This will be documented as part of the site meeting minutes through input from the independent ECO.	✓✓					
	» Be fully conversant with the EIA for the project, the EMPr, the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation, and all relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits.	✓✓					
	Site Manager (The Contractor's on-site Representative) will: » Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of the BA.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents and conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of the EMPr.	✓✓					
6	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant environmental legislation, and ensure compliance with these.	✓✓					
	» Have overall responsibility of the EMPr and its implementation.	✓✓					
	» Conduct audits to ensure compliance to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Ensure there is communication with the Technical Director, the ECO, the Internal Environmental Officer and relevant discipline engineers on matters concerning the environment.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that no actions are taken which will harm or may indirectly cause harm to the environment, and take steps to prevent pollution on the site.	✓✓					
	» Confine activities to the demarcated construction site.	✓✓					
	An independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must be appointed by the project proponent prior to the commencement of any authorised activities and will be responsible for monitoring, reviewing and verifying compliance by the Contractor with the environmental specifications of the EMPr and the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation. Accordingly, the ECO will: » Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the EIA.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the conditions of the EA (once issued).	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of all relevant environmental legislation, and ensure compliance therewith.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits issued for the project.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the contents of the EMPr are communicated to the Contractors site staff and that the Site Manager and Contractors are constantly made aware of the contents through ongoing discussion.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
6	» Ensure that compliance with the EMPr is monitored through regular and comprehensive inspection of the site and surrounding areas.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that the Site Manager has input into the review and acceptance of construction methods and method statements.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that activities on site comply with all relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that a removal is ordered of any person(s) and/or equipment responsible for any contravention of the specifications of the EMPr.				-		No removal orders applicable at this stage
	» Ensure that any non-compliance or remedial measures that need to be applied are reported	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

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	» Keep records of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Independently report to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) in terms of compliance with the specifications of the EMPr and conditions of the EA (once issued).	✓✓					
	» Keep records of all reports submitted to DFFE.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	As a general mitigation strategy, the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) should be present for the site preparation and initial clearing activities to ensure the correct demarcation of no-go areas, facilitate environmental induction with construction staff and supervise any flora relocation and faunal rescue activities that may need to take place during the site clearing (i.e. during site establishment, and excavation of foundations).	✓✓					
	The ECO will be supplemented with the EPC Contractor's/Project Company's Environmental Office (EO) who will be located on site on a daily basis and will guide the EPC Contractor's/Project Company's to ensure compliance with the environmental considerations.	✓✓					
	Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment Representative and/or Environmental Officer: The Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Representative, employed by the Contractor, is responsible for managing the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr, and for the compilation of regular (usually weekly) Monitoring Reports. In addition, the SHE must act as liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues and ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager and Contractor. In some instances, a separate Environmental Officer (EO) may be appointed to support this function.	✓✓					
	The Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment Representative and/or Environmental Officer should: » Be well versed in environmental matters.	✓✓					
	» Understand the relevant environmental legislation and processes and the implementation thereof.	✓✓					
	» Understand the hierarchy of Environmental Compliance Reporting, and the implications of Non-Compliance.	✓✓					
	» Know the background of the project and understand the implementation programme.	✓✓					
	» Be able to resolve conflicts and make recommendations on site in terms of the requirements of this specification.	✓✓					
	» Keep accurate and detailed records of all EMPr-related activities on site. The EO shall keep a daily diary for monitoring the site specific activities as per project schedule.	✓✓					
	» Supervise any flora relocation and faunal rescue activities that may need to take place during the site clearing (i.e. during site establishment, and excavation of foundations) and therefore needs the relevant training/ experience. The EO will have overall responsibility for day-to day environmental management and implementation of mitigations.	✓✓					
	» The EO is responsible for reporting to the ECO on the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr and other Project Permits / Authorisations.	✓✓					
	» Ensure or otherwise train and induct all contractor's employees prior to commencement of any works.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that there is daily communication with the Site Manager regarding the monitoring of the site.	✓✓					
	» Compilation of Weekly and Monthly Monitoring Reports to be submitted to the ECO and Site Manager.	✓✓					
	» In addition, the EO/ Environmental Representative must act as project liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues and ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager, ECO and Contractor(s).	✓✓					
	Contractors and Service Providers: It is important that Contractors are aware of the responsibilities in terms of the relevant environmental legislation and the contents of this EMPr. The Contractor must appoint an Internal Environmental Officer (EO) who will be responsible for informing contractor employees and sub-contractors of their environmental obligations in terms of the environmental specifications, and for ensuring that employees are adequately experienced and properly trained in order to execute the works in a manner that will minimise environmental impacts.	✓✓					
6	The Internal Environmental Officer and Contractor's obligations in this regard include the following: » Must be fully knowledgeable on all environmental features of the construction site and the surrounding environment.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents and the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of all the licences and permits issued for the site.	✓✓					
	» Ensure a copy of the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr is easily accessible to all on-site staff members	✓✓					
	» Ensure contractor employees are familiar with the requirements of this EMPr and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the proposed access road.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that prior to commencing any site works, all contractor employees and sub-contractors must have attended environmental awareness training included in the induction training which must provide staff with an appreciation of the project's environmental requirements, and how they are to be implemented.	✓✓					

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	» Ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager and Contractor.	✓✓					
	» Manage the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr, and the compilation of regular (usually weekly) Monitoring Reports.	✓✓					
	» Keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken, including those of the Independent ECO.	✓✓					
	» Inform staff of the environmental issues as deemed necessary by the Independent ECO.	✓✓					
	All contractors (including sub-contractors and staff) and service providers are ultimately responsible for: » Ensuring adherence to the environmental management specifications.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that Method Statements are submitted to the Site Manager (and ECO) for approval before any work is undertaken.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that any instructions issued by the Site Manager on the advice of the ECO are adhered to.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a report is tabled at each site meeting, which will document all incidents that have occurred during the period before the site meeting.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a register is kept in the site office, which lists all transgressions issued by the ECO.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a register of all public complaints is maintained.	✓✓					
	Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will represent the community and assist the Owner, Contractor and the Engineer with communication between them and the community. Inform community regarding the project details, safety precautions and programme.	✓✓					
	Duties and responsibilities of the community liaison officer include: » Be available at the site offices generally between the hours of 07:00 and 09:00 and again from 15:00 until end of working day. Normal working hours will be from 07:00 am till 17:00.	✓✓					
	» Maintain an up-to-date record of potential employees within the community and provide the contractor with copies of this information.	✓✓					
	» To identify, screen and nominate labour from the community in accordance with the Contractor's requirements and determine, in consultation with the Contractor, the needs of local labour for employment and relevant technical training, where applicable.	✓✓					
	» Liaise between Contractor and labour regarding wages and conditions of employment.	✓✓					
	» Communicate daily with the Contractor on labour related issues such as numbers and skills.	✓✓					
	» Identify possible labour disputes, unrest, strikes, etc., in advance and assist in their resolution.	✓✓					
	» Have a good working knowledge of the contents of the contract document regarding labour and training matters.	✓✓					
	» Attend all meetings at which the community and/or labour is represented or discussed.	✓✓					
	» Attend contract site meetings and report on community and labour issues at these meetings.	✓✓					
	» Co-ordinate and assist with the obtaining of information regarding the community's needs (questionnaires, etc.).	✓✓					
	» Inform local labour of their conditions of temporary employment, to ensure their timeous availability and to inform them timeously of when they will be relieved.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that all labour involved in activities when tasks have been set, are fully informed of the principle of task-based work.	✓✓					
	» Attend disciplinary proceedings to ensure that hearings are fair and reasonable.	✓✓					
	» Keep a daily written record of interviews and community liaison.	✓✓					
6	» Arrange venues for training if required.	✓✓					
	» Assist with the training and education of the community regarding the correct usage of the services, where applicable.	✓✓					
	Secure site, working areas and excavations in an appropriate manner.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no activities infringe on identified no-go areas.	✓✓					
	The siting of the construction equipment camp/s must take cognisance of any sensitive areas identified in the BA Report.	✓✓					
	Ensure that vegetation is not unnecessarily cleared or removed during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Restrict the activities and movement of construction workers and vehicles to the immediate construction site and existing access roads.	✓✓					
	Access to adjacent areas to be strictly controlled.	✓✓					
	Any individuals of protected species affected by and observed within the development footprint during construction should be translocated under the supervision of the Contractor's SHE or EO.	✓✓					
	Ensure that rubble, litter, and disused construction materials are appropriately stored (if not removed daily) and then disposed regularly at licensed waste facilities.	✓✓					

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	Appropriate shaping of disturbed areas is essential. To promote successful establishment of vegetation, the slopes must not be steeper than 1(V):5(H) or 1(V):3(H) (depending on engineering input and recommendations). New slopes should resemble/mimic the natural topography of the surrounding area. Where slopes are left steeper than what is recommended for whatever reason, additional measures will be required to prevent soil erosion and to appropriately manage stormwater.	✓✓					
	Stabilizing slope regions and avoiding rocky outcrop areas could potentially limit the impact on the natural environment. Furthermore, rehabilitation of such sensitive microsites can be challenging.	✓✓					
	Reduce and control construction dust through the use of approved dust suppression techniques as and when required (i.e. whenever dust becomes apparent).	✓✓					
	Restrict construction activities to daylight hours in order to negate or reduce the visual impacts associated with lighting.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
6	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	Ablution or sanitation facilities must not be located within 100m from a watercourse or within the 1:100 year flood.	✓✓					
	Supply adequate weather and vermin proof waste collection bins and skips (covered at minimum with secured netting or shade cloth) at the site where construction is being undertaken. Separate bins should be provided for general and hazardous waste. Provision should be made for separation of waste for recycling.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » An incident reporting system is used to record non-conformances to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» EO and ECO to monitor all construction areas on a continuous basis until all construction is completed. Non-conformances will be immediately reported to the site manager.	✓✓					
	» Monitoring of vegetation clearing during construction (by contractor as part of construction contract).	✓✓					
	» Monitoring of rehabilitated areas quarterly for at least a year following the end of construction (by contractor as part of construction contract).	✓✓					
	In order to minimise impacts on flora, fauna, and ecological processes, the development footprint should be limited to the minimum necessary to accommodate the required infrastructure.	✓✓					

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	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, which must be clearly marked, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation;	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats;	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora; and	✓✓					
	Land clearance must only be undertaken immediately prior to construction activities.	✓✓					
	Retain and augment natural vegetation on all sides of the proposed project.	✓✓					
	During vegetation clearance, methods should be employed to minimise potential harm to fauna species.	✓✓					
	No dumping of litter or vegetation refuse must be allowed on-site. As such it is advised that vegetation cuttings from landscaped areas be carefully collected and disposed of at a separate waste facility	✓✓					
	Prior and during vegetation clearance any larger fauna species noted should be given the opportunity to move away from the construction machinery.	✓✓					
	Floral SCC plants must be monitored to determine integrity of in situ specimens and the health of those that have been relocated.	✓✓					
	Edge effect control needs to be implemented to prevent further degradation and potential loss of floral SCC outside of the proposed disturbance footprint area.	✓✓					
	All RDL plant species that will be lost due to clearing of vegetation must be replaced either during rehabilitation initiatives or through translocation (for those which relocation is a viable option) to suitable habitat surrounding the disturbance footprint. The relocation site will need to be fenced-off (or somehow barricaded) and monitoring of relocated / transplanted species will be essential until it is evident that the species have successfully established.	✓✓					
	The removed vegetation and any soil/sediment or silt removed from the watercourse may be temporarily stockpiled outside of the delineated boundary of the watercourse. The footprint areas of these stockpiles should be kept to a minimum, and may not exceed a height of 2 m. Should the vegetation not be suitable for reinstatement after the construction phase or be alien/invasive vegetation species, all material must be disposed of at a registered garden refuse site and may not be burned or mulched on site.	✓✓					
	Areas to be cleared must be clearly marked on-site to eliminate the potential for unnecessary clearing. No vegetation removal must be allowed outside the designated project development footprint. Restrict construction activity to demarcated areas.	✓✓					
6	Practical phased development and vegetation clearing must be practiced so that cleared areas are not left un-vegetated and vulnerable to erosion for extended periods of time. Where possible work should be restricted to one area at a time.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC.	✓✓					
	Access to adjacent areas to be strictly controlled.	✓✓					
	No harvesting of plants for firewood, medicinal or any other purposes are to be permitted	✓✓					
	No killing and poaching of any wild animal to be allowed. This should be clearly communicated to all employees, including subcontractors.	✓✓					
	Enforce ban on hunting, collecting etc. of all plants and animals or their products.	✓✓					
	No construction activity should occur near to active raptor nests should these be discovered prior to or during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Areas beyond the development footprint should be expressly off limits to construction personnel and construction vehicles and this should be communicated to them.	✓✓					
	If trenches need to be dug for electrical cabling or other purpose, these should not be left open for extended periods of time as fauna may fall in and become trapped in them. Trenches which are standing open should have places where there are soil ramps allowing fauna to escape the trench.	✓✓					
	Any fauna threatened or injured during construction should be removed to safety by a suitably qualified person, or allowed to passively vacate the area.	✓✓					
	Education of employees on the conservation importance of natural areas and fauna must be provided.	✓✓					
	All construction vehicles should adhere to clearly defined and demarcated roads	✓✓					
	No collecting of flora species to be permitted.	✓✓					
	Prior arrangements must be made with the landowners to ensure that livestock and game animals are moved to areas where they cannot be injured by vehicles traversing the area.	✓✓					
	No open fires made by the construction teams are allowable during the construction phase.	✓✓					

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	Level any remaining soil removed from the road area that remained on the surface instead of allowing small stockpiles of soil to remain on the surface.	✓✓					
	Where possible, conduct the construction activities outside of the rainy season and not on days with strong winds blowing.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Contractor's Environmental Officer (EO) to provide supervision and oversight of vegetation clearing activities within sensitive areas such as near the pan.	✓✓					
	» Supervision of all clearing and earthworks.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement an IAP Control and Eradication Programme.	✓✓					
	Avoid creating conditions in which alien plants may become established: » Keep disturbance of indigenous vegetation to a minimum.	✓✓					
	» Rehabilitate disturbed areas as quickly as possible.	✓✓					
	» Do not import soil from areas with alien plants.	✓✓					
	When alien plants are detected, these must be controlled and cleared using the recommended control measures for each species to ensure that the problem is not exacerbated or does not re-occur.	✓✓					
	Eradicate all weeds and alien invasive plants as far as practically possible and ensure that material from invasive plants are adequately destroyed and not further distributed. Continually monitor the re-emergence of these species and manage according to the invasive species management plan.	✓✓					
	Any alien and invasive vegetation removed should be taken to a registered landfill site to prevent the proliferation of alien and invasive species	✓✓					
	The use of herbicides and pesticides and other related horticultural chemicals should be carefully controlled and only applied by personnel adequately certified to apply pesticides and herbicides. It must be ensured that WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard Class 1a (extremely hazardous) or 1b (highly hazardous) are not purchased, stored or used on site along with any other nationally or internationally similarly restricted/banned products.				-		No herbicides use at this stage. If used, a registered PCO must be appointed to apply herbicides
	To prevent the dispersal of alien seeds, construction vehicles and machinery must be washed regularly and away from any watercourse.	✓✓					
	» On-going monitoring of area by EO during construction.	✓✓					
	» Annual audit of development footprint and immediate surroundings by qualified botanist.				-		NA at this stage, on-site ESCO monitors and inspects on a daily basis
	» If any alien invasive species are detected then the distribution of these should be mapped (GPS co-ordinates of plants or concentrations of plants), number of individuals (whole site or per unit area), age and/or size classes of plants and aerial cover of plants.	✓✓					
	» The results should be interpreted in terms of the risk posed to sensitive habitats within and surrounding the site.	✓✓					
	» The environmental manager/site agent should be responsible for driving this process.	✓✓					
	Ensure that routine inspections and monitoring of the access road and any instream infrastructure are undertaken to monitor any build-up of debris that will impact on structure integrity or lead to erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, monitoring to determine the establishment of indigenous vegetation and the presence of any alien or invasive plant species.	✓✓					
	It is imperative that all preparatory and foundational construction works be undertaken during the driest period of the year when there is no flow within the watercourses, and thus no diversion of flow would be necessary.	✓✓					
6	The removed vegetation and any soil/sediment or silt removed from the watercourse may be temporarily stockpiled outside of the delineated boundary of the watercourse. The footprint areas of these stockpiles should be kept to a minimum, and may not exceed a height of 2 m. Should the vegetation not be suitable for reinstatement after the construction phase or be alien/invasive vegetation species, all material must be disposed of at a registered garden refuse site and may not be burned or mulched on site.	✓✓					
	The reaches of the EDLs where no activities are planned to occur must be considered no-go areas. These no-go areas can be marked at a maximum distance of 5m upstream and downstream of the proposed access road crossing. This5m buffer area would allow for construction personal, vehicles (if applicable) to enter the watercourse crossing where the road is proposed to be constructed.	✓✓					
	Care must be taken to ensure that no scouring or erosion occurs as a result of the proposed culvert crossing. Installation of riprap or gabion mattresses and/or concrete aprons associated with any culverts.	✓✓					Stormwater control measures along the access road have been implemented. No scouring or erosion observed this month
	All construction material (with specific mention of prefabricated culvert structures) must be stockpiled in the laydown area and must only be imported to the construction site when required.	✓✓					
	Machinery/vehicles used to install culvert structures remain on the existing road surface and may not enter the watercourses.	✓✓					

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	No mixed concrete may be deposited outside of the designated construction footprint. As far as possible, concrete mixing should be restricted to the contractor laydown area. Additionally, batter / dagga board mixing trays and impermeable sumps should be provided, onto which any mixed concrete can be deposited while it awaits placing.	✓✓					
	Any concrete potentially spilled outside of the demarcated area must be promptly removed and taken to a suitably licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Ensure that routine inspections and monitoring of any instream infrastructure are undertaken to monitor any build-up of debris that will impact on structure integrity or lead to erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, monitoring to determine the establishment of indigenous vegetation and the presence of any alien or invasive plant species.	✓✓					
	Contractors must be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow if they find sites. All staff should also be familiarised with procedures for dealing with heritage objects/sites.	✓✓					
	Any substantial fossil remains (e.g. vertebrate bones and teeth, shells) encountered during excavation should be reported to ECPHRA for possible mitigation by a professional palaeontologist.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If concentrations of historical and pre-colonial archaeological heritage material and/or human remains (including graves and burials) are uncovered during construction, all work must cease immediately and be reported to ECPHRA so that systematic and professional investigation/excavation can be undertaken. Phase 2 mitigation in the form of test-pitting/sampling or systematic excavations and collections of the pre-colonial shell middens and associated artefacts will then be conducted to establish the contextual status of the sites and possibly remove the archaeological deposit before development activities continue.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses, fossil wood or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible ECO/EO/Environmental Representative should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA, i.e. The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority, as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, at the Proponent's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy) by a suitably qualified palaeontologist.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
6	A chance find procedure must be developed and implemented in the event that archaeological or palaeontological resources are found. In the case where the proposed development activities bring these materials to the surface, work must cease and HWC must be contacted immediately.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Observation of excavation activities by the EO throughout construction phase.	✓✓					
	» Supervision of all clearing and earthworks.	✓✓					
	» Due care taken during earthworks and disturbance of land by all staff and any heritage objects found reported.	✓✓					
	» Appropriate permits obtained from HWC prior to the disturbance or destruction of heritage sites (if required).				-		Noted, no permit requirements at this stage
	» An incident reporting system will be used to record non-conformances to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Implement appropriate dust suppression measures on a regular basis along the gravel access road and on the proposed site.	✓✓					
	Use of dust suppressants on roads and limit development of new roads.	✓✓					
	Appropriate dust suppressant must be applied on all gravel roads associated, exposed areas and stockpiles associated to the project as required to minimise/control airborne dust.	✓✓					
	Speed of construction vehicles must be restricted to 40km/hr on all roads within the site.	✓✓					
	Dust-generating activities or earthworks may need to be rescheduled or the frequency of application of dust control/suppressant increased during periods of high winds if visible dust is blowing toward nearby residences outside the site.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas must be re-vegetated as soon as practicable in line with the progression of construction activities.				-		Noted, rehabilitation (i.e. re-vegetation) has not been undertaken at this stage. Soil levelling and landscaping has been undertaken along sections of the road verges with some re-seeding by hand
	Vehicles and equipment must be maintained in a road-worthy condition at all times.	✓✓					
	All vehicles and containers used for moving waste must encapsulate the waste, which prevents the waste from causing odours and from escaping or blowing around the site. This will also prevent leachate material from spilling out of the containers, which is hazardous.	✓✓					

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	Monitoring must be undertaken to ensure emissions are not exceeding the prescribed levels via the following methods: » Immediate reporting by personnel of any potential or actual issues with nuisance dust or emissions to the Site Manager.	✓✓					
	» A complaints register must be maintained, in which any complaints from residents/the community will be logged, and thereafter complaints will be investigated and, where appropriate, acted upon.	✓✓					
	» Dustfall monitoring at the homesteads along the access road. Measured daily dustfall rates should not exceed the acceptable dustfall standards for residential areas.				-		NA, no homesteads along the access road
	» Annual emissions monitoring campaign (as per conditions of the AEL), by independent contractor, on all engine stacks.				-		NA, no AEL is required or in place
	» Annual emissions reporting (as per conditions of the AEL)				-		NA, see above
	» Once per year a 7-day ambient monitoring campaign at (minimum) 4 fence-line locations using passive sampling techniques. Monitoring of SO2, NO2, CO, and VOCs				-		NA, see above
	Construction method and materials should be carefully considered in view of waste reduction, re-use, and recycling opportunities.	✓✓					
	Construction contractors must provide specific detailed waste management plans to deal with all waste streams.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no litter, refuse, wastes, rubbish, rubble, debris and builders wastes generated on the premises be placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties, and that the waste is disposed of at dumping site as approved by the Council.	✓✓					
	Waste disposal at the construction site must be avoided by separating and trucking out of waste.	✓✓					
	Specific areas must be designated on-site for the temporary management of various waste streams, i.e. general refuse, construction waste (wood and metal scrap), and contaminated waste as required. Location of such areas must seek to minimise the potential for impact on the surrounding environment, including prevention of contaminated runoff, seepage, and vermin control.	✓✓					
	Where practically possible, construction and general wastes on-site must be reused or recycled. Bins and skips must be available on-site for collection, separation, and storage of waste streams (such as wood, metals, general refuse etc.).	✓✓					
	Disposal of waste must be in accordance with relevant legislative requirements, including the use of licensed contractors.	✓✓					
	Uncontaminated waste must be removed at least weekly for disposal, if feasible; other wastes must be removed for recycling/ disposal at an appropriate frequency.	✓✓					
	Hydrocarbon waste must be contained and stored in sealed containers within an appropriately bunded area and clearly labelled.	✓✓					
	Waste must be kept to a minimum and must be transported by approved waste transporters to sites designated for their disposal.	✓✓					
6	No liquid waste, including grey water, may be discharged into any water body or drainage line. All sewage disposal to take place at a registered and operational wastewater treatment works. Slips of disposal to be retained as proof of responsible disposal.	✓✓					
	All liquid wastes should be contained in appropriately sealed vessels/ponds within the footprint of the development, and be disposed of at a designated waste management facility after use.	✓✓					
	Ensure compliance with all national, regional and local legislation with regard to the storage, handling and disposal of hydrocarbons, chemicals, solvents and any other harmful and hazardous substances and materials. The onus is on the Contractor to identify and interpret the applicable legislation. Hazardous waste to be disposed of at a registered landfill site.	✓✓					
	Documentation (waste manifest) must be maintained detailing the quantity, nature, and fate of any regulated waste. Waste disposal records must be available for review at any time.	✓✓					
	SABS approved spill kits to be available and easily accessible.	✓✓					
	Regularly serviced chemical toilet facilities and/or septic tank must be used to ensure appropriate control of sewage.	✓✓					
	Daily inspection of all chemical toilets and septic tanks must be performed by environmental representatives on site.	✓✓					
	In the event where sewage is discharged into the environment, all contaminated vegetation/ rock and soil must be removed immediately and treated as hazardous waste.	✓✓					
	Ensure that the below ground storage of the septic tank can withstand the external forces of the surrounding pressure. The area above the tank must be demarcated to prevent any vehicles or heavy machinery from driving around the tank.	✓✓					A conservancy tank is utilised at the site office/camp, not septic tanks
	Under no circumstances may waste be burnt on site.	✓✓					
	Where a registered waste site is not available close to the construction site, provide a method statement with regard to waste management.	✓✓					
	Waste manifests must be provided for all waste streams generated on site, and must be kept on site.	✓✓					

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	Implement an integrated waste management approach that is based on waste minimisation and incorporates reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal where appropriate. Where solid waste is disposed of, such disposal shall only occur at a landfill licensed in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
	Upon the completion of construction, the area must be cleared of potentially polluting materials. Spoil stockpiles must also be removed and appropriately disposed of or the materials re-used for an appropriate purpose.				-		Noted, construction is not yet completed
	Upon the completion of construction, all sanitation facilities (including chemical toilets) must be removed, as well as the associated waste to be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site.				-		Noted, construction is not yet completed
	Litter generated by the construction crew must be collected in rubbish bins and disposed of weekly, or at an appropriate frequency, at registered waste disposal sites.	✓✓					
	All building rubble, solid and liquid waste etc. generated during the construction activities must be disposed of as necessary at an appropriately licensed refuse facility.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no refuse wastes are burnt on the premises or on surrounding premises. No fires will be allowed on site.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no litter, refuse, wastes, rubbish, rubble, debris and builders wastes generated on the premises be placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties during or after the construction period of the project and that the waste is disposed of at dumping site as approved by the Council.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Observation and supervision of waste management practices throughout construction phase.	✓✓					
	» Waste collection will be monitored on a regular basis.	✓✓					
	» Waste documentation completed.	✓✓					
	» Proof of disposal of sewage at an appropriate wastewater treatment works.	✓✓					
	Method Statements must be compiled for all activities which affect any aspect of the environment and should be applied consistently to all activities. Specific areas to be addressed in the method statement: pre, during and post construction include: » Site establishment (which explains all activities from induction training to offloading, construction sequence for site establishment and the different amenities and to be established etc. Including a site camp plan indicating all of these).	✓✓					
	» Preparation of the site (i.e. clearing vegetation, compacting soils and removing existing infrastructure and waste).	✓✓					
	» Soil management/stockpiling and erosion control.	✓✓					
	» Excavations and backfilling procedure.	✓✓					
	» Stipulate norms and standards for water supply and usage (i.e.: comply strictly to licence and legislation requirements and restrictions).	✓✓					
	» Storm water method statement.	✓✓					
	» Ablution facilities (placement, maintenance, management and servicing).	✓✓					
	Solid Waste Management: - Description of the waste storage facilities (on site and accumulative). - Placement of waste stored (on site and accumulative). - Management and collection of waste process. - Recycle, re-use and removal process and procedure.	✓✓					
6	Liquid waste management: » Design, establish, maintain and operate suitable pollution control facilities necessary to prevent discharge of water containing polluting matter or visible suspended materials into the surrounding environment. Should grey water (i.e. water from basins, showers, baths, kitchen sinks etc.) need to be disposed of, link into an existing facility where possible. Where no facilities are available, grey water runoff must be controlled to ensure no seepage into the surrounding environment occurs.	✓✓					
	Dust and noise pollution: - Describe the necessary measures to ensure that noise from construction activities is maintained within lawfully acceptable levels. - Procedure to control dust at all times on the site, access roads and spoil sites (dust control shall be sufficient so as not to have significant impacts in terms of the biophysical and social environments). These impacts include visual pollution, decreased safety due to reduced visibility, negative effects on human health and the ecology due to dust particle accumulation.	✓✓					

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	Hazardous substance storage (ensure compliance with all national, regional and local legislation with regard to the storage of oils, fuels, lubricants, solvents, wood treatments, bitumen, cement, pesticides and any other harmful and hazardous substances and materials. South African National Standards apply). - Lists of all potentially hazardous substances to be used. - Appropriate handling, storage and disposal procedures. - Prevention protocol of accidental contamination of soil at storage and handling areas. - All storage areas, (i.e. for harmful substances appropriately bunded with a suitable collection point for accidental spills must be implemented and drip trays underneath dispensing mechanisms including leaking engines/machinery). - Fire prevention and management measures on site.	✓✓					
	» Fauna and flora protection process on and off site (i.e. removal to reintroduction or replanting, if necessary). - Rehabilitation, re-vegetation process and bush clearing.	✓✓					
	» Incident and accident reporting protocol.	✓✓					
	» General administration.	✓✓					
	» Designate access road and the protocols while roads are in use.	✓✓					
	» Requirements on gate control protocols.	✓✓					
	The Contractor may not commence the activity covered by the Method Statement until it has been approved by the Site Manager (with input from the ECO), except in the case of emergency activities and then only with the consent of the Site Manager. Approval of the Method Statement will not absolve the Contractor from their obligations or responsibilities in terms of their contract. Failure to submit a method statement may result in suspension of the activity concerned until such time as a method statement has been submitted and approved.	✓✓					
	The Contractors obligations in this regard include the following: » All Employees must have a basic understanding of the key environmental features of the construction site and the surrounding environment. This includes the discussion/explanation of site environmental matters during toolbox talks.	✓✓					
	» The content and requirements of Method Statements are to be clearly explained to all plant operators and general workers. All staff acting in a supervisory capacity are to have copies of the relevant Method Statements and be aware of the contents thereof.	✓✓					
6	» Ensuring that a copy of the EMPr is readily available on-site, and that all senior site staff are aware of the location and have access to the document. Senior site staff will be familiar with the requirements of the EMPr and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the access road.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that, prior to commencing any site works, all employees and sub-contractors have attended an Environmental Awareness Training session. The training session must provide the site staff with an appreciation of the project's environmental requirements, and how they are to be implemented. - Records must be kept of those that have completed the relevant training. - Training should be done either in a written or verbal format but must be appropriate for the receiving audience. - Refresher sessions must be held to ensure the contractor staff are aware of their environmental obligations as practically possible.	✓✓					
	» All sub-contractors must have a copy of the EMPr and sign a declaration/ acknowledgement that they are aware and familiar with the contents and requirements of the EMPr and that they will conduct work in such a manner as to ensure compliance with the requirements of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Contractors and main sub-contractors should have a basic training in the identification of archaeological sites/objects, and protected flora and fauna that may be encountered on the site.	✓✓					
	» Awareness of any other environmental matters, which are deemed to be necessary by the ECO.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that employee information posters, outlining the environmental "do's" and "don'ts" (as per the environmental awareness training course) are erected at prominent locations throughout the site.	✓✓					
	The EO, in consultation with the contractor, shall ensure that all construction workers receive an induction presentation, as well as on-going environmental education and awareness, on the importance and implications of the EMPr and the environmental requirements it prescribes. The presentation shall be conducted, as far as is possible, in the employees' language of choice. The contractor should provide a translator from their staff for the purpose of translating should this be necessary.	✓✓					
	As a minimum, induction training should include: » Explanation of the importance of complying with the EMPr;	✓✓					

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	» Explanation of the importance of complying with the Environmental Authorisation; » Discussion of the potential environmental impacts of construction activities; » Awareness regarding sensitivities on the site, including sensitive plant species (including the use of visual aids and on-site identification); » The benefits of improved personal performance; » Employees' roles and responsibilities, including emergency preparedness (this should be combined with this induction, but presented by the contractor's Health and Safety Representative); » Explanation of the mitigation measures that must be implemented when carrying out their activities; and » Explanation of the specifics of this EMPr and its specification (no-go areas, etc.).						
	Environmental Awareness Training must take the form of an on-site talk and demonstration by the EO/ECO before the commencement of site establishment and construction on site. The education/awareness programme should be aimed at all levels of management and construction workers within the contractor team.	✓✓					
	A record of attendance of this training must be maintained by the EO/ECO on site. Proof of awareness training should be kept on record. Environmental induction training must be presented to all persons who are to work on the site – be it for short or long durations; Contractor's or Engineer's staff; administrative or site staff; sub-contractors or visitors to site.	✓✓					
	This induction training should be undertaken by the Contractor's Environmental Officer and should include discussing Wolf Wind Power (RF) (Pty) Ltd's environmental policy and values, the function of the EMPr and Contract Specifications and the importance and reasons for compliance to these. The induction training must highlight overall do's and don'ts on site and clarify the repercussions of not complying with these.	✓✓					
	The non-conformance reporting system must be explained during the induction as well. Opportunity for questions and clarifications must form part of this training.	✓✓					
	Toolbox talks should be held on a scheduled and regular basis (at least twice a month) where foremen, environmental and safety representatives of different components of the works and sub-consultants hold talks relating to environmental practices and safety awareness on site. These talks should also include discussions on possible common incidents occurring on site and ones recommended by the on-site EO and the prevention of reoccurrence thereof. Records of attendance and the awareness talk subject must be kept on file.	✓✓					
6	A monitoring programme must be in place not only to ensure conformance with the EMPr, but also to monitor any environmental issues and impacts which have not been accounted for in the EMPr that are, or could result in significant environmental impacts for which corrective action is required.	✓✓					
	The period and frequency of monitoring will be stipulated by the Environmental Authorisation (once issued). Where this is not clearly dictated, the Developer will determine and stipulate the period and frequency of monitoring required in consultation with relevant stakeholders and authorities. The Technical Director/ Project Manager will ensure that the monitoring is conducted and reported.	✓✓					
	The aim of the monitoring and auditing process would be to monitor the implementation of the specified environmental specifications, in order to: » Monitor and audit compliance with the prescriptive and procedural terms of the environmental specifications;	✓✓					
	» Ensure adequate and appropriate interventions to address non-compliance;	✓✓					
	» Ensure adequate and appropriate interventions to address environmental degradation;	✓✓					
	» Provide a mechanism for the lodging and resolution of public complaints;	✓✓					
	» Ensure appropriate and adequate record keeping related to environmental compliance;	✓✓					
	» Determine the effectiveness of the environmental specifications and recommend the requisite changes and updates based on audit outcomes, in order to enhance the efficacy of environmental management on site; and	✓✓					
	» Aid in communication and feedback to authorities and stakeholders.	✓✓					
	All supervisory staff including Foremen, Engineers, and the ECO must be provided the means to be able to submit non-conformance reports to the Site Manager. Non-conformance reports will describe, in detail, the cause, nature and effects of any environmental non-conformance by the Contractor.	✓✓					
	The non-conformance report will be updated on completion of the corrective measures indicated on the finding sheet. The report must indicate that the remediation measures have been implemented timeously and that the non-conformance can be closed-out to the satisfaction of the Site Manager and ECO.	✓✓					
	A monitoring report will be compiled by the ECO on a monthly basis and must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring at DFFE for their records. This report should include details of the activities undertaken in the reporting period, any non-conformances or incidents recorded, corrective action required, and details of those non-conformances or incidents which have been closed out. The contractor must ensure that all waste manifests are provided to the ECO on a monthly basis in order to inform and update the DFFE regarding waste related activities.	✓✓					

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	The holder of the Environmental Authorisation must, for the period during which the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the DFFE.	✓✓					
	An environmental internal audit must be conducted and submitted every 3 months and an external audit must be conducted once a year. An annual audit report must be compiled and submitted to DFFE until the completion of the construction and rehabilitation. This report must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions and the requirements of the EMPr.	✓✓					ESCO and ECO undertaking monthly audits
	A final environmental audit report must be compiled by an independent auditor and be submitted to DFFE upon completion of the construction and rehabilitation activities. The report must be submitted within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities. This report must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions and the requirements of the EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
Operational and Decommissioning Phases							
7	N/A				-		Not yet applicable at this stage of the project

Summary calculation					
283	0	0	16	0	**299** (total no. of conditions)
283	0	0	16	0	**283** (audited), **16** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(283x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (283x2) x100
EMPr Compliance					**100%**

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December 2025 – January 2026

ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf 132kV 13.4km Overhead Powerline and Switching Station near Wolwefontein, Eastern Cape Province

December 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

December 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisation and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

29 January 2026

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf 132kV 13.4km Overhead Powerline and Switching Station near Wolwefontein
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	01
DATE	06/02/2026

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	29/01/2026	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	06/02/2026	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	29 January 2026	Electronic
Tarryn Frankland	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	29 January 2026	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	29 January 2026	Electronic
Queen Mothiba	DFFE (Environment Impact & Pollution Directorate)	06 February 2026	Electronic

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility
WK	Wolf-Kleinpoort

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the new Wolf 13.4km 132kV Overhead Powerline Line ("**OHPL**") and Switching Station near Wolwefontein in the Eastern Cape Province. The purpose of this project is to connect the OHPL with another authorised infrastructure development project, namely the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**), to the national electricity grid. The route of the OHPL traverses for 13.4km from the Wolf WEF to Wolf Substation ("**SS**") situated approximately 3km to the south of the small village station of Kleinpoort which is approximately 7km south-east of Wolwefontein along the R75 main tar road.

The independent ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EAs"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

This report provides insight into the overall compliance performance and a summary of any environmental challenges or opportunities, along with potential environmental risks through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) EA with ref no. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2
b) Generic EMPrs for the OHPL and Substation
a) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework
b) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the 13.4km OHPL project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the project

Project name	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPrs	Date
Wolf 132kV 13.4km Overhead Powerline and Switching Station near Wolwefontein, Eastern Cape Province	14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2	02 Feb 2020	Generic OHPL EMPr (Zutari, 2022) & Generic Substation Infrastructure EMPr (Zutari, 2022)	Mar 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake daily inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) *Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and*
b) *Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.*

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in November 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken on 10 December 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~18 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
Fax	+27 86 555 0693
Email	craigb@ncc-group.co.za
Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional body registration	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("**SACNASP**") Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa ("**EAPASA**")
Affiliations	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa ("**IAIAsa**") Southern African Society of Aquatic Scientists ("**SASAqS**") Zoological Society of Southern Africa ("**ZSSA**")
Qualifications	MSc, BSc (Hons), BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

From project inception Optipower had originally been contracted by Murray and Roberts to construct the 13.4km OHPL however a full transition and handover of the responsibility to Concor was undertaken between April and May 2025 due to Murray and Roberts ceasing to operate and function as a business. The ESCO continues to provide weekly updates of the progress of activities on site. No notable construction activity was undertaken along the 13.4km OHPL during December 2025. The outstanding activities still to be undertaken include re-stringing of the section of damaged OPGW and refitment of the removed bird diverters to the re-strung sections of OPGW. Other remaining activities will be some targeted rehabilitation and ground levelling to be undertaken, removal of any leftover materials from the servitude including addressing any technical snag-list items which may be identified during preliminary and final inspections.

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in December 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas are provided at the contractor's main site offices/laydown area for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to licensed waste facilities. There are dedicated waste storage areas including wheelie bins and general waste skips available at the Mayogi laydown area. A

centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. [1]12m³ general waste was disposed of in December 2025. There was no recycled waste in December 2025.

4.2 Hazardous waste

A 6m³ hazardous waste skip is located at the Mayogi laydown area which is serviced by a waste service provider, Oricol. [2]6m³ hazardous waste was disposed of in December 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

At this stage there are three (3) service providers that service mobile ablution facilities up to three times a week. These include Ziminathi and SnJ who dispose the sewage at the Kerkoot Moses Mabida disposal facility, Kholosa who dispose at the Ikhwezi Municipality disposal facility and Randispace disposes who dispose at the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality facility. Ablution facilities at the RedRocket site office block are connected to a conservancy tank which is emptied and disposed of at the Jansenville Wastewater Treatment Plant ("**WTP**"), as and when required. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in December 2025 amounted to [3]4220L. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the laydown areas and working areas to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits and spill kits are available at sites where work activities are underway. The remaining protective measures observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspection at this stage of construction on the OHPL included good access control measures and locked gates. There are currently no open excavations on the 13.4km OHPL requiring barricading.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Fitment of bird flight diverters devices to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the OHPL commenced at the end of April 2025. After the entire length of the OHPL was fitted with the bird diverters it was later discovered that several spans of the OPGW had been damaged and will require to be replaced. In November 2025 removal of bird diverters from damaged OPGW spans was undertaken. Once the OPGW has been re-strung to these spans

[1] Total combined monthly amount / volume for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)
[2, 3] Total combined monthly amount / volume for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

the bird diverters will need to be re-fitted. Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR. As per the EMPr, alien invasive plant ("**AIP**") species must be manually removed and destroyed by being discarded as waste at a recognised licensed landfill. The contractor is not permitted to burn, mulch or compost AIPs or bury or dump such anywhere on site. There are currently no major AIP problems on most of the WK OHPL apart from what existed prior to project commencement, primarily *Opuntia* (prickly pear) species.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no. 27/2/2/N240/3/3 is available for the construction and operation of the 132kV OHPL within the regulated area of a watercourse as per section 21(i) of the NWA i.e. "*altering the bed, banks, course, or characteristics of a watercourse*". This GA has relevance and applies primarily to stringing activity along the OHPL where pilot cables are manually pulled across drainage lines / watercourses and also to allow for vehicles to traverse across existing roads through ephemeral/episodic watercourses.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is comprised of large rocks and boulders in some locations, is separately stockpiled and as and where required, has be shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas. Due to strength test failures for several of the OHPL tower foundations due to the nature of the *in-situ* original soil material, suitable G5 material was imported and used for backfilling purposes leaving behind a soil excess. Any excess of the original subsoil material can be appropriately spread over and around the tower stay anchors and/or used for the repair/rehabilitation of damaged access roads traversing the farm properties. Any excess (unwanted) imported G5 materials and stones should be removed as part of rehabilitation.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Access Roads

Existing farm access roads are all traversable and remain in a general good condition with little to no erosion observed during the audit. The cleared access route along the servitude centre line is also accessible with 4x4 vehicles with the exception of the tower positions situated on the steep ridge leading up to the Wolf WEF. Any erosion and damage to roads should be addressed as part of ongoing repairs and rehabilitation until project completion.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates during stringing and re-stringing activities are being implemented to prevent injury or loss of game and livestock. Gates are opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit and

communicated via a project-specific WhatsApp Group to keep track of persons opening and closing gates correctly. Periodic inspections and weekly reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

If any further excavations are required to be undertaken for any purposes in the future barricading should continue to be erected and maintained around any and all open excavations to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and potential landowner conflict and damage claims.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

As the current OHPL contractor, Concor is utilising existing buildings for a site office based in Kleinpoort. In terms of the material laydown area, a previously disturbed area called Mayogi near the Daniell Cheetah Project adjacent to the main R75 tar road is being used. The other previous laydown area in Wolwefontein has been vacated with all materials and containers relocated to the Mayogi site.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the OHPL contractor during December 2025 focussed on topics including accidents in the workplace and environmental considerations during site closure.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during December 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. No NCRs were recorded for the months of December 2025. The ECO NCR register is provided below (**Table 3**).

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date

NCR No.	Issue Date	NCR Description	Recommended Corrective Action for NCR Closure	Corrective Action(s) Taken	Status	NCR Closure Date
1	02 April 2025	Delayed fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Prioritise the fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Bird diverters were ordered, delivered to site with installation commencing at the end of April 2025	Closed	30 April 2025

12 REHABILITATION

Natural rehabilitation and vegetation re-growth along the WK OHPL servitude is evident in many areas where stringing has been completed which has been aided by rainfall in previous months with roads in general being in good condition (See **Photo 1**). Excavated topsoil and subsoil has generally been backfilled, shaped and levelled over the tower foundation and guy anchor excavations to match the surrounding topography (See **Photo 2**) as construction activities have been completed in sequence. At the top of the ridge near the WEF substation the foundations around the WK61 stay anchors have been backfilled however some rehabilitation is still required to level the ground levels to match the natural topography more closely, the cable drum, wooden poles and netting are also still to be removed from WK13 and all obsolete guy anchors, such as at WK22, are still to be removed from the ground.

In terms of the EMPr areas disturbed by construction activities are subject to landscaping and rehabilitation with all excess spoil and waste materials required to be disposed of at a registered waste facility. Spreading and levelling of original subsoil, topsoil and small rocks around the tower foundations and stays is recommended however any leftover construction building materials such as sand or aggregate should be removed for re-use elsewhere or disposed of. An EMPr guideline for *vegetation coverage one (1) year after completion of construction is at least 90% coverage with no remaining bare areas greater than 5m^2*. As part of the rehabilitation phase prior to handover of the OHPL to Eskom, inspections of the condition of the environment will be undertaken including aspects such as the state of servitude access roads, tower sites, servitude gates and vegetation to ascertain if rehabilitation measures, as and where required, have been carried out satisfactorily in terms of the EMPr. Unless authorised to remain in perpetuity by the GA, any temporary watercourse crossings should be removed as part of rehabilitation. Ongoing monitoring is recommended until project completion.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed

by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted a monthly site visit on 10th December 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EAs and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management
    viii. Environmental awareness
    ix. Rehabilitation
    x. Record-keeping and document control
- Documentation review. This included:
    i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements
    ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings
    iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented

iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification

- Audit Report compilation. This included:
  i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
  ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;
ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and
iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not**

Auditable/Audited (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable.

No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;
ii. The audit is based primarily on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;
iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;
iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;
v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of four hundred and eighty one (**481**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, four hundred and seven (**407**) are **compliant,** zero (**0**) are **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) are **partially-compliant**, seventy (**70**) were **not audited/applicable** and four (**4**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

18.1 Major improvements required

None.

18.2 Minor improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **100%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EA and EMPrs (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the December 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EA and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf 132kV 13.4km OHPL, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**13.4km OHPL EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	57	0	0	15	4	(100%)
2	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation** (dated March 2022)	350	0	0	55	0	(100%)
	Overall total no. conditions	407	0	0	70	4	**481**
	Audited conditions	**407**	-	-	-	-	**814** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	814	-	-	-	-	**814** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[814+0+0)] / 814} x100					**100%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	84.62%	0%	0%	14.55%	0.83%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Minimise the time period when strung sections of the OPGW remain without fitted bird flight diverters by coordinating the stringing of the OPGW timeously.
- Implement appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required.
- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue to monitor, remove and dispose of invasive vegetation from the construction footprints.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Based on the OHPL EMPr where it is recommended that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware as a precautionary measure, it may be appropriate to confirm with the avian specialist and Eskom if bird perches are required. Although not bird perches, the installed infrastructure at the top of the towers/poles appear to function as bird perches.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase (construction) of the WEF development, it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EA, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Proposed Corrective Action	Action Status	Closure status

**The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site*

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
002	02 Apr 2025	Delayed fitment of bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Within ~1 month (start May 2025)	Prioritise the fitment of the bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Fitment of bird diverters commenced at the end of April 2025	30 Apr 2025

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo 1: View of the OPHL from WK33 towards WK34 and beyond. The conditions of access roads and natural vegetation re-growth along the OHPL remains in a good state

Photo 2: Natural vegetation re-growth around the WK33 guy anchors is in a good state which is true for the majority of the 13.4km OHPL route

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Feb 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The preferred Alternative 1 (transmission line) for the Wolf 132kV Overhead Powerline and switching station to be located within the Dr Beyers Naude and Sundays River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved as per the geographic coordinates cited in the table in the EA.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
6	The holder of the authorisation must notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.				-		Noted
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of the first issue of this Environmental Authorisation issued on 14 September 2015 (i.e. the authorisation lapses on 14 September 2025). If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken. The Environmental Authorisation will not be extended further.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (twelve) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	A copy of the final site layout plan must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout plan.	✓✓					
13	The site layout plan must include the following:						
13.1	Connection routes (including pylon positions) to the distribution /transmission network;	✓✓					
13.2	Service track and existing and upgraded roads and tracks indicating width (construction period width and operation period width);	✓✓					
13.3	Permanent lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.4	Construction period lay down footprint;	✓✓					
13.5	Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;	✓✓					
13.6	The location of heritage sites;	✓✓					
13.7	Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation including its entire footprint;	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
13.8	Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads);	✓✓					
13.9	Cut and fill areas at Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site sub-station indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill;	✓✓					
13.10	Borrow pits;	✓✓					
13.11	Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material);	✓✓					
13.12	All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;	✓✓					
13.13	Buildings;	✓✓					
13.14	All "no-go" areas;	✓✓					
13.15	A map combining the final layout plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map.	✓✓					
14	The applicant must appoint a qualified botanical and fauna specialist to ground-truth every footprint and their recommendation must inform the final layout of the wind energy facility and EMPr to be submitted to be submitted to the department for approval.	✓✓					
15	The Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) for the 132kV powerline infrastructure and the Generic EMPr for the Substation infrastructure (Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation), submitted as part of the Application for Amendment of the Environmental Authorisation dated November 2021, must be amended to include measures as dictated by the final site lay-out map and micro-siting; and the provisions of this environmental authorisation. Once amended, the final EMPr must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. Once approved the EMPrs must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
16	The generic EMPr for the powerline infrastructure and the generic EMPr for Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site Substation Infrastructure must be properly completed and must include the following amendments;	✓✓					
16.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr for the powerline and substation;	✓✓					
16.2	All mitigation measures as listed in the specialist reports for the powerline and substation must be included in the EMPrs and implemented;	✓✓					
16.3	The requirements and conditions of this environmental authorisation.	✓✓					
16.4	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
16.5	A final site layout map for the powerline and Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation, superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the location of the powerline and Eskom's portion of the new shared on-site substation as stated in the EIAr and this Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
17	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
18	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		NA at this stage
19	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the EIAr be discovered.				-		NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
20	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 27 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		NA at this stage
21	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		NA at this stage
22	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		NA at this stage
23	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		NA at this stage
24	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		NA at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	Findings & Recommendations
MONITORING							
25	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
25.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
25.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
25.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
25.4	A detailed incident (including spillage of bitumen, fuels, chemicals, or any other material) and complaint register must be kept on site indicating how these issues were addressed, what rehabilitation measures were taken and what preventative measures were implemented to avoid re-occurrence of incidents/complaints.	✓✓					Managed daily on site between ESCO and Contractor
25.5	In addition the ECO must maintain the following on site: a weekly site diary, copies of all reports submitted to the Department; and a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities.	✓✓					Updates provided in this monthly report assisted and facilitated by the full-time ESCO
25.6	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		NA at this stage
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
26	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
27	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
28	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
29	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
30	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
31	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
32	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
32	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
34	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
35	Should any historical, cultural, palaeontological resources and graves being found during the construction of the project, all construction activities must be suspended and Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority together with the heritage specialists who surveyed and compiled HIA reports must be alerted so that the find can be investigated and mitigation measures proposed.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological resources or graves discovered at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf 13.4km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors. The input of an avifaunal specialist must be obtained for the fitting of the anti-collision devices onto specific sections of the line once the exact positions of the towers have been surveyed and pegged. Flappers must be fitted in place so that they do not drift along the line and be readily and cost effectively installed on or removed from the existing lines.	✓✓					Bird flight diverters were delivered to site during April 2025 and fitment commenced at that time. At this stage the devices have been fitted to the full length of the 13.4km OHPL
37	The applicant must ensure that all the "No-go" areas are clearly demarcated (using fencing and appropriate signage) before construction commences.	✓✓					
38	The applicant must ensure that the National Noise Control Regulations and SANS10103:2008 are adhered to and reasonable measures to limit noise from the work site are implemented.						
39	Areas around fuel tanks must be bunded or contained in an appropriate manner as per the requirements of SABS 089:1999 Part 1.	✓✓					
40	Leakage of fuel must be avoided at all times and if spillage occurs, it must be remedied immediately.	✓✓					
41	Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses.	✓✓					
42	The applicant must ensure that poaching, hunting and killing of animals on site during the construction phase of the project is strictly not allowed under any circumstances. In addition, firearms or any other hunting weapons must not be permitted on site.	✓✓					
43	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
44	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
45	Liaison with land owners/farm managers must be done prior to construction in order to provide sufficient time for them to plan their activities.	✓✓					
GENERAL							
46	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
46.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
46.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
46.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
47	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.					-	Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
57	0	0	15	4	**76** (total no. of conditions)
57	0	0	-	-	**57** (audited) **19** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(57x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (57x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated March 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	Roles and responsibilities						
	Developer's Project Manager (DPM) The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMPr and any conditions of approval from the competent authority (CA). Where required, an environmental control officer (ECO) must be contracted by the Project Developer to objectively monitor the implementation of the EMPr according to relevant environmental legislation, and the conditions of the environmental authorisation (EA). The Project Developer is further responsible for providing and giving mandate to enable the ECO to perform responsibilities, and he must ensure that the ECO is integrated as part of the project team while remaining independent.	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA; Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Developer and its Contractor(s); Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Monitor the implementation of the EMPr throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMPr implementation; and Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation	✓✓					
	Developer Site Supervisor (DSS) The DSS reports directly to the DPM, oversees site works, liaises with the contractor(s) and the ECO. The DSS is responsible for the day to day implementation of the EMPr and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Ensure that all contractors identify a contractor's Environmental Officer (cEO); Must be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA. Oversees site works, liaison with Contractor, DPM and ECO; Must ensure that all landowners have the relevant contact details of the site staff, ECO and cEO; Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Will issue all non-compliances to contractors; and Ratify the Monthly Environmental Report.	✓✓					
4	*Environmental Control Officer (ECO)* The ECO is to conduct periodic site inspections, attend regular site meetings, pre-empt problems and suggest mitigation and be available to advise on incidental issues that arise. The ECO is also required to conduct compliance audits, verifying the monitoring reports submitted by the cEO. The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager regarding all environmental matters.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager, who in turn reports back to the Contractor and potential and Registered Interested & Affected Parties' (RI&AP's), as required. Issues of non-compliance raised by the ECO must be taken up by the Project Manager and resolved with the Contractor as per the conditions of his contract.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Decisions regarding environmental procedures, specifications and requirements which have a cost implication (i.e. those that are deemed to be a variation, not allowed for in the Performance Specification) must be endorsed by the Project Manager. The ECO must also, as specified by the EA, report to the relevant CA as and when required.	✓✓					
	The responsibilities of the ECO will include the following: - Be aware of the findings and conclusions of all EA related to the development;	✓✓					
	- Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr;	✓✓					
	- Be conversant with relevant environmental legislation, policies and procedures, and ensure compliance with them;	✓✓					
	Undertake regular and comprehensive site inspections / audits of the construction site according to the generic EMPr and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMPr and environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Compilation and administration of an environmental monitoring plan to ensure that the environmental management measures are implemented and are effective;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Monitoring the performance of the Contractors and ensuring compliance with the EMPr and associated Method Statements;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In consultation with the Developer Site Supervisor order the removal of person(s) and/or equipment which are in contravention of the specifications of the EMPr and/or environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Liaison between the DPM, Contractors, authorities and other lead stakeholders on all environmental concerns;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Compile a regular environmental audit report highlighting any non-compliance issues as well as satisfactory or exceptional compliance with the EMPr;	✓✓					This report
	Validating the regular site inspection reports, which are to be prepared by the contractor Environmental Officer (cEO);	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's record of environmental incidents (spills, impacts, legal transgressions etc.) as well as corrective and preventive actions taken;	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's public complaints register in which all complaints are recorded, as well as action taken;	✓✓					
	Assisting in the resolution of conflicts;	✓✓					
	Facilitate training for all personnel on the site – this may range from carrying out the training, to reviewing the training programmes of the Contractor;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In case of non-compliances, the ECO must first communicate this to the Senior Site Supervisor, who has the power to ensure this matter is addressed. Should no action or insufficient action be taken, the ECO may report this matter to the authorities as non-compliance;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maintenance, update and review of the EMPr;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMPr to the relevant stakeholders.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Developer Environmental Officer (dEO) The dEOs will report to the Project Manager and are responsible for implementation of the EMPr, environmental monitoring and reporting, providing environmental input to the Project Manager and Contractor's Manager, liaising with contractors and the landowners as well as a range of environmental coordination responsibilities	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Employees, Contractor(s) ;	✓✓					
	- Confine the development site to the demarcated area;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental internal audits with regards to EMPr and authorisation compliance (on cEO);	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractors in addressing environmental challenges on site;	✓✓					
	- Assist in incident management:	✓✓					
	- Reporting environmental incidents to developer and ensuring that corrective action is taken, and lessons learnt shared;	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractor in investigating environmental incidents and compile investigation reports;	✓✓					
	- Follow-up on pre-warnings, defects, non-conformance reports;	✓✓					
	- Measure and communicate environmental performance to the Contractor;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental awareness training on site together with ECO and cEO;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that the necessary legal permits and / or licenses are in place and up to date;	✓✓					
	- Acting as Developer's Environmental Representative on site and work together with the ECO and contractor;	✓✓					
4	*Contractor* The Contractor appoints the cEO and has overall responsibility for ensuring that all work, activities, and actions linked to the delivery of the contract are in line with the EMPr and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMPr while performing the onsite activities as per their contract with the Project Developer. The contractors are required, where specified, to provide Method Statements setting out in detail how the impact management actions contained in the EMPr will be implemented during the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity activities.	✓✓					
	project delivery and quality control for the development services as per appointment;	✓✓					
	employ a suitably qualified person to monitor and report to the Project Developer's appointed person on the daily activities on-site during the construction period;	✓✓					
	ensure that safe, environmentally acceptable working methods and practices are implemented and that equipment is properly operated and maintained, to facilitate proper access and enable any operation to be carried out safely;	✓✓					
	attend on site meeting(s) prior to the commencement of activities to confirm the procedure and designated activity zones;	✓✓					
	ensure that contractors' staff repair, at their own cost, any environmental damage as a result of a contravention of the specifications contained in EMPr, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMPr should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMPr (or relevant sections of the EMPr). The Contractor's representative can be the site agent; site engineer; a dedicated environmental officer; or an independent consultant. The Contractor must ensure that the Contractor's Representative is suitably qualified to perform the necessary tasks and is appointed at a level such that	✓✓					

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated March 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	she/he can interact effectively with other site Contractors, labourers, the Environmental Control Officer and the public. As a minimum the cEO shall meet the following criteria:						
4	-Be on site throughout the duration of the project and be dedicated to the project;	✓✓					
	-Ensure all their staff are aware of the environmental requirements, conditions and constraints with respect to all of their activities on site;	✓✓					
	-Implementing the environmental conditions, guidelines and requirements as stipulated within the EA, EMPr and Method Statements;	✓✓					
	-Attend the Environmental Site Meeting;	✓✓					
	- Undertaking corrective actions where non-compliances are registered within the stipulated timeframes;	✓✓					
	- Report back formally on the completion of corrective actions;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO in maintaining all the site documentation;	✓✓					
	- Prepare the site inspection reports and corrective action reports for submission to the ECO;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO with the preparing of the monthly report; and	✓✓					
	- Where more than one Contractor is undertaking work on site, each company appointed as a Contractor will appoint a cEO representing that company.	✓✓					
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE							
5	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMPr file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMPr file. A hard copy of all documentation shall be filed, while an electronic copy may be kept where relevant. A duplicate file will be maintained in the office of the DSS (where applicable). This duplicate file must remain current and up-to-date. The filing system must be updated and relevant documents added as required. The EMPr file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMPr file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	At the outset of the project the following preliminary list of documents shall be placed in the filing system and be accessible at all times: • Full copy of the signed EA from the CA in terms of NEMA, granting approval for the development or expansion; • Copy of the generic and site specific EMPr as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMPr and subsequent approval of site specific EMPr and amendments thereof; • All method statements; • Completed environmental checklists; • Minutes and attendance register of environmental site meetings; • An up-to-date environmental incident log; • A copy of all instructions or directives issued; • A copy of all corrective actions signed off. The corrective actions must be filed in such a way that a clear reference is made to the non-compliance record; • Complaints register.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to complete a Weekly Environmental Checklist, the format of which is to be agreed prior to commencement of the activity. The ECOs are required to sign and date the checklist, retain a copy in the EMPr file and submit a copy of the completed checklist to the DSS on a weekly basis.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The checklists will form the basis for the Monthly Environmental Reports. Copies of all completed checklists will be attached as Annexures to the Environmental Audit Report as required in terms of the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	Minutes of the environmental site meetings shall be kept. The minutes must include an attendance register and will be attached to the Monthly Report that is distributed to attendees. Each set of minutes must clearly record "Matters for Attention" that will be reviewed at the next meeting.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The method statement will be done in such detail that the ECOs are enabled to assess whether the contractor's proposal is in accordance with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Unless indicated otherwise by the Project Manager, the Contractor shall provide the following method statements to the Project Manager no less than 14 days prior to the commencement date of the activity: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall monitor and ensure that the contractors perform in accordance with these method statements.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to maintain an up-to-date and current Environmental Incident Log (environmental diary). The Environmental Incident Log is a means to record all environmental incidents and/or all non-compliance notice would not be issued.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECOs are to record all environmental incidents in the Environmental Incident Log. All incidents regardless of severity must be reported to the Developer. The Log is to be kept in the EMPr file and at a minimum the following will be recorded for each environmental incident.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Environmental Incident Log will be captured in the EAR.	✓✓					
	A non-compliance notice will be issued to the responsible contractor by the ECOs via the DSS or Project Manager. The non-compliance notice will be issued in writing; a copy filed in the EMPr file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMPr	✓✓					An NCR was issued by the ECO at the end of March 2025 and closed out at the end of April 2025
5	The contractors shall act immediately when a notice of non-compliance is received and correct whatever is the cause for the issuing of the notice. Complaints received regarding activities on the development site pertaining to the environment shall be recorded in a dedicated register and the response noted with the date and action taken. The ECO should be made aware of any complaints. Refer to EMPr				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	For each non-compliance notice issued, a documented corrective action must be recorded. On receiving a non-compliance notice from the DSS, the contractor's cEO will ensure that the corrective actions required take place within the stipulated timeframe. On completion of the corrective action the cEO is to issue a Corrective Action Report in writing to the ECOs. If satisfied that the corrective action has been completed, the ECOs are to sign-off on the Corrective Action Report, and attach the report to the non-compliance notice in the EMPr file. A corrective action is considered complete once the report has signed off by the ECOs.				-		The ECO will close out the NCR issued formally i.e. in writing given that corrective actions have been taken
	A digital photographic record will be kept. The photographic record will be used to show before, during and post rehabilitation evidence of the project as well used in cases of damages claims if they arise. Each image must be dated and a brief description note attached.	✓✓					Photographic records taken during construction are available and same will be captured during and after rehabilitation
	The Contractor shall: Allow the ECOs access to take photographs of all areas, activities and actions. The ECOs shall keep an electronic database of photographic records which will include: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall keep a current and up-to-date complaints register. The complaints register is to be a record of all complaints received from communities, stakeholders and individuals.	✓✓					No complaints received this month
	In the event that a Claim for Damages is submitted by a community, landowner or individual, the ECOs shall record the full detail of the complaint, facilitate with resolving / settling the complaint,				-		No complaints/claims this month, to be facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Open, transparent and good relations with affected landowners, communities and regional staff are an essential aspect to the successful management and mitigation of environmental impacts. The ECOs shall: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMPr must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMPr file and submitted to the CA at intervals as indicated in the EA.	✓✓					
	The ECOs must prepare a monthly EAR. The report will be tabled as the key point on the agenda of the Environmental Site Meeting. The Report is submitted for acceptance at the meeting and the final report will be circulated to the Project Manager and filed in the EMPr file. At a frequency determined by the EA, the ECOs shall submit the monthly reports to the CA.	✓✓					
	On final completion of the rehabilitation and/or requirements of the EA a final EAR is to be prepared and submitted to the CA. The EAR must comply with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS							
	All staff must receive environmental awareness training prior to commencement of the activities;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must allow for sufficient sessions to train all personnel with no more than 20 personnel attending each course;	✓✓					
	Refresher environmental awareness training is available as and when required;	✓✓					
	All staff are aware of the conditions and controls linked to the EA and within the EMPr and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMPr;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must erect and maintain information posters at key locations on site, and the posters must include the following information as a minimum: a) Safety notifications; and b) No littering.	✓✓					
6	Environmental awareness training must include as a minimum the following: a) Description of significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, related to their work activities; b) Mitigation measures to be implemented when carrying out specific activities; c) Emergency preparedness and response procedures; d) Emergency procedures; e) Procedures to be followed when working near or within sensitive areas; f) Wastewater management procedures; g) Water usage and conservation; h) Solid waste management procedures; i) Sanitation procedures; j) Fire prevention; and k) Disease prevention.	✓✓					
	A record of all environmental awareness training courses undertaken as part of the EMPr must be available;	✓✓					
	Educate workers on the dangers of open and/or unattended fires;	✓✓					
	A staff attendance register of all staff to have received environmental awareness training must be available.	✓✓					

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Course material must be available and presented in appropriate languages that all staff can understand.	✓✓					
	A method statement must be provided by the contractor prior to any onsite activity that includes the layout of the construction camp in the form of a plan showing the location of key infrastructure and services (where applicable), including but not limited to offices, overnight vehicle parking areas, stores, the workshop, stockpile and lay down areas, hazardous materials storage areas (including fuels), the batching plant (if one is located at the construction camp), designated access routes, equipment cleaning areas and the placement of staff accommodation, cooking and ablution facilities, waste and wastewater management;	✓✓					
	Location of camps must be within approved area to ensure that the site does not impact on sensitive areas identified in the environmental assessment or site walk through;	✓✓					
	Sites must be located where possible on previously disturbed areas;	✓✓					
	The camp must be fenced in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation; and	✓✓					
	The use of existing accommodation for contractor staff, where possible, is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Identification of access restricted areas is to be informed by the environmental assessment, site walk through and any additional areas identified during development;	✓✓					
	Erect, demarcate and maintain a temporary barrier with clear signage around the perimeter of any access restricted area, colour coding could be used if appropriate; and	✓✓					
	Unauthorised access and development related activity inside access restricted areas is prohibited.	✓✓					
	An access agreement must be formalised and signed by the DPM, Contractor and landowner before commencing with the activities;	✓✓					
	All private roads used for access to the servitude must be maintained and upon completion of the works, be left in at least the original condition	✓✓					
	All contractors must be made aware of all these access routes.	✓✓					
	Any access route deviation from that in the written agreement must be closed and re-vegetated immediately, at the contractor's expense;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maximum use of both existing servitudes and existing roads must be made to minimize further disturbance through the development of new roads;	✓✓					
	In circumstances where private roads must be used, the condition of the said roads must be recorded in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record; prior to use and the condition thereof agreed by the landowner, the DPM, and the contractor;	✓✓					
	Access roads in flattish areas must follow fence lines and tree belts to avoid fragmentation of vegetated areas or croplands	✓✓					
	Access roads must only be developed on a pre-planned and approved roads;	✓✓					
	Use existing gates provided to gain access to all parts of the area authorised for development, where possible;	✓✓					
	Existing and new gates to be recorded and documented in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record;	✓✓					
	All gates must be fitted with locks and be kept locked at all times during the development phase, unless otherwise agreed with the landowner;	✓✓					
	At points where the line crosses a fence in which there is no suitable gate within the extent of the line servitude, on the instruction of the DPM, a gate must be installed at the approval of the landowner;	✓✓					
	Care must be taken that the gates must be so erected that there is a gap of no more than 100 mm between the bottom of the gate and the ground;	✓✓					
	Where gates are installed in jackal proof fencing, a suitable reinforced concrete sill must be provided beneath the gate;	✓✓					
	Original tension must be maintained in the fence wires;	✓✓					
	All gates installed in electrified fencing must be re-electrified;	✓✓					
	All demarcation fencing and barriers must be maintained in good working order for the duration of the development activities;	✓✓					
	Fencing must be erected around the camp, batching plants, hazardous storage areas, and all designated access restricted areas, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Any temporary fencing to restrict the movement of life-stock must only be erected with the permission of the land owner.	✓✓					
	All fencing must be developed of high quality material bearing the SABS mark;	✓✓					
	The use of razor wire as fencing must be avoided;	✓✓					
	Fenced areas with gate access must remain locked after hours, during weekends and on holidays if staff is away from site. Site security will be required at all times;	✓✓					
	On completion of the development phase all temporary fences are to be removed;	✓✓					
	The contractor must ensure that all fence uprights are appropriately removed, ensuring that no uprights are cut at ground level but rather removed completely.	✓✓					
	All abstraction points or bore holes must be registered with the DWS and suitable water meters installed to ensure that the abstracted volumes are measured on a daily basis;	✓✓					GA issued for boreholes which have meters

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	The Contractor must ensure the following: a. The vehicle abstracting water from a river does not enter or cross it and does not operate from within the river; b. No damage occurs to the river bed or banks and that the abstraction of water does not entail stream diversion activities; and c. All reasonable measures to limit pollution or sedimentation of the downstream watercourse are implemented.	✓✓					
	Ensure water conservation is being practiced by: a. Minimising water use during cleaning of equipment; b. Undertaking regular audits of water systems; and c. Including a discussion on water usage and conservation during environmental awareness training. d. The use of grey water is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Runoff from the cement/ concrete batching areas must be strictly controlled, and contaminated water must be collected, stored and either treated or disposed of off-site, at a location approved by the project manager;	✓✓					
	All spillage of oil onto concrete surfaces must be controlled by the use of an approved absorbent material and the used absorbent material disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Natural storm water runoff not contaminated during the development and clean water can be discharged directly to watercourses and water bodies, subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO;	✓✓					
	Water that has been contaminated with suspended solids, such as soils and silt, may be released into watercourses or water bodies only once all suspended solids have been removed from the water by settling out these solids in settlement ponds. The release of settled water back into the environment must be subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO.	✓✓					
	All measures regarding waste management must be undertaken using an integrated waste management approach;	✓✓					
	Sufficient, covered waste collection bins (scavenger and weatherproof) must be provided;	✓✓					
	A suitably positioned and clearly demarcated waste collection site must be identified and provided;	✓✓					
	The waste collection site must be maintained in a clean and orderly manner;	✓✓					
6	Waste must be segregated into separate bins and clearly marked for each waste type for recycling and safe disposal;	✓✓					
	Staff must be trained in waste segregation;	✓✓					
	Bins must be emptied regularly;	✓✓					
	General waste produced onsite must be disposed of at registered waste disposal sites/ recycling company;	✓✓					
	Hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site;	✓✓					
	Certificates of safe disposal for general, hazardous and recycled waste must be maintained.	✓✓					
	All watercourses must be protected from direct or indirect spills of pollutants such as solid waste, sewage, cement, oils, fuels, chemicals, aggregate tailings, wash and contaminated water or organic material resulting from the Contractor's activities;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, prompt action must be taken to clear the polluted or affected areas;	✓✓					
	Where possible, no development equipment must traverse any seasonal or permanent wetland	✓✓					
	No return flow into the estuaries must be allowed and no disturbance of the Estuarine functional Zone should occur;				-		NA, no estuaries
	Development of permanent watercourse or estuary crossing must only be undertaken where no alternative access to tower position is available;	✓✓					
	There must not be any impact on the long term morphological dynamics of watercourses or estuaries;	✓✓					
	Existing crossing points must be favoured over the creation of new crossings (including temporary access)	✓✓					
	When working in or near any watercourse or estuary, the following environmental controls and consideration must be taken: a) Water levels during the period of construction; No altering of the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse	✓✓					
	b) During the execution of the works, appropriate measures to prevent pollution and contamination of the riparian environment must be implemented e.g. including ensuring that construction equipment is well maintained;	✓✓					
	c) Where earthwork is being undertaken in close proximity to any watercourse, slopes must be stabilised using suitable materials, i.e. sandbags or geotextile fabric, to prevent sand and rock from entering the channel; and	✓✓					Drainage pipes and gabions have been installed to allow natural drainage and free passage for water flow
	d) Appropriate rehabilitation and re-vegetation measures for the watercourse banks must be implemented timeously. In this regard, the banks should be appropriately and incrementally stabilised as soon as development allows.	✓✓					
	Indigenous vegetation which does not interfere with the development must be left undisturbed;	✓✓					
	Protected or endangered species may occur on or near the development site. Special care should be taken not to damage such species;	✓✓					

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	Search, rescue and replanting of all protected and endangered species likely to be damaged during project development must be identified by the relevant specialist and completed prior to any development or clearing;	✓✓					
	Permits for removal must be obtained from the relevant CA prior to the cutting or clearing of the affected species, and they must be filed;	✓✓					
	The Environmental Audit Report must confirm that all identified species have been rescued and replanted and that the location of replanting is compliant with conditions of approvals;	✓✓					
	Trees felled due to construction must be documented and form part of the Environmental Audit Report;	✓✓					
	Rivers and watercourses must be kept clear of felled trees, vegetation cuttings and debris;	✓✓					
	Only a registered pest control operator may apply herbicides on a commercial basis and commercial application must be carried out under the supervision of a registered pest control operator, supervision of a registered pest control operator or is appropriately trained;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A daily register must be kept of all relevant details of herbicide usage;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	No herbicides must be used in estuaries;				-		NA, no estuaries
	All protected species and sensitive vegetation not removed must be clearly marked and such areas fenced off in accordance to Section 5.3: Access restricted areas. Alien invasive vegetation must be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste management facility.	✓✓					
	No interference with livestock must occur without the landowner's written consent and with the landowner or a person representing the landowner being present;	✓✓					
	The breeding sites of raptors and other wild birds species must be taken into consideration during the planning of the development programme;	✓✓					
	Breeding sites must be kept intact and disturbance to breeding birds must be avoided. Special care must be taken where nestlings or fledglings are present;	✓✓					
	Special recommendations of the avian specialist must be adhered to at all times to prevent unnecessary disturbance of birds;	✓✓					
	No poaching must be tolerated under any circumstances. All animal dens in close proximity to the works areas must be marked as Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	No deliberate or intentional killing of fauna is allowed;	✓✓					
6	In areas where snakes are abundant, snake deterrents to be deployed on the pylons to prevent snakes climbing up, being electrocuted and causing power outages; and				-		NA at this stage
	No Threatened or Protected species (ToPs) and/or protected fauna as listed according NEMBA (Act No. 10 of 2004) and relevant provincial ordinances may be removed and/or relocated without appropriate authorisations/permits.	✓✓					
	Identify, demarcate and prevent impact to all known sensitive heritage features on site in accordance with the No-Go procedure in Section 5.3: Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	Carry out general monitoring of excavations for potential fossils, artefacts and material of heritage importance;	✓✓					
	All work must cease immediately, if any human remains and/or other archaeological, palaeontological and historical material are uncovered. Such material, if exposed, must be reported to the nearest museum, archaeologist/ palaeontologist (or the South African Police Services), so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time must be allowed to remove/collect such material before development recommences.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological or archaeological resources discovered at this stage
	Safety of the public Identify fire hazards, demarcate and restrict public access to these areas as well as notify the local authority of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately fenced or demarcated; Adequate protective measures must be implemented to prevent unauthorised access to and climbing of partly constructed towers and protective scaffolding; Ensure structures vulnerable to high winds are secured; Maintain an incidents and complaints register in which all incidents or complaints involving the public are logged.	✓✓					
	Mobile chemical toilets are installed onsite if no other ablution facilities are available;	✓✓					
	The use of ablution facilities and or mobile toilets must be used at all times and no indiscriminate use of the veld for the purposes of ablutions must be permitted under any circumstances;	✓✓					
	Where mobile chemical toilets are required, the following must be ensured: a) Toilets are located no closer than 100 m to any watercourse or water body;	✓✓					
	b) Toilets are secured to the ground to prevent them from toppling due to wind or any other cause;	✓✓					

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	c) No spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and the contents are managed in accordance with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	d) Toilets have an external closing mechanism and are closed and secured from the outside when not in use to prevent toilet paper from being blown out;	✓✓					
	e) Toilets are emptied before long weekends and workers holidays, and must be locked after working hours;	✓✓					
	f) Toilets are serviced regularly and the ECO must inspect toilets to ensure compliance to health standards;	✓✓					
	A copy of the waste disposal certificates must be maintained.	✓✓					
	Undertake environmentally-friendly pest control in the camp area;	✓✓					
	Ensure that the workforce is sensitised to the effects of sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV AIDS;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that information posters on AIDS are displayed in the Contractor Camp area;	✓✓					
	Information and education relating to sexually transmitted diseases to be made available to both construction workers and local community, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Free condoms must be made available to all staff on site at central points;	✓✓					
	Medical support must be made available;	✓✓					
	Provide access to Voluntary HIV Testing and Counselling Services.	✓✓					
	Compile an Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) prior to the commencement of the proposed project;	✓✓					
	The Emergency Plan must deal with accidents, potential spillages and fires in line with relevant legislation;	✓✓					
	All staff must be made aware of emergency procedures as part of environmental awareness training;	✓✓					
	The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	In the event of emergency necessary mitigation measures to contain the spill or leak must be implemented (see Hazardous Substances section 5.17).	✓✓					
	The use and storage of hazardous substances to be minimised and non-hazardous and non-toxic alternatives substituted where possible;	✓✓					
	All hazardous substances must be stored in suitable containers as defined in the Method Statement;	✓✓					
	Containers must be clearly marked to indicate contents, quantities and safety requirements;	✓✓					
	All storage areas must be bunded. The bunded area must be of sufficient capacity to contain a spill / leak from the stored containers;	✓✓					
6	Bunded areas to be suitably lined with a SABS approved liner;	✓✓					
	An Alphabetical Hazardous Chemical Substance (HCS) control sheet must be drawn up and kept up to date on a continuous basis;	✓✓					
	All hazardous chemicals that will be used on site must have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);	✓✓					
	All employees working with HCS must be trained in the safe use of the substance and according to the safety data sheet;	✓✓					
	Employees handling hazardous substances / materials must be aware of the potential impacts and follow appropriate safety measures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be made available;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that diesel and other liquid fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid is stored in appropriate storage tanks or in bowsers;	✓✓					
	The tanks/ bowsers must be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete) with a permanent bund. The impermeable lining must extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund must be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers (110% statutory requirement plus an allowance for rainfall);	✓✓					
	The floor of the bund must be sloped, draining to an oil separator;	✓✓					
	Provision must be made for refuelling at the storage area by protecting the soil with an impermeable groundcover. Where dispensing equipment is used, a drip tray must be used to ensure small spills are contained;	✓✓					
	All empty externally dirty drums must be stored on a drip tray or within a bunded area;	✓✓					
	No unauthorised access into the hazardous substances storage areas must be permitted;	✓✓					
	No smoking must be allowed within the vicinity of the hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Adequate fire-fighting equipment must be made available at all hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Where refuelling away from the dedicated refuelling station is required, a mobile refuelling unit must be used. Appropriate ground protection such as drip trays must be used;	✓✓					
	An appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity/s involving the use of hazardous substance must be available at all times;	✓✓					
	The responsible operator must have the required training to make use of the spill kit in emergency situations;	✓✓					

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	An appropriate number of spill kits must be available and must be located in all areas where activities are being undertaken;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, contaminated soil must be collected in containers and stored in a central location and disposed of according to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008. Refer to Section 5.7 for procedures concerning storm and waste water management and 5.8 for solid and hazardous waste management.	✓✓					
	Where possible and practical all maintenance of vehicles and equipment must take place in the workshop area;	✓✓					
	During servicing of vehicles or equipment, especially where emergency repairs are effected outside the workshop area, a suitable drip tray must be used to prevent spills onto the soil. The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or be removed from site to facilitate repair;	✓✓					
	Workshop areas must be monitored for oil and fuel spills;	✓✓					
	Appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity taking place must be available;	✓✓					
	The workshop area must have a bunded concrete slab that is sloped to facilitate runoff into a collection sump or suitable oil / water separator where maintenance work on vehicles and equipment can be performed;	✓✓					
	Water drainage from the workshop must be contained and managed in accordance Section 5.7: Storm and waste water management.	✓✓					
	Concrete mixing must be carried out on an impermeable surface;	✓✓					
	Batching plants areas must be fitted with a containment facility for the collection of cement laden water.	✓✓					
	Dirty water from the batching plant must be contained to prevent soil and groundwater contamination	✓✓					
	Bagged cement must be stored in an appropriate facility and at least 10 m away from any water courses, gullies and drains;	✓✓					
	A washout facility must be provided for washing of concrete associated equipment. Water used for washing must be restricted;	✓✓					
	Hardened concrete from the washout facility or concrete mixer can either be reused or disposed of at an appropriate licenced disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Empty cement bags must be secured with adequate binding material if these will be temporarily stored on site;	✓✓					
	Sand and aggregates containing cement must be kept damp to prevent the generation of dust (Refer to Section 5.20: Dust emissions)	✓✓					
6	Any excess sand, stone and cement must be removed or reused from site on completion of construction period and disposed at a registered disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Temporary fencing must be erected around batching plants in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation;	✓✓					
	Take all reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust as a result of project development activities to the satisfaction of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be avoided until such time as soil stripping is required and similarly exposed surfaces must be re- vegetated or stabilised as soon as is practically possible;	✓✓					
	Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials must be avoided under high wind conditions or when a visible dust plume is present;	✓✓					
	During high wind conditions, the ECO must evaluate the situation and make recommendations as to whether dust-damping measures are adequate, or whether working will cease altogether until the wind speed drops to an acceptable level;	✓✓					
	Where possible, soil stockpiles must be located in sheltered areas where they are not exposed to the erosive effects of the wind;	✓✓					
	Where erosion of stockpiles becomes a problem, erosion control measures must be implemented at the discretion of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Vehicle speeds must not exceed 40 km/h along dust roads or 20 km/h when traversing unconsolidated and non-vegetated areas;	✓✓					
	Straw stabilisation must be applied at a rate of one bale/10m^2 and harrowed into the top 100 mm of top material, for all completed earthworks;				-		This condition to be confirmed with technical specifications for earthworks and may be NA
	For significant areas of excavation or exposed ground, dust suppression measures must be used to minimise the spread of dust.	✓✓					
	Any blasting activity must be conducted by a suitably licensed blasting contractor; and	✓✓					
	Notification of surrounding landowners, emergency services site personnel of blasting activity 24 hours prior to such activity taking place on Site.	✓✓					
	The Contractor must keep noise level within acceptable limits, Restrict the use of sound amplification equipment for communication and emergency only.	✓✓					
6.22	**Noise** All vehicles and machinery must be fitted with appropriate silencing technology and must be properly maintained; Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise must be recorded and communicated. Where possible or applicable, provide transport to and from the site on a daily basis for construction workers; Develop a Code of Conduct for the construction phase.	✓✓					
6.23	**Fire Prevention**	✓✓					

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	Designate smoking areas where the fire hazard could be regarded as insignificant;						
	Firefighting equipment must be available on all vehicles located on site;	✓✓					
	The local Fire Protection Agency (FPA) must be informed of construction activities;	✓✓					
	Contact numbers for the FPA and emergency services must be communicated in environmental awareness training and displayed at a central location on site;	✓✓					
	Two way swop of contact details between ECO and FPA.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time site based ESCO
6.24	**Stockpiling and stockpile areas** All material that is excavated during the project development phase (either during piling (if required) or earthworks) must be stored appropriately on site in order to minimise impacts to watercourses, watercourses and water bodies;	✓✓					
	All stockpiled material must be maintained and kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by undertaking regular weeding and control methods;	✓✓					
	Topsoil stockpiles must not exceed 2 m in height;	✓✓					
	During periods of strong winds and heavy rain, the stockpiles must be covered with appropriate material (e.g. cloth, tarpaulin etc.);	✓✓					
	Where possible, sandbags (or similar) must be placed at the bases of the stockpiled material in order to prevent erosion of the material.	✓✓					
6.25	**Civil Works** Where terracing is required, topsoil must be collected and retained for the purpose of re-use later to rehabilitate disturbed areas not covered by yard stone;	✓✓					
	Areas to be rehabilitated include terrace embankments and areas outside the high voltage yards;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where required, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	These areas can be stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas must be managed in accordance with Section 5.35: Landscaping and rehabilitation;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	All excess spoil generated during terracing activities must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a recognised landfill site; and	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
6.26	**Excavation of foundation, cable trenching and drainage systems** All excess spoil generated during foundation excavation must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a licensed landfill site, if not used for backfilling purposes;	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Management of equipment for excavation purposes must be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; and	✓✓					
	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
6.27	**Installation of foundations, cable trenching and drainage systems** Batching of cement to be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.19: Batching plants; and Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.28	**Installation of equipment** Management of dust must be conducted in accordance with Section 5. 20: Dust emissions; Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
5.2	**Steelwork Assembly and Erection** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
6.29	**Cabling and Stringing** Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated March 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and	✓✓					
6.30	**Testing and Commissioning** Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.31	**Socio-economic** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts	✓✓					
	Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste (off cuts etc.) shall be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 6.8: Solid waste and hazardous Management;	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement communication strategies to facilitate public participation;	✓✓					
	Develop and implement a collaborative and constructive approach to conflict resolution as part of the external stakeholder engagement process;	✓✓					
	Sustain continuous communication and liaison with neighbouring owners and residents	✓✓					
	Create work and training opportunities for local stakeholders; and	✓✓					
	Where feasible, no workers, with the exception of security personnel, must be permitted to stay over-night on the site. This would reduce the risk to local farmers.				-		NA, no workers stay overnight on site
6.32	**Temporary closure of site** Bunds must be emptied (where applicable) and need to be undertaken in accordance with the impact management actions included in sections 5.17: Hazardous substances and 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Hazardous storage areas must be well ventilated;	✓✓					
	Fire extinguishers must be serviced and accessible. Service records to be filed and audited at last service;	✓✓					
	Emergency and contact details displayed must be displayed;	✓✓					
	Security personnel must be briefed and have the facilities to contact or be contacted by relevant management and emergency personnel;	✓✓					
	Night hazards such as reflectors, lighting, traffic signage etc. must have been checked;	✓✓					
	Fire hazards identified and the local authority must have been notified of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	Structures vulnerable to high winds must be secured;	✓✓					
	Wind and dust mitigation must be implemented;	✓✓					
	Cement and materials stores must have been secured;	✓✓					
	Toilets must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Refuse bins must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Drip trays must have been emptied and secured.	✓✓					
6.33	**Dismantling of old equipment** All old equipment removed during the project must be stored in such a way as to prevent pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	Oil containing equipment must be stored to prevent leaking or be stored on drip trays;	✓✓					
	All scrap steel must be stacked neatly and any disused and broken insulators must be stored in containers;	✓✓					
	Once material has been scrapped and the contract has been placed for removal, the disposal Contractor must ensure that any equipment containing pollution causing substances is dismantled and transported in such a way as to prevent spillage and pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must also be equipped to contain and clean up any pollution causing spills; and Disposal of unusable material must be at a licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
6.34	**Landscaping and rehabilitation** All areas disturbed by construction activities must be subject to landscaping and rehabilitation; All spoil and waste must be disposed of to a registered waste site;				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated March 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
							when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	All slopes must be assessed for contouring, and to contour only when the need is identified in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983				-		Noted, rehabilitation has been taking place along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	Berms that have been created must have a slope of 1:4 and be replanted with indigenous species and grasses that approximates the original condition;				-		
	Where new access roads have crossed cultivated farmlands, that lands must be rehabilitated by ripping which must be agreed to by the holder of the EA and the landowners;				-		
	Rehabilitation of access roads outside of farmland;				-		
	Indigenous species must be used for with species and/grasses to where it compliments or approximates the original condition;				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be used for rehabilitation (refer to Section 5.24: Stockpiling and stockpiled areas);				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread so as to facilitate seeding and minimise loss of soil due to erosion;				-		
	Before placing topsoil, all visible weeds from the placement area and from the topsoil must be removed;				-		
	Subsoil must be ripped before topsoil is placed;				-		
	The rehabilitation must be timed so that rehabilitation can take place at the optimal time for vegetation establishment;				-		
	Where impacted through construction related activity, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		
	Sloped areas stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		
	Spoil can be used for backfilling or landscaping as long as it is covered by a minimum of 150 mm of topsoil.				-		
	Where required, re-vegetation including hydro-seeding can be enhanced using a vegetation seed mixture as described below. A mixture of seed can be used provided the mixture is carefully selected to ensure the following: a) Annual and perennial plants are chosen;				-		
	b) Pioneer species are included;				-		
	c) Species chosen must be indigenous to the area with the seeds used coming from the area;				-		
	d) Root systems must have a binding effect on the soil;				-		
	e) The final product must not cause an ecological imbalance in the area.				-		
Part C - Impact Management Actions based on site specific environmental attributes							
	General The Owner shall ensure an Independent Auditor undertakes a compliance audit of the project every five years and submit the findings to DFFE. The Report must comply with the provision of Appendix 7 of the NEMA.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Botanical There should be no indiscriminate driving of vehicles 'in the veld' i.e. off designated roads and access routes.	✓✓					
	Construction areas must be clearly marked and no activity should occur outside these areas apart from access.	✓✓					
	Toilet facilities must be provided during the construction phase. The veld should not be used for ablutions.	✓✓					
9	Introduction of spread of alien invasive plant species must be avoided. Strict monitoring for possible invasion by alien plans species must be implemented and should remain in place for three years post-construction. Of particular note is the avoidance of spread of *Opuntia ficus-indica* (Prickly-pear – 'spiny form'). During the operational phase there must be ongoing monitoring to ensure that no alien invasive plant species are introduced to the sub-station site and that weedy species are eradicated.	✓✓					
	An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must oversee post-construction site cleaning and all construction sites must be inspected for cleanliness post-construction.	✓✓					
	Bats Artificial lighting - Consciously switch off all lights at a construction area when not required anymore, do not let it burn throughout the night. If suitable for the purpose utilize lighting temperatures (colours/wavelengths) that attract less insects.	✓✓					
	Foraging habitat loss - Adhere to the sensitivity map. Keep to designated areas and designated roads with all construction vehicles. Damaged areas not required after construction should be rehabilitated by an experienced vegetation succession specialist.	✓✓					

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated March 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Fauna Before vegetation clearance commences, areas must be walked and slow-moving animals removed out of the impact area.	✓✓					
	Construction workers should be made aware of slow-moving and cryptic species such as tortoises.	✓✓					
	Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm by persons with the necessary training in identification and handling of snakes.	✓✓					
	All construction staff shall undergo environmental awareness training and must be informed that disruption, trapping or snaring of wildlife is not permitted.	✓✓					
	Extra care should be taken on high fire danger index or rating days (orange or red days, see http://www.forestry.co.za/fire-danger-index/), where wildfire could start easily and spread rapidly, causing a high mortality in fauna species. High risk hot work should be carefully controlled and firefighting provisions must be on hand to quickly attend to and extinguish fires on these days.	✓✓					
	The presence of the switching station should not result in a disruption of the natural fire frequency, which could otherwise result in an accumulation of senescent vegetation and fuel so that when a fire does eventually occur it is faster moving and more intense than an natural fire, and can result in an increased mortality of fauna and retard vegetation recovery, cause the soil to turn hydrophobic and result in an increased risk of significant soil erosion. Thus the WEF owner must have agreements in place with local fire protection association, land owners and fire services to manage a wildfire, i.e. the setting of back burns from the ridgeline to counter wildfire conflagration of ridge top. Thus managing habitat vitality and biodiversity.	✓✓					
	Agriculture/soils Minimise the footprint of disturbance.	✓✓					
	Implement an effective stormwater control system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. Include periodical site inspection in environmental performance reporting that inspects the effectiveness of the run-off control system and specifically records occurrence or not of any erosion on site or downstream.	✓✓					
	Prohibit vehicular passage off designated roads and construction areas and use dust control measures during construction. Include periodic site inspections in environmental performance reporting that specifically records occurrence, or not, of off-road vehicle tracks in specific areas.	✓✓					
	If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them.	✓✓					
9	Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces). During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. Erosion must be controlled where necessary on rehabilitated areas.	✓✓					Noted, general rehabilitation has been undertaken along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	Establish an effective record-keeping system for each area where soil is disturbed for constructional purposes. These records should be included in environmental performance reports, and should include all of the below: Record the GPS coordinates of each area.	✓✓					
	Record the date of topsoil stripping.	✓✓					
	Record the GPS coordinates of where the topsoil is stockpiled.	✓✓					
	Record the date of cessation of construction (or operation) activities at the particular site.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on cessation of constructional activities.	✓✓					
	Record date and depth of re-spreading of topsoil.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on completion of rehabilitation and on an annual basis thereafter to show vegetation establishment and evaluate progress of restoration over time.						

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated March 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	Palaeontology Remove any fossils found and send to a museum for curation – implement the chance find procedure. During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil material by the responsible ECO. Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible Environmental Control Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e. the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy).				-		Noted, no new palaeontological sites or fossils have been discovered at this stage
	Freshwater Contaminated runoff from the construction activities on site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction should preferably be undertaken in the low rainfall months when stormwater runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features or minimised during high rainfall events.	✓✓					
	After the construction phase, impacted areas within the freshwater features that have been disturbed should be rehabilitated, and re-vegetated with suitable vegetation.				-		Noted, final and comprehensive rehabilitation NA at this stage and monitoring will continue to confirm if any re-vegetation is required
	Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels, these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. Should the site be decommissioned, these structures should be removed from the channels and the disturbed areas rehabilitated.	✓✓					
	Any increase in stormwater runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed within the drainage lines.	✓✓					
	Stormwater management for the site should be such that there are no direct discharges of stormwater arising from constructed areas into any of the freshwater features.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas should be monitored and managed in terms of the growth of invasive alien plants in/on river beds/banks.	✓✓					
Conditions common to the Generic EMPrs							
	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation.	✓✓					
	Only use existing access routes to reached infrastructure, proper identification of new AIPs introductions	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas	✓✓					
	Restrict vegetation clearing to the minimum footprint area to decrease the impact on habitat integrity and diversity	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15 m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora	✓✓					
	Access roads should be kept to existing roads, as far as possible, so as to reduce fragmentation of natural habitat outside of the authorised footprint.	✓✓					
	Upon completion of construction activities, it must be ensured that no bare areas remain, and that indigenous species be used to revegetate the disturbed area.	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas.	✓✓					
	Removal of AIP species should preferably commence during the planning phase and continue throughout the construction and operational phases thereby ensuring that no AIP propagules are spread with construction rubble, or soils contaminated with AIP seeds during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Construction and/or alterations within this habitat unit is highly advised against, not only is wetlands protected under certain legislative documents they are of ecologically important ESA.	✓✓					
	Implement erosion control measures where necessary to ensure that further habitat loss does not occur.	✓✓					

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	All soils compacted because of maintenance activities should be ripped and reprofiled to natural levels and revegetated with indigenous vegetation. Establishment of reintroduced vegetation within such disturbed areas must be monitored as part of maintenance activities to ensure no cumulative loss of floral habitat.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched and marked for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	A rescue and relocation plan must be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all floral SCC that will potentially be impacted by the proposed development. A Floral SCC Management Plan must also be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all SCC that will not be impacted directly but that could be impacted by edge effect impacts from operational and maintenance phase activities. The SCC Management Plan can be incorporated into the Rehabilitation Plan and must focus on the protection of specific RDL, and NT species that form part of the Study Area.	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be restricted to what is absolutely necessary and should remain within the approved development footprint.	✓✓					
	Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the construction activities. Additional road construction should be limited to what is absolutely necessary, and the footprint thereof kept to a minimal.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC species.	✓✓					
	Regular monitoring of SCC present and observation regarding their extent and abundance.	✓✓					
	Proper management plans to (if possible) relocated or avoid disturbing SCC species, especially those which are sensitive to disturbance.	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities.	✓✓					
Terrestrial Ecology - Fauna	Footprint areas (Pylons and servitude road) are to remain as small as possible with only those are necessary being cleared. Only tall trees located under the powerline are to be cut back, but not totally removed. As much herbaceous and shrubland vegetation as possible must remain under the powerlines. Small reptile and arachnid species should they not self-relocate must be carefully moved to habitat outside of the disturbance footprint.	✓✓					
	Existing roads must be used and as far as possible no new roads constructed.	✓✓					
	Avoid placement of pylons and service roads within this habitat unit and the associated zones of regulation. Do not clear any riparian vegetation within the powerline servitude. Where absolutely necessary only trim tall trees, do not cut them down.	✓✓					
	Manage edge effects and Alien Plant proliferation. Manage erosion and footprint creep.	✓✓					
	Vehicles to use designated roads as far as possible. Minimise vegetation clearance to only what is needed. No collection or destruction of faunal species and SCC is to occur. SCC to be relocated outside of disturbance footprint if they do not relocate themselves (Professional help may be required for such).	✓✓					
	Manage alien plant proliferation in disturbed areas and footprints. No catching / hunting of faunal species during operational activities. Manage erosion to ensure further habitat degradation does not occur. Do not clear vegetation unnecessarily under the powerline servitude.	✓✓					
	No collection or trapping of faunal SCC. Manage edge effects, habitat degradation and alien plant proliferation.	✓✓					
Aquatic ecology	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses;	✓✓					
	Due to the accessibility of the sites, no unnecessary crossing of the watercourses may be permitted and it is strongly recommended that the existing farm and access roads be utilised	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	It is strongly recommended that all support structures associated with the proposed powerline infrastructure be located outside the delineated extent of the identified watercourses and their 32m NEMA ZoR.	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	Maintenance vehicles must make use of dedicated access roads and no indiscriminate movement in the watercourses may be permitted	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate movement of construction equipment in the watercourses and buffer zones surrounding the watercourses may be permitted. Use must be made of the existing roads during the decommissioning phase	✓✓					
	All surface infrastructure (including throughflow structures) must be decommissioned. All materials must be removed from the watercourses (where applicable) and may temporarily be stored/ stockpiled outside of the delineated extent of the watercourses, where after it must be removed from site and disposed of at a registered disposal facility	✓✓					
Avifauna	All construction activities should be strictly managed according to generally accepted environmental best practice standards, so as to avoid any unnecessary impact on the receiving environment.	✓✓					
	All temporary disturbed areas should be rehabilitated according to the site's rehabilitation plan, following construction.				-		Noted, general rehabilitation has been undertaken along completed OHPL sections however this aspect

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							will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has finalised all construction activities along the OHPL
	The overhead cables (specifically the earth wires) should be fitted with an approved anti bird collision line marking device to make cables more visible to birds in flight and reduce the likelihood of collisions. This should be done according to the Eskom Distribution standards in terms of device spacing and other factors. Literature around the world points towards a 50-60% reduction in bird collision risk if the line is marked (Jenkins, Smallie & Diamond, 2010; Shaw et al, 2021). The line marking device should be a dynamic (moving – bird flapper type) device.	✓✓					Bird flight diverters were delivered to site during April 2025 and fitment commenced at that time. At this stage a number of devices will need to be re-fitted to the sections of damaged OPGW once the new spans of OPGW are re-strung
	The new power line should be patrolled during operation by Eskom annually to measure any impacts on birds (through detecting collision fatalities) and to monitor the durability of the line marking devices.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Where multiple devices on a span have failed (broken off or become stuck and non-dynamic due to wind) they should be replaced immediately.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Any recorded bird fatality data should be submitted to the Eskom –EWT Strategic Partnership where it will be curated and publicly accessible.				-		No bird fatalities recorded or reported to ECO at this stage
	The pylon structure to be used provides sufficient clearance between phase and phase and phase and earth to mitigate against the risk of bird electrocution.	✓✓					
	It is recommended as a precautionary measure that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to further provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware.				-		The ECO has previously communicated the requirement of fitment of bird perches to pylon tops. Although this activity has been noted as not yet applicable in previous reports, it may be appropriate to confirm with the specialist and/or Eskom if bird perches are necessary for the pole tops. The current structures may function as bird perches
	It is also essential that if any of the pylon structures are changed, we are given opportunity to assess the electrocution risk of the new structure and design mitigation.				-		There have been no new structure and design pylon structures at this stage
Heritage	An archaeologist/ heritage practitioner should conduct a walkthrough of a section of the proposed new servitude for the transmission line after vegetation clearing from: the Remaining Extent of the Farm Brakhill No. 139 (GPS reading: 33.31.328 ; S 25.23.426 E) to the Grassridge substation.	✓✓					
	All construction activities must be monitored or alternatively a person must be specially trained, for example the ECO, to conduct the monitoring. This must include the clearing of vegetation, levelling, excavations for other underground/ buried infrastructure and all above ground construction activities.	✓✓					
	Construction managers/foremen should also be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.	✓✓					
	If any human remains (or any other concentrations of archaeological heritage material) are exposed during construction, all work must cease in the immediate area of the finds and must be reported immediately to the archaeologist at the Albany Museum in Makhanda (Tel.: 046 622 2312) or to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (Tel.: 043 7450 888). Sufficient time should be allowed to investigate and to remove/collect such material. Recommendations will follow from the investigation and may include: - Consultation with the local communities regarding the conditions for the possible removal, storage and reburial (in the case of human remains) of heritage material.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If the local communities agree to the removal of human remains and heritage, an archaeologist must apply for permits from the Eastern Cape Province Heritage Resources Authority to collect and/or excavate sites/materials from archaeological sites impacted by the development.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Consultation with the Albany Museum (repository for archaeological material in the Eastern Cape) regarding permit(s) to remove the heritage material, the storing, curating and costs involved.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A Phase 2 Mitigation process to systematically excavate and to remove the archaeological deposits before construction of the development continues.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Monitor construction activities and implement chance fossil find procedure.	✓✓					Noted, Chance fossil find procedure available on site
							Summary calculation

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		350	0	0	55	0	**405** (total no. of conditions)
		350	0	0	55	0	**350** (audited) **55** (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(350x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (350x2) x100
		EMPr Compliance					**100%**

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ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV 90km Overhead Powerline, Eastern Cape Province

December 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

December 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisation and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

29 January 2026

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV 90km Overhead Powerline
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	01
DATE	06/02/2026

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	29/01/2026	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	06/02/2026	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	29 January 2026	Electronic
Tarryn Frankland	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	29 January 2026	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	29 January 2026	Electronic
Queen Mothiba	DFFE (Environment Impact & Pollution Directorate)	06 February 2026	Electronic

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the new Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV Overhead Powerline Line ("**OHPL**") in the Eastern Cape Province which includes the extension of the three existing substations, namely Wolf Substation ("**SS**"), Skilpad SS and Grassridge SS. The purpose of this project is to connect the OHPL with another authorised infrastructure development project, namely the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**), to the national electricity grid. The route of the OHPL traverses for 90km from Grassridge SS located on the Uitenhage farms approximately 35km north of the Gqeberha Central Business District ("**CBD**") to Wolf SS situated approximately 3km to the south of the small village station of Kleinpoort which is approximately 7km south-east of Wolwefontein along the R75 main tar road.

The ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the Environmental Authorisation ("**EA"**) are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs"**).

This report provides insight into the overall compliance performance and a summary of any environmental challenges or opportunities, along with potential environmental risks through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) EA with ref no. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515
b) Generic EMPrs for the OHPL and Substations
c) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework
d) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the OHPL project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the project

Project name	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPrs	Date
Construction of a New Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132KV Overhead Transmission Line near Kariega and Kirkwood, Eastern Cape Province	14/12/16/3/3/1/2515	02 Sep 2022	Generic OHPL EMPr (Zutari, 2022) & Generic Substation Infrastructure EMPr (Zutari, 2022)	Jun 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) *Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and*
b) *Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.*

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in November 2025. In terms of this monitoring event an audit site inspection was undertaken between the 10th and 11th December 2025 after which this combined report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~18 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
Fax	+27 86 555 0693
Email	craigb@ncc-group.co.za
Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional body registration	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("**SACNASP**") Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa ("**EAPASA**")
Affiliations	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa ("**IAIAsa**") Southern African Society of Aquatic Scientists ("**SASAqS**") Zoological Society of Southern Africa ("**ZSSA**")
Qualifications	MSc, BSc (Hons), BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

From project inception Optipower had originally been contracted by Murray and Roberts to construct the 90km OHPL however a full transition and handover of the responsibility to Concor was undertaken between April and May 2025 due to Murray and Roberts ceasing to operate and function as a business. The ESCO continues to provide weekly updates of the progress of activities on site. Construction work activities underway during December 2025 included the following:

- Concrete pouring on the CR OHPL
- Stringing of tiger conductors on the CR OHPL
- Regulation and crimping of conductors on the CR OHPL
- Stringing and regulation of OPGW on the CR OHPL
- Planting of poles and backfilling on the CR OHPL
- Installation and backfilling of stays on the CR OHPL
- Tightening of stays on the CR OHPL
- Installation of bird diverters on the CR OHPL
- Installation of jumpers and structure labels on CR OHPL
- Removal of stays and backfilling along the deviated CR OHPL section from CR13 to CR20
- Construction of the relocated bypass switch on the CR OHPL
- Herbicide application at the bypass switch on the CR OHPL
- Cutting and removal of timber poles from the old OHPL under dismantlement adjacent to the new Skilpad-Wolf ("**SW**") OHPL

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and

awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in December 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas are provided at the contractor's main site offices/laydown area for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to licensed waste facilities. There are dedicated waste storage areas including wheelie bins and general waste skips available at the Mayogi laydown area. There are currently two (2) general waste skips and a recycling storage area for cans, cardboard and plastic available. A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. [1]12m³ general waste was disposed of in December 2025. There was no recycled waste in December 2025. Where applicable, any cleared alien vegetation remaining stockpiled on parts of the servitude or around the site must be treated as waste and disposed of at a registered licensed landfill.

4.2 Hazardous waste

A 6m³ hazardous waste skip is located at the Mayogi laydown area which is serviced by a waste service provider, Oricol. [2]6m³ hazardous waste was disposed of in December 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

At this stage there are three (3) service providers that service mobile ablution facilities on the OHPL. These include Ziminathi and SnJ who dispose the sewage at the Kerkoot Moses Mabida disposal facility, Kholosa who dispose at the Ikhwezi Municipality disposal facility and Randispace disposes who dispose at the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality facility. Ablution facilities are serviced three times a week to accommodate the progress of works along the OHPL.

Ablution facilities at the RedRocket site office block are connected to a conservancy tank which is emptied and disposed of at the Jansenville Wastewater Treatment Plant ("**WTP**"), as and when required. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in December 2025 amounted to [3]4220L. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the laydown areas and working areas to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid

[1, 2, 3] Total combined monthly amount / volume for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

kits are available at each site where work activities are underway. The various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring such as access control, locked gates, oil spill kits, drip trays and barricading were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspection.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Bird flight diverters were delivered to site at the end of April 2025 and fitment to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the SW OHPL commenced promptly at the end of April. The ECO recommends that fitment of the devices continues, as and when required, on any remaining spans/sections of the CR OHPL. Prompt fitment will minimise potential collisions with powerline infrastructure by susceptible bird species and resultant higher bird mortality rates.

Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR. As per the EMPr, alien invasive plant ("**AIP**") species, mostly *Opuntia* (prickly pear) species, must be manually removed and destroyed by being discarded as waste at a recognised licensed landfill. The contractor is not permitted to mulch or compost AIPs or to bury or dump such anywhere on site. Burning of cleared AIPs on site is also not permitted, any burning is required to be undertaken at a landfill site. The Contractor transported cleared, stockpiled alien vegetation to a landfill site during November 2024 where an estimated 65 000kg was disposed of at the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality's Wate Management Division. In November 2025 an additional 11 000kg was removed and taken to the same disposal site bringing the total to 76 000kg to date. The total quantity will need to be updated until all remaining, cleared and stockpiled alien vegetation on the servitude has been removed and disposed of.

Vegetation mulching was undertaken on several of the OHPL sections (between CR13 and CR19 and CR99 and CR110) in September 2025 and in October 2025, several heaps of stockpiled AIPs were collected and disposed of off-site. The vegetation management concern raised by the ECO was closed out in October 2025 however repeat concerns may be raised if vegetation management becomes an issue again. Any cleared indigenous vegetation and topsoil stockpiled into heaps at the edges of tower footprints should be re-levelled and landscaped as part of rehabilitation.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no. 27/2/2/N240/3/3 is available for the construction and operation of the 132kV OHPL within the regulated area of a watercourse as per section 21(i) of the NWA i.e. "*altering the bed, banks, course, or characteristics of a watercourse*". This GA has relevance and applies primarily to stringing activity

along the OHPL where pilot cables have been and will continue to be either pulled manually on foot across drainage lines / watercourses and also to allow for vehicles to traverse across existing roads through ephemeral/episodic watercourses.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is comprised of large rocks and boulders in some locations, is separately stockpiled and as and where required, is being shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas. Due to strength test failures for several of the OHPL tower foundations due to the nature of the *in-situ* original soil material, suitable G5 material has previously been imported and used for backfilling purposes leaving behind a soil excess at approximately 60 tower positions from Grassridge Substation. Any excess of the original subsoil material can be appropriately spread over and around the tower stay anchors and/or used for the repair/rehabilitation of damaged access roads traversing the farm properties. Any excess (unwanted) imported G5 material should be removed and disposed of as part of rehabilitation.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Access Roads

Existing farm access roads are all traversable and remain in a general good condition with little to no erosion observed during the audit. The cleared access route along the servitude centre line is also accessible with 4x4 vehicles with the exception of a few spans between tower positions which are situated between steep ridges, particularly between CR131 to CR182. Owing to the steeper gradients in this area of rocky and hilly terrain, erosion control berms are required to be installed on sections of the OHPL servitude access road. The relevant landowner on the property where several of these towers traverse has communicated this requirement to the project. Erosion control earth berms should be appropriately designed and implemented in terms of height, width, spacing, material type and compaction. The Eskom Guidelines provide specifications for erosion control berms on access roads.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates during stringing activities continue to be implemented. Gates are opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit and communicated via a project-specific WhatsApp Group to keep track of persons opening and closing gates correctly. Barricading should continue to be maintained around any and all open excavations to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and subsequent landowner conflict and damage claims. Regular inspections and weekly reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

As the current OHPL contractor, Concor is utilising existing buildings for a site office based in Kleinpoort. In terms of the material laydown area, a previously disturbed area called Mayogi near the Daniell Cheetah Project adjacent to the main R75 tar road is being used. The other previous laydown area in Wolwefontein has been vacated with all materials and containers relocated to the Mayogi site.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted for the OHPL contractor during December 2025 focussed on topics including accidents in the workplace and environmental considerations during site closure.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during December 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. No NCRs were recorded for the month of December 2025. The ECO NCR register is provided below (**Table 3**).

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date

NCR No.	Issue Date	NCR Description	Recommended Corrective Action for NCR Closure	Corrective Action(s) Taken	Status	NCR Closure Date
1	02 April 2025	Delayed fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Prioritise the fitment of bird anti-collision devices to the OHPL	Bird diverters were ordered, delivered to site with installation commencing at the end of April 2025	Closed	30 April 2025

12 REHABILITATION

Natural rehabilitation and vegetation re-growth along the OHPL servitude, aided by rainfall, is evident in many areas where stringing has been completed, primarily the SW line but also along sections of the CR line. Excavated topsoil and subsoil has generally been backfilled, shaped and levelled over the tower foundation and guy anchor excavations to match the surrounding topography as construction activities have been completed in sequence. Less re-growth can be observed in several areas where construction disturbances have been more recent. Any cleared indigenous vegetation and topsoil stockpiled into heaps at the edges of tower footprints be re-levelled and landscaped as part of rehabilitation. There is also a risk of erosion damage to farm roads on steep gradients as a result of stormwater run-off during rainfall events. Ongoing monitoring is recommended until completion of construction.

In terms of the EMPr areas disturbed by construction activities are subject to landscaping and rehabilitation with all excess spoil and waste materials required to be disposed of at a registered waste facility. Spreading and levelling of original subsoil, topsoil and small rocks around the tower foundations and stays is recommended however any leftover construction building materials such as sand or aggregate should be removed for re-use elsewhere or disposed of. An EMPr guideline for *vegetation coverage one (1) year after completion of construction is at least 90% coverage with no remaining bare areas greater than 5m^2*. As part of the rehabilitation phase prior to handover of the OHPL to Eskom, inspections of the condition of the environment will be undertaken including aspects such as the state of servitude access roads, tower sites, servitude gates and vegetation to ascertain if rehabilitation measures, as and where required, have been carried out satisfactorily in terms of the EMPr. Unless authorised to remain in perpetuity by the GA, any temporary watercourse crossings should be removed as part of rehabilitation.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed

by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit between the 10th and 11th December 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EA and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management
    vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management
    viii. Environmental awareness
    ix. Rehabilitation
    x. Record-keeping and document control
- Documentation review. This included:
    i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements
    ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings
    iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented
    iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification

- Audit Report compilation. This included:
    i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
    ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;
ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and
iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not**

Auditable/Audited (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable.

No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;
ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;
iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;
iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;
v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of four hundred and fifty-six (**456**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, three hundred and seventy-nine (**379**) are **compliant,** zero (**0**) are **non-compliant**, two (**2**) are **partially-compliant**, seventy (**70**) were **not audited/applicable** and five (**5**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

18.1 Major improvements required

None.

18.2 Minor improvements required

The **NC** audit finding raised by the ECO in November 2024 in terms of condition 5 of the 90km OHPL EA related to three (3) deviated OHPL sections beyond the 100m corridor remains as a **PC** finding this month on the basis that ongoing rehabilitation monitoring is continuing in terms of estimating the percentage vegetation cover on the previous deviated tower footprints beyond the 100m corridor. Some re-seeding by hand has been undertaken for the SW tower deviations but not yet for the CR tower deviations. The EMPr guideline for vegetation coverage is *'at least 90% coverage with no remaining bare areas greater than 5m^2 one (1) year after completion of construction'*. Vegetation re-growth is currently slow with large bare patches still present.

It was indicated by the competent authority that rehabilitation progress by way of reviewing the successive environmental monitoring reports would be undertaken and that a site inspection may follow in the future. The ECO commends the actions taken thus far to address the issue and the timeframe in terms of when the finding can be fully closed out and rated as fully compliant (**C**) can be addressed when sufficient rehabilitation of resultant environmental damage has been completed, likely in a few months.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **99.7%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EA and EMPrs (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the December 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EA and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV 90km OHPL, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**90km OHPL EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	30	**1**	0	15	5	(96.8%)
2	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substations** (dated June 2022)	349	**1**	0	55	0	(99.7%)
	Overall total no. conditions	379	2	0	70	5	**456**
	Audited conditions	**379**	**2**	-	-	-	**762** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	758	2	-	-	-	**760** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[(758+2+0)] / 762} x100					**99.7%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	83.11%	0.44%	0%	15.35%	1.10%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue with rehabilitation and monitoring of the deviated OHPL tower footprints beyond the 100m corridor (including re-seeding and irrigation/watering of bare/exposed/disturbed ground surfaces).
- Implement appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required, along the rest of the OHPL including the installation of erosion control berms on steep sections of the servitude access roads.
- Ensure all alien invasive vegetation within the OHPL footprint is removed and disposed of at a landfill site.
- When and where applicable, ensure all heaps of cut and cleared indigenous vegetation and topsoil is re-levelled and re-spread around the tower footprints as part of rehabilitation.
- Continue to cut the protruding/remnant 132kV OHPL timber poles sections flush, neatly, level and as close to the ground as possible.

- Continue to install bird diverters and perches, as and when required, on the OPGW/earth wires and towers to the full length of the 90km OHPL (See EA condition 36), as recommended by the avifauna specialist and as per the Eskom Distribution Standards referred to in the EMPr.
- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Based on the OHPL EMPr where it is recommended that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware, it may be appropriate to confirm with the avian specialist and Eskom if this OHPL design requires bird perches. Although not bird perches, the installed infrastructure at the top of the towers/poles appear to function as bird perches.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase of the project (construction), it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EA, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities. Notwithstanding the above, there are specific improvements and actions which are still required in terms of the tower deviations related to the 90km OPHL. Close out from partially compliant to full compliance will be addressed once sufficient rehabilitation has been undertaken.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	*Suggested Due Date by ECO	Proposed Corrective Action(s)	Action Status	Closure status
003	20 Nov 2024	OHPL tower deviations beyond the approved 100m corridor	Within ~3 months (end June 2025)	Relocate the OHPL tower deviations back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage	Relocation of several of the deviated towers (SW154A, SW154B, SW164A & SW165) to within the 100m corridor was done in May 2025 with re-seeding by hand around the SW towers in Nov 2025. Relocation of CR13 to CR20R was underway this month, Dec 2025. Ongoing rehabilitation monitoring will continue in terms of estimated percentage vegetation cover on the previous deviated footprints which will determine closure status	Open
004	19 Jun 2025	There are remnants / protruding sections of the dismantled timber pylon structures (from the previous 132kV OHPL) on the Eskom servitude properties which represents incomplete and unsatisfactory dismantlement	Within ~3 months (end Sep 2025)	Use appropriate method and tools to fully cut and remove the timber pylon pole structures	A sub-contractor has been appointed to cut and remove the old timber pylon pole structures. This is currently underway and monitoring inspections will continue to confirm final completion status prior to close out	Open

**The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site*

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action(s) Taken	Outcome	Closure status
001	25 Apr 2023	Discovery of marked and unmarked graves along the 90km OHPL route	17 May 2023	Contact made with heritage specialist. Portion of OHPL which was traversing the grave site area were relocated withing the assessed corridor to avoid any potential conflict	Discovered graves will not be traversed during construction and any disturbance will potentially be avoided	End Jun 2023
002	02 Apr 2025	Delayed fitment of bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Within ~1 month (start May 2025)	Prioritise the fitment of the bird flight diverters to the OHPL	Fitment of bird diverters commenced at the end of April 2025	30 Apr 2025
005	03 Sep 2025	Vegetation management was a concern in terms of incomplete bush-clearing in several areas on both the CR and SW line as well as AIPs not being cleared and removed from several tower footprints on the CR line, namely between CR12 and CR20 and CR99 and CR110	Within ~2 months (end Oct 2025)	- Remove all AIPs from the tower footprints and dispose of at landfill site - Mulch and / or chip and spread cleared indigenous vegetation more evenly around the tower footprints	Vegetation mulching was done on several of the OHPL sections last month and it was observed this month that AIPs were in the process of being collected and disposed of off-site (See Photos' 1a and 7a). On that basis the concern is now closed out. Repeat concerns may be raised if vegetation management becomes an issue again	30 Oct 2025

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Audit observations along the 90km OHPL

Photo 1a: Excess excavated soil between relocated tower CR19 and CR20 for construction of the bypass which requires to be rehabilitated

Photo 2a: Completed bypass switching station between CR19 and CR20

Photo 3a: State of rehabiliation around a guy anchor position of deviated tower CR16 beyond the 100m corridor, leveling and backfilling has been undertaken

Photo 4a: State of rehabiliation around deviated tower CR16 beyond the 100m corridor. Shown above is the centre concrete foundation after the steel pylon monopole has been dismantled for re-assembly within the 100m corridor

Photo 5a: The towers between CR12 and CR19 have been re-assembled within the 100m corridor

Photo 6a: The original (old) Skilpad-Wolf timber OHPL (RHS above) adjacent to the newly erected SW steel monople OHPL (LHS above) is in the process of being dismantled

Photo 7a: Seed mix observed to have been scattered by hand around the deviated SW154a and SW154b tower positions. Rehabilitation monitoring of vegetation re-growth is underway

Photo 8a: Current state of ground cover around the deviated SW165 tower position. Seed mix has been scattered by hand and rehabilitation monitoring of vegetation re-growth is underway

Photo Series B: Audit observations at the Mayogi site office / laydown area

Photo 1b: Neat storage and housekeeping at the Mayogi laydown area. No spills or litter issues observed during the audit

Photo 2b: Storage of hazardous chemicals on a bunded concrete platform as well as within an aerated, locked cage facility

Photo 3b: General and hazardous waste skips and wheelie bins available at the Mayogi laydown area

Photo 4b: Used components (conductor cables, glass insulators, etc) from the timber 132kV OHPL which is in the process of being dismantled are being temporarily stored within the Mayogi laydown area

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Sep 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 132kV transmission power line and associated infrastructure within Ward 53 of the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality and Ward 7 and 8 of the Sundays River Valley Municipality near Kariega and Kirkwood, Eastern Cape Province, is approved as per the geographic coordinates cited in the table in the EA.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this Environmental Authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further Environmental Authorisation in terms of the regulations.		✓				Three (3) deviated sections of the OHPL beyond the 100m corridor were identified for several towers; namely SW164A, SW165, SW154A, SW154B, CR13, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R. Relocation of several of the deviated towers (SW154A, SW154B, SW164A & SW165) to within the 100m corridor was done in May 2025. Relocation of deviated CR13 to CR20R towers was underway this month, December 2025. In terms of the status of rehabilitation, re-seeding of the disturbed ground surfaces was undertaken in November 2025 around the four deviated **SW** towers to try and ensure the original natural vegetation cover is reinstated as closely as possible to the surrounding vegetation. Re-seeding may also be necessary for the deviated **CR** towers which are still in the process of being relocated if passive rehabilitation, i.e. natural regrowth of indigenous vegetation, is not successful. Ongoing rehabilitation monitoring will continue in terms of estimated percentage vegetation cover on the previous deviated footprints. The timeframe in terms of when the finding can be closed out and rated as fully compliant (**C**) can be addressed when sufficient rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage has been completed.
6	The holder of the authorisation must notify the competent authority of any alienation, transfer and change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place				-		Noted, NA at this stage
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of issue of this Authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
9	Commencement with one activity listed in terms of this authorisation constitutes commencement of all authorised activities.					-	Noted
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
10	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
11.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
11.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
11.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
11.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
13	The layout map attached as Appendix 7 of the final BAR dated 14 June 2022 is hereby approved.					-	Noted
14	The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) submitted as part of the BAR dated 14 June 2022 is approved and must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
15	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
16	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
17	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the basic assessment be discovered.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
18	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 25 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
19	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
20	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
21	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
22	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
MONITORING							
23	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
23.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
23.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
23.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
23.4	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.	✓✓					
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL** (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
24	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
25	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
26	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
27	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
28	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
29	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
30	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
31	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
32	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
33	The footprint of the development must be limited to the areas required for actual construction works and operational activities.	✓✓					
34	Should any archaeological sites, artefacts, palaeontological fossils or grave be exposed during construction work, work in the immediate vicinity of the find must be stopped, the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) must be informed and the services of an accredited heritage professional obtained for an assessment of the heritage resources.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological resources or graves discovered at this stage
35	All declared aliens must be identified and managed in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983).	✓✓					The clearing of alien vegetation is observed to have been undertaken within the construction footprints during bush-clearing. The removal and disposal of cleared vegetation off site to a landfill commenced in November 2024 and is continuing to take place, as and when required
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors, as recommended by the ecological specialist.	✓✓					Bird flight diverters were delivered to site at the end of April 2025 and fitment to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the SW OHPL commenced promptly at the end of April. The ECO recommends that fitment of the devices continues, as and when required, on completed sections of the CR OHPL (when strung) as well diverters being re-fitted to the damaged OPGW on the SW OHPL section. Prompt fitment will minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline infrastructure resulting in higher mortality rates
37	No exotic plants must be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area must be utilised.				-		Noted, no exotic plants identified as being used for rehabilitation

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf-Skilpad-Grassridge 90km OHPL (14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
38	Construction must include design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	✓✓					No signs of major erosion due to stormwater run-off along farm access roads and around tower footprints observed this month
39	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
40	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
GENERAL							
41	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
41.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
41.2	to anyone on request; and				-		
41.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					EA holder website does makes provision
42	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
30	1	0	15	5	**51** (total no. of conditions)
30	1	0	-	-	**31** (audited) **20** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(30x2)+(0x1)+(1x0)] / (31x2) x100
EA Compliance					**96.8%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLIST BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	Roles and responsibilities						
	Developer's Project Manager (DPM) The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMPr and any conditions of approval from the competent authority (CA). Where required, an environmental control officer (ECO) must be contracted by the Project Developer to objectively monitor the implementation of the EMPr according to relevant environmental legislation, and the conditions of the environmental authorisation (EA). The Project Developer is further responsible for providing and giving mandate to enable the ECO to perform responsibilities, and he must ensure that the ECO is integrated as part of the project team while remaining independent.	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA; Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Developer and its Contractor(s); Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Monitor the implementation of the EMPr throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMPr implementation; and Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation	✓✓					
	Developer Site Supervisor (DSS) The DSS reports directly to the DPM, oversees site works, liaises with the contractor(s) and the ECO. The DSS is responsible for the day to day implementation of the EMPr and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Ensure that all contractors identify a contractor's Environmental Officer (cEO); Must be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA. Oversees site works, liaison with Contractor, DPM and ECO; Must ensure that all landowners have the relevant contact details of the site staff, ECO and cEO; Issuing of site instructions to the Contractor for corrective actions required; Will issue all non-compliances to contractors; and Ratify the Monthly Environmental Report.	✓✓					
4	*Environmental Control Officer (ECO)* The ECO is to conduct periodic site inspections, attend regular site meetings, pre-empt problems and suggest mitigation and be available to advise on incidental issues that arise. The ECO is also required to conduct compliance audits, verifying the monitoring reports submitted by the cEO. The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager regarding all environmental matters.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECO provides feedback to the DSS and Project Manager, who in turn reports back to the Contractor and potential and Registered Interested & Affected Parties' (RI&AP's), as required. Issues of non-compliance raised by the ECO must be taken up by the Project Manager and resolved with the Contractor as per the conditions of his contract.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Decisions regarding environmental procedures, specifications and requirements which have a cost implication (i.e. those that are deemed to be a variation, not allowed for in the Performance Specification) must be endorsed by the Project Manager. The ECO must also, as specified by the EA, report to the relevant CA as and when required.	✓✓					
	The responsibilities of the ECO will include the following: - Be aware of the findings and conclusions of all EA related to the development;	✓✓					
	- Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr;	✓✓					
	- Be conversant with relevant environmental legislation, policies and procedures, and ensure compliance with them;	✓✓					
	Undertake regular and comprehensive site inspections / audits of the construction site according to the generic EMPr and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMPr and environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Compilation and administration of an environmental monitoring plan to ensure that the environmental management measures are implemented and are effective;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Monitoring the performance of the Contractors and ensuring compliance with the EMPr and associated Method Statements;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In consultation with the Developer Site Supervisor order the removal of person(s) and/or equipment which are in contravention of the specifications of the EMPr and/or environmental licenses;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Liaison between the DPM, Contractors, authorities and other lead stakeholders on all environmental concerns;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

No.	**Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure** (dated June 2022)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	Compile a regular environmental audit report highlighting any non-compliance issues as well as satisfactory or exceptional compliance with the EMPr;	✓✓					This report
	Validating the regular site inspection reports, which are to be prepared by the contractor Environmental Officer (cEO);	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's record of environmental incidents (spills, impacts, legal transgressions etc.) as well as corrective and preventive actions taken;	✓✓					
	Checking the cEO's public complaints register in which all complaints are recorded, as well as action taken;	✓✓					
	Assisting in the resolution of conflicts;	✓✓					
	Facilitate training for all personnel on the site – this may range from carrying out the training, to reviewing the training programmes of the Contractor;	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	In case of non-compliances, the ECO must first communicate this to the Senior Site Supervisor, who has the power to ensure this matter is addressed. Should no action or insufficient action be taken, the ECO may report this matter to the authorities as non-compliance;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maintenance, update and review of the EMPr;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMPr to the relevant stakeholders.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Developer Environmental Officer (dEO) The dEOs will report to the Project Manager and are responsible for implementation of the EMPr, environmental monitoring and reporting, providing environmental input to the Project Manager and Contractor's Manager, liaising with contractors and the landowners as well as a range of environmental coordination responsibilities	✓✓					
	Be fully conversant with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMPr, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Employees, Contractor(s) ;	✓✓					
	- Confine the development site to the demarcated area;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental internal audits with regards to EMPr and authorisation compliance (on cEO);	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractors in addressing environmental challenges on site;	✓✓					
	- Assist in incident management:	✓✓					
	- Reporting environmental incidents to developer and ensuring that corrective action is taken, and lessons learnt shared;	✓✓					
	- Assist the contractor in investigating environmental incidents and compile investigation reports;	✓✓					
	- Follow-up on pre-warnings, defects, non-conformance reports;	✓✓					
	- Measure and communicate environmental performance to the Contractor;	✓✓					
	- Conduct environmental awareness training on site together with ECO and cEO;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that the necessary legal permits and / or licenses are in place and up to date;	✓✓					
	- Acting as Developer's Environmental Representative on site and work together with the ECO and contractor;	✓✓					
4	*Contractor* The Contractor appoints the cEO and has overall responsibility for ensuring that all work, activities, and actions linked to the delivery of the contract are in line with the EMPr and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMPr while performing the onsite activities as per their contract with the Project Developer. The contractors are required, where specified, to provide Method Statements setting out in detail how the impact management actions contained in the EMPr will be implemented during the development or expansion of substation infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity activities.	✓✓					
	project delivery and quality control for the development services as per appointment;	✓✓					
	employ a suitably qualified person to monitor and report to the Project Developer's appointed person on the daily activities on-site during the construction period;	✓✓					
	ensure that safe, environmentally acceptable working methods and practices are implemented and that equipment is properly operated and maintained, to facilitate proper access and enable any operation to be carried out safely;	✓✓					
	attend on site meeting(s) prior to the commencement of activities to confirm the procedure and designated activity zones;	✓✓					
	ensure that contractors' staff repair, at their own cost, any environmental damage as a result of a contravention of the specifications contained in EMPr, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMPr should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMPr (or relevant sections of the EMPr). The Contractor's representative can be the site agent; site engineer; a dedicated environmental officer; or an independent consultant. The Contractor must ensure that the Contractor's Representative is suitably qualified to perform the necessary tasks and is appointed at a level such that	✓✓					

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	she/he can interact effectively with other site Contractors, labourers, the Environmental Control Officer and the public. As a minimum the cEO shall meet the following criteria:						
4	-Be on site throughout the duration of the project and be dedicated to the project;	✓✓					
	-Ensure all their staff are aware of the environmental requirements, conditions and constraints with respect to all of their activities on site;	✓✓					
	-Implementing the environmental conditions, guidelines and requirements as stipulated within the EA, EMPr and Method Statements;	✓✓					
	-Attend the Environmental Site Meeting;	✓✓					
	- Undertaking corrective actions where non-compliances are registered within the stipulated timeframes;	✓✓					
	- Report back formally on the completion of corrective actions;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO in maintaining all the site documentation;	✓✓					
	- Prepare the site inspection reports and corrective action reports for submission to the ECO;	✓✓					
	- Assist the ECO with the preparing of the monthly report; and	✓✓					
	- Where more than one Contractor is undertaking work on site, each company appointed as a Contractor will appoint a cEO representing that company.	✓✓					
ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE							
5	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMPr file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMPr file. A hard copy of all documentation shall be filed, while an electronic copy may be kept where relevant. A duplicate file will be maintained in the office of the DSS (where applicable). This duplicate file must remain current and up-to-date. The filing system must be updated and relevant documents added as required. The EMPr file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMPr file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	At the outset of the project the following preliminary list of documents shall be placed in the filing system and be accessible at all times: • Full copy of the signed EA from the CA in terms of NEMA, granting approval for the development or expansion; • Copy of the generic and site specific EMPr as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMPr and subsequent approval of site specific EMPr and amendments thereof; • All method statements; • Completed environmental checklists; • Minutes and attendance register of environmental site meetings; • An up-to-date environmental incident log; • A copy of all instructions or directives issued; • A copy of all corrective actions signed off. The corrective actions must be filed in such a way that a clear reference is made to the non-compliance record; • Complaints register.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to complete a Weekly Environmental Checklist, the format of which is to be agreed prior to commencement of the activity. The ECOs are required to sign and date the checklist, retain a copy in the EMPr file and submit a copy of the completed checklist to the DSS on a weekly basis.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The checklists will form the basis for the Monthly Environmental Reports. Copies of all completed checklists will be attached as Annexures to the Environmental Audit Report as required in terms of the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
	Minutes of the environmental site meetings shall be kept. The minutes must include an attendance register and will be attached to the Monthly Report that is distributed to attendees. Each set of minutes must clearly record "Matters for Attention" that will be reviewed at the next meeting.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The method statement will be done in such detail that the ECOs are enabled to assess whether the contractor's proposal is in accordance with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Unless indicated otherwise by the Project Manager, the Contractor shall provide the following method statements to the Project Manager no less than 14 days prior to the commencement date of the activity: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall monitor and ensure that the contractors perform in accordance with these method statements.	✓✓					
	The ECOs are required to maintain an up-to-date and current Environmental Incident Log (environmental diary). The Environmental Incident Log is a means to record all environmental incidents and/or all non-compliance notice would not be issued.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	The ECOs are to record all environmental incidents in the Environmental Incident Log. All incidents regardless of severity must be reported to the Developer. The Log is to be kept in the EMPr file and at a minimum the following will be recorded for each environmental incident.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

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	The Environmental Incident Log will be captured in the EAR.	✓✓					
	A non-compliance notice will be issued to the responsible contractor by the ECOs via the DSS or Project Manager. The non-compliance notice will be issued in writing; a copy filed in the EMPr file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMPr	✓✓					An NCR was issued by the ECO at the end of March 2025 and closed out at the end of April 2025
5	The contractors shall act immediately when a notice of non-compliance is received and correct whatever is the cause for the issuing of the notice. Complaints received regarding activities on the development site pertaining to the environment shall be recorded in a dedicated register and the response noted with the date and action taken. The ECO should be made aware of any complaints. Refer to EMPr				-		The ECO closed out the issued-NCR given that corrective actions were taken
	For each non-compliance notice issued, a documented corrective action must be recorded. On receiving a non-compliance notice from the DSS, the contractor's cEO will ensure that the corrective actions required take place within the stipulated timeframe. On completion of the corrective action the cEO is to issue a Corrective Action Report in writing to the ECOs. If satisfied that the corrective action has been completed, the ECOs are to sign-off on the Corrective Action Report, and attach the report to the non-compliance notice in the EMPr file. A corrective action is considered complete once the report has signed off by the ECOs.				-		The ECO closed out the issued-NCR given that corrective actions were taken
	A digital photographic record will be kept. The photographic record will be used to show before, during and post rehabilitation evidence of the project as well used in cases of damages claims if they arise. Each image must be dated and a brief description note attached.	✓✓					Photographic records taken during construction are available and same will be captured after rehabilitation
	The Contractor shall: Allow the ECOs access to take photographs of all areas, activities and actions. The ECOs shall keep an electronic database of photographic records which will include: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	The ECOs shall keep a current and up-to-date complaints register. The complaints register is to be a record of all complaints received from communities, stakeholders and individuals.	✓✓					No complaints received this month
	In the event that a Claim for Damages is submitted by a community, landowner or individual, the ECOs shall record the full detail of the complaint, facilitate with resolving / settling the complaint,				-		No complaints/claims this month, to be facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	Open, transparent and good relations with affected landowners, communities and regional staff are an essential aspect to the successful management and mitigation of environmental impacts. The ECOs shall: refer to EMPr	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMPr must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMPr file and submitted to the CA at intervals as indicated in the EA.	✓✓					
	The ECOs must prepare a monthly EAR. The report will be tabled as the key point on the agenda of the Environmental Site Meeting. The Report is submitted for acceptance at the meeting and the final report will be circulated to the Project Manager and filed in the EMPr file. At a frequency determined by the EA, the ECOs shall submit the monthly reports to the CA.	✓✓					
	On final completion of the rehabilitation and/or requirements of the EA a final EAR is to be prepared and submitted to the CA. The EAR must comply with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS							
6	All staff must receive environmental awareness training prior to commencement of the activities;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must allow for sufficient sessions to train all personnel with no more than 20 personnel attending each course;	✓✓					
	Refresher environmental awareness training is available as and when required;	✓✓					
	All staff are aware of the conditions and controls linked to the EA and within the EMPr and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMPr;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must erect and maintain information posters at key locations on site, and the posters must include the following information as a minimum: a) Safety notifications; and b) No littering.	✓✓					
	Environmental awareness training must include as a minimum the following: a) Description of significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, related to their work activities; b) Mitigation measures to be implemented when carrying out specific activities; c) Emergency preparedness and response procedures; d) Emergency procedures; e) Procedures to be followed when working near or within sensitive areas; f) Wastewater management procedures; g) Water usage and conservation; h) Solid waste management procedures; i) Sanitation procedures; j) Fire prevention; and k) Disease prevention.	✓✓					
	A record of all environmental awareness training courses undertaken as part of the EMPr must be available;	✓✓					
	Educate workers on the dangers of open and/or unattended fires;	✓✓					
	A staff attendance register of all staff to have received environmental awareness training must be available.	✓✓					
	Course material must be available and presented in appropriate languages that all staff can understand.	✓✓					

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	A method statement must be provided by the contractor prior to any onsite activity that includes the layout of the construction camp in the form of a plan showing the location of key infrastructure and services (where applicable), including but not limited to offices, overnight vehicle parking areas, stores, the workshop, stockpile and lay down areas, hazardous materials storage areas (including fuels), the batching plant (if one is located at the construction camp), designated access routes, equipment cleaning areas and the placement of staff accommodation, cooking and ablution facilities, waste and wastewater management;	✓✓					
	Location of camps must be within approved area to ensure that the site does not impact on sensitive areas identified in the environmental assessment or site walk through;	✓✓					
	Sites must be located where possible on previously disturbed areas;	✓✓					
	The camp must be fenced in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation; and	✓✓					
	The use of existing accommodation for contractor staff, where possible, is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Identification of access restricted areas is to be informed by the environmental assessment, site walk through and any additional areas identified during development;	✓✓					
	Erect, demarcate and maintain a temporary barrier with clear signage around the perimeter of any access restricted area, colour coding could be used if appropriate; and	✓✓					
	Unauthorised access and development related activity inside access restricted areas is prohibited.	✓✓					
	An access agreement must be formalised and signed by the DPM, Contractor and landowner before commencing with the activities;	✓✓					
	All private roads used for access to the servitude must be maintained and upon completion of the works, be left in at least the original condition	✓✓					
	All contractors must be made aware of all these access routes.	✓✓					
	Any access route deviation from that in the written agreement must be closed and re-vegetated immediately, at the contractor's expense;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Maximum use of both existing servitudes and existing roads must be made to minimize further disturbance through the development of new roads;	✓✓					
	In circumstances where private roads must be used, the condition of the said roads must be recorded in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record; prior to use and the condition thereof agreed by the landowner, the DPM, and the contractor;	✓✓					
	Access roads in flattish areas must follow fence lines and tree belts to avoid fragmentation of vegetated areas or croplands	✓✓					
	Access roads must only be developed on a pre-planned and approved roads;	✓✓					
	Use existing gates provided to gain access to all parts of the area authorised for development, where possible;	✓✓					
	Existing and new gates to be recorded and documented in accordance with section 4.9: photographic record;	✓✓					
	All gates must be fitted with locks and be kept locked at all times during the development phase, unless otherwise agreed with the landowner;	✓✓					
	At points where the line crosses a fence in which there is no suitable gate within the extent of the line servitude, on the instruction of the DPM, a gate must be installed at the approval of the landowner;	✓✓					
	Care must be taken that the gates must be so erected that there is a gap of no more than 100 mm between the bottom of the gate and the ground;	✓✓					
	Where gates are installed in jackal proof fencing, a suitable reinforced concrete sill must be provided beneath the gate;	✓✓					
	Original tension must be maintained in the fence wires;	✓✓					
	All gates installed in electrified fencing must be re-electrified;	✓✓					
	All demarcation fencing and barriers must be maintained in good working order for the duration of the development activities;	✓✓					
	Fencing must be erected around the camp, batching plants, hazardous storage areas, and all designated access restricted areas, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Any temporary fencing to restrict the movement of life-stock must only be erected with the permission of the land owner.	✓✓					
	All fencing must be developed of high quality material bearing the SABS mark;	✓✓					
	The use of razor wire as fencing must be avoided;	✓✓					
	Fenced areas with gate access must remain locked after hours, during weekends and on holidays if staff is away from site. Site security will be required at all times;	✓✓					
	On completion of the development phase all temporary fences are to be removed;	✓✓					
	The contractor must ensure that all fence uprights are appropriately removed, ensuring that no uprights are cut at ground level but rather removed completely.	✓✓					
	All abstraction points or bore holes must be registered with the DWS and suitable water meters installed to ensure that the abstracted volumes are measured on a daily basis;	✓✓					GA issued for boreholes which have meters

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	The Contractor must ensure the following: a. The vehicle abstracting water from a river does not enter or cross it and does not operate from within the river; b. No damage occurs to the river bed or banks and that the abstraction of water does not entail stream diversion activities; and c. All reasonable measures to limit pollution or sedimentation of the downstream watercourse are implemented.	✓✓					
	Ensure water conservation is being practiced by: a. Minimising water use during cleaning of equipment; b. Undertaking regular audits of water systems; and c. Including a discussion on water usage and conservation during environmental awareness training. d. The use of grey water is encouraged.	✓✓					
	Runoff from the cement/ concrete batching areas must be strictly controlled, and contaminated water must be collected, stored and either treated or disposed of off-site, at a location approved by the project manager;	✓✓					
	All spillage of oil onto concrete surfaces must be controlled by the use of an approved absorbent material and the used absorbent material disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Natural storm water runoff not contaminated during the development and clean water can be discharged directly to watercourses and water bodies, subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO;	✓✓					
	Water that has been contaminated with suspended solids, such as soils and silt, may be released into watercourses or water bodies only once all suspended solids have been removed from the water by settling out these solids in settlement ponds. The release of settled water back into the environment must be subject to the Project Manager's approval and support by the ECO.	✓✓					
	All measures regarding waste management must be undertaken using an integrated waste management approach;	✓✓					
	Sufficient, covered waste collection bins (scavenger and weatherproof) must be provided;	✓✓					
	A suitably positioned and clearly demarcated waste collection site must be identified and provided;	✓✓					
	The waste collection site must be maintained in a clean and orderly manner;	✓✓					
6	Waste must be segregated into separate bins and clearly marked for each waste type for recycling and safe disposal;	✓✓					
	Staff must be trained in waste segregation;	✓✓					
	Bins must be emptied regularly;	✓✓					
	General waste produced onsite must be disposed of at registered waste disposal sites/ recycling company;	✓✓					
	Hazardous waste must be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site;	✓✓					
	Certificates of safe disposal for general, hazardous and recycled waste must be maintained.	✓✓					
	All watercourses must be protected from direct or indirect spills of pollutants such as solid waste, sewage, cement, oils, fuels, chemicals, aggregate tailings, wash and contaminated water or organic material resulting from the Contractor's activities;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, prompt action must be taken to clear the polluted or affected areas;	✓✓					
	Where possible, no development equipment must traverse any seasonal or permanent wetland	✓✓					
	No return flow into the estuaries must be allowed and no disturbance of the Estuarine functional Zone should occur;				-		NA, no estuaries
	Development of permanent watercourse or estuary crossing must only be undertaken where no alternative access to tower position is available;	✓✓					
	There must not be any impact on the long term morphological dynamics of watercourses or estuaries;	✓✓					
	Existing crossing points must be favoured over the creation of new crossings (including temporary access)	✓✓					
	When working in or near any watercourse or estuary, the following environmental controls and consideration must be taken: a) Water levels during the period of construction; No altering of the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse	✓✓					
	b) During the execution of the works, appropriate measures to prevent pollution and contamination of the riparian environment must be implemented e.g. including ensuring that construction equipment is well maintained;	✓✓					
	c) Where earthwork is being undertaken in close proximity to any watercourse, slopes must be stabilised using suitable materials, i.e. sandbags or geotextile fabric, to prevent sand and rock from entering the channel; and	✓✓					Drainage pipes and gabions have been installed to allow natural drainage and free passage for water flow
	d) Appropriate rehabilitation and re-vegetation measures for the watercourse banks must be implemented timeously. In this regard, the banks should be appropriately and incrementally stabilised as soon as development allows.	✓✓					
	Indigenous vegetation which does not interfere with the development must be left undisturbed;	✓✓					
	Protected or endangered species may occur on or near the development site. Special care should be taken not to damage such species;	✓✓					

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	Search, rescue and replanting of all protected and endangered species likely to be damaged during project development must be identified by the relevant specialist and completed prior to any development or clearing;	✓✓					
	Permits for removal must be obtained from the relevant CA prior to the cutting or clearing of the affected species, and they must be filed;	✓✓					
	The Environmental Audit Report must confirm that all identified species have been rescued and replanted and that the location of replanting is compliant with conditions of approvals;	✓✓					
	Trees felled due to construction must be documented and form part of the Environmental Audit Report;	✓✓					
	Rivers and watercourses must be kept clear of felled trees, vegetation cuttings and debris;	✓✓					
	Only a registered pest control operator may apply herbicides on a commercial basis and commercial application must be carried out under the supervision of a registered pest control operator, supervision of a registered pest control operator or is appropriately trained;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A daily register must be kept of all relevant details of herbicide usage;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	No herbicides must be used in estuaries;				-		NA, no estuaries
	All protected species and sensitive vegetation not removed must be clearly marked and such areas fenced off in accordance to Section 5.3: Access restricted areas. Alien invasive vegetation must be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste management facility.	✓✓					
	No interference with livestock must occur without the landowner's written consent and with the landowner or a person representing the landowner being present;	✓✓					
	The breeding sites of raptors and other wild birds species must be taken into consideration during the planning of the development programme;	✓✓					
	Breeding sites must be kept intact and disturbance to breeding birds must be avoided. Special care must be taken where nestlings or fledglings are present;	✓✓					
	Special recommendations of the avian specialist must be adhered to at all times to prevent unnecessary disturbance of birds;	✓✓					
	No poaching must be tolerated under any circumstances. All animal dens in close proximity to the works areas must be marked as Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	No deliberate or intentional killing of fauna is allowed;	✓✓					
6	In areas where snakes are abundant, snake deterrents to be deployed on the pylons to prevent snakes climbing up, being electrocuted and causing power outages; and				-		NA at this stage
	No Threatened or Protected species (ToPs) and/or protected fauna as listed according NEMBA (Act No. 10 of 2004) and relevant provincial ordinances may be removed and/or relocated without appropriate authorisations/permits.	✓✓					
	Identify, demarcate and prevent impact to all known sensitive heritage features on site in accordance with the No-Go procedure in Section 5.3: Access restricted areas;	✓✓					
	Carry out general monitoring of excavations for potential fossils, artefacts and material of heritage importance;	✓✓					
	All work must cease immediately, if any human remains and/or other archaeological, palaeontological and historical material are uncovered. Such material, if exposed, must be reported to the nearest museum, archaeologist/ palaeontologist (or the South African Police Services), so that a systematic and professional investigation can be undertaken. Sufficient time must be allowed to remove/collect such material before development recommences.				-		Noted, no new historical, cultural, palaeontological or archaeological resources discovered at this stage
	Safety of the public Identify fire hazards, demarcate and restrict public access to these areas as well as notify the local authority of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately fenced or demarcated; Adequate protective measures must be implemented to prevent unauthorised access to and climbing of partly constructed towers and protective scaffolding; Ensure structures vulnerable to high winds are secured; Maintain an incidents and complaints register in which all incidents or complaints involving the public are logged.	✓✓					
	Mobile chemical toilets are installed onsite if no other ablution facilities are available;	✓✓					
	The use of ablution facilities and or mobile toilets must be used at all times and no indiscriminate use of the veld for the purposes of ablutions must be permitted under any circumstances;	✓✓					
	Where mobile chemical toilets are required, the following must be ensured: a) Toilets are located no closer than 100 m to any watercourse or water body;	✓✓					
	b) Toilets are secured to the ground to prevent them from toppling due to wind or any other cause;	✓✓					

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	c) No spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and the contents are managed in accordance with the EMPr;	✓✓					
	d) Toilets have an external closing mechanism and are closed and secured from the outside when not in use to prevent toilet paper from being blown out;	✓✓					
	e) Toilets are emptied before long weekends and workers holidays, and must be locked after working hours;	✓✓					
	f) Toilets are serviced regularly and the ECO must inspect toilets to ensure compliance to health standards;	✓✓					
	A copy of the waste disposal certificates must be maintained.	✓✓					
	Undertake environmentally-friendly pest control in the camp area;	✓✓					
	Ensure that the workforce is sensitised to the effects of sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV AIDS;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that information posters on AIDS are displayed in the Contractor Camp area;	✓✓					
	Information and education relating to sexually transmitted diseases to be made available to both construction workers and local community, where applicable;	✓✓					
	Free condoms must be made available to all staff on site at central points;	✓✓					
	Medical support must be made available;	✓✓					
	Provide access to Voluntary HIV Testing and Counselling Services.	✓✓					
	Compile an Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) prior to the commencement of the proposed project;	✓✓					
	The Emergency Plan must deal with accidents, potential spillages and fires in line with relevant legislation;	✓✓					
	All staff must be made aware of emergency procedures as part of environmental awareness training;	✓✓					
	The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	In the event of emergency necessary mitigation measures to contain the spill or leak must be implemented (see Hazardous Substances section 5.17).	✓✓					
	The use and storage of hazardous substances to be minimised and non-hazardous and non-toxic alternatives substituted where possible;	✓✓					
	All hazardous substances must be stored in suitable containers as defined in the Method Statement;	✓✓					
	Containers must be clearly marked to indicate contents, quantities and safety requirements;	✓✓					
	All storage areas must be bunded. The bunded area must be of sufficient capacity to contain a spill / leak from the stored containers;	✓✓					
6	Bunded areas to be suitably lined with a SABS approved liner;	✓✓					
	An Alphabetical Hazardous Chemical Substance (HCS) control sheet must be drawn up and kept up to date on a continuous basis;	✓✓					
	All hazardous chemicals that will be used on site must have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);	✓✓					
	All employees working with HCS must be trained in the safe use of the substance and according to the safety data sheet;	✓✓					
	Employees handling hazardous substances / materials must be aware of the potential impacts and follow appropriate safety measures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be made available;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must ensure that diesel and other liquid fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid is stored in appropriate storage tanks or in bowsers;	✓✓					
	The tanks/ bowsers must be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete) with a permanent bund. The impermeable lining must extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund must be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers (110% statutory requirement plus an allowance for rainfall);	✓✓					
	The floor of the bund must be sloped, draining to an oil separator;	✓✓					
	Provision must be made for refuelling at the storage area by protecting the soil with an impermeable groundcover. Where dispensing equipment is used, a drip tray must be used to ensure small spills are contained;	✓✓					
	All empty externally dirty drums must be stored on a drip tray or within a bunded area;	✓✓					
	No unauthorised access into the hazardous substances storage areas must be permitted;	✓✓					
	No smoking must be allowed within the vicinity of the hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Adequate fire-fighting equipment must be made available at all hazardous storage areas;	✓✓					
	Where refuelling away from the dedicated refuelling station is required, a mobile refuelling unit must be used. Appropriate ground protection such as drip trays must be used;	✓✓					
	An appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity/s involving the use of hazardous substance must be available at all times;	✓✓					
	The responsible operator must have the required training to make use of the spill kit in emergency situations;	✓✓					

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	An appropriate number of spill kits must be available and must be located in all areas where activities are being undertaken;	✓✓					
	In the event of a spill, contaminated soil must be collected in containers and stored in a central location and disposed of according to the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008. Refer to Section 5.7 for procedures concerning storm and waste water management and 5.8 for solid and hazardous waste management.	✓✓					
	Where possible and practical all maintenance of vehicles and equipment must take place in the workshop area;	✓✓					
	During servicing of vehicles or equipment, especially where emergency repairs are effected outside the workshop area, a suitable drip tray must be used to prevent spills onto the soil. The relevant local authority must be made aware of a fire as soon as it starts;	✓✓					
	Leaking equipment must be repaired immediately or be removed from site to facilitate repair;	✓✓					
	Workshop areas must be monitored for oil and fuel spills;	✓✓					
	Appropriately sized spill kit kept onsite relevant to the scale of the activity taking place must be available;	✓✓					
	The workshop area must have a bunded concrete slab that is sloped to facilitate runoff into a collection sump or suitable oil / water separator where maintenance work on vehicles and equipment can be performed;	✓✓					
	Water drainage from the workshop must be contained and managed in accordance Section 5.7: Storm and waste water management.	✓✓					
	Concrete mixing must be carried out on an impermeable surface;	✓✓					
	Batching plants areas must be fitted with a containment facility for the collection of cement laden water.	✓✓					
	Dirty water from the batching plant must be contained to prevent soil and groundwater contamination	✓✓					
	Bagged cement must be stored in an appropriate facility and at least 10 m away from any water courses, gullies and drains;	✓✓					
	A washout facility must be provided for washing of concrete associated equipment. Water used for washing must be restricted;	✓✓					
	Hardened concrete from the washout facility or concrete mixer can either be reused or disposed of at an appropriate licenced disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Empty cement bags must be secured with adequate binding material if these will be temporarily stored on site;	✓✓					
	Sand and aggregates containing cement must be kept damp to prevent the generation of dust (Refer to Section 5.20: Dust emissions)	✓✓					
6	Any excess sand, stone and cement must be removed or reused from site on completion of construction period and disposed at a registered disposal facility;	✓✓					
	Temporary fencing must be erected around batching plants in accordance with Section 5.5: Fencing and gate installation;	✓✓					
	Take all reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust as a result of project development activities to the satisfaction of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be avoided until such time as soil stripping is required and similarly exposed surfaces must be re- vegetated or stabilised as soon as is practically possible;	✓✓					
	Excavation, handling and transport of erodible materials must be avoided under high wind conditions or when a visible dust plume is present;	✓✓					
	During high wind conditions, the ECO must evaluate the situation and make recommendations as to whether dust-damping measures are adequate, or whether working will cease altogether until the wind speed drops to an acceptable level;	✓✓					
	Where possible, soil stockpiles must be located in sheltered areas where they are not exposed to the erosive effects of the wind;	✓✓					
	Where erosion of stockpiles becomes a problem, erosion control measures must be implemented at the discretion of the ECO;	✓✓					
	Vehicle speeds must not exceed 40 km/h along dust roads or 20 km/h when traversing unconsolidated and non-vegetated areas;	✓✓					
	Straw stabilisation must be applied at a rate of one bale/10m^2 and harrowed into the top 100 mm of top material, for all completed earthworks;				-		This condition to be confirmed with technical specifications for earthworks and may be NA
	For significant areas of excavation or exposed ground, dust suppression measures must be used to minimise the spread of dust.	✓✓					
	Any blasting activity must be conducted by a suitably licensed blasting contractor; and	✓✓					
	Notification of surrounding landowners, emergency services site personnel of blasting activity 24 hours prior to such activity taking place on Site.	✓✓					
	The Contractor must keep noise level within acceptable limits, Restrict the use of sound amplification equipment for communication and emergency only.	✓✓					
6.22	**Noise** All vehicles and machinery must be fitted with appropriate silencing technology and must be properly maintained; Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise must be recorded and communicated. Where possible or applicable, provide transport to and from the site on a daily basis for construction workers; Develop a Code of Conduct for the construction phase.	✓✓					

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6.23	**Fire Prevention** Designate smoking areas where the fire hazard could be regarded as insignificant;	✓✓					
	Firefighting equipment must be available on all vehicles located on site;	✓✓					
	The local Fire Protection Agency (FPA) must be informed of construction activities;	✓✓					
	Contact numbers for the FPA and emergency services must be communicated in environmental awareness training and displayed at a central location on site;	✓✓					
	Two way swop of contact details between ECO and FPA.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time site based ESCO
6.24	**Stockpiling and stockpile areas** All material that is excavated during the project development phase (either during piling (if required) or earthworks) must be stored appropriately on site in order to minimise impacts to watercourses, watercourses and water bodies;	✓✓					
	All stockpiled material must be maintained and kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by undertaking regular weeding and control methods;	✓✓					
	Topsoil stockpiles must not exceed 2 m in height;	✓✓					
	During periods of strong winds and heavy rain, the stockpiles must be covered with appropriate material (e.g. cloth, tarpaulin etc.);	✓✓					
	Where possible, sandbags (or similar) must be placed at the bases of the stockpiled material in order to prevent erosion of the material.	✓✓					
6.25	**Civil Works** Where terracing is required, topsoil must be collected and retained for the purpose of re-use later to rehabilitate disturbed areas not covered by yard stone;	✓✓					
	Areas to be rehabilitated include terrace embankments and areas outside the high voltage yards;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Where required, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	These areas can be stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas must be managed in accordance with Section 5.35: Landscaping and rehabilitation;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	All excess spoil generated during terracing activities must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a recognised landfill site; and	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
6.26	**Excavation of foundation, cable trenching and drainage systems** All excess spoil generated during foundation excavation must be disposed of in an appropriate manner and at a licensed landfill site, if not used for backfilling purposes;	✓✓					
	Spoil can however be used for landscaping purposes and must be covered with a layer of 150 mm topsoil for rehabilitation purposes;				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Management of equipment for excavation purposes must be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; and	✓✓					
	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
6.27	**Installation of foundations, cable trenching and drainage systems** Batching of cement to be undertaken in accordance with Section 5.19: Batching plants; and Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.28	**Installation of equipment** Management of dust must be conducted in accordance with Section 5. 20: Dust emissions; Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage; Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
5.2	**Steelwork Assembly and Erection** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
6.29	**Cabling and Stringing** Residual solid waste must be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					

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	Management of equipment used for installation must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills must be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances; and	✓✓					
6.30	**Testing and Commissioning** Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
6.31	**Socio-economic** During assembly, care must be taken to ensure that no wasted/unused materials are left on site e.g. bolts and nuts	✓✓					
	Emergency repairs due to breakages of equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5. 18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage and Section 5.16: Emergency procedures.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste (off cuts etc.) shall be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 6.8: Solid waste and hazardous Management;	✓✓					
	Management of equipment used for installation shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Management hazardous substances and any associated spills shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	Residual solid waste must be recycled or disposed of in accordance with Section 5.8: Solid waste and hazardous management.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement communication strategies to facilitate public participation;	✓✓					
	Develop and implement a collaborative and constructive approach to conflict resolution as part of the external stakeholder engagement process;	✓✓					
	Sustain continuous communication and liaison with neighbouring owners and residents	✓✓					
	Create work and training opportunities for local stakeholders; and	✓✓					
	Where feasible, no workers, with the exception of security personnel, must be permitted to stay over-night on the site. This would reduce the risk to local farmers.				-		NA, no workers stay overnight on site
6.32	**Temporary closure of site** Bunds must be emptied (where applicable) and need to be undertaken in accordance with the impact management actions included in sections 5.17: Hazardous substances and 5.18: Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage;	✓✓					
	Hazardous storage areas must be well ventilated;	✓✓					
	Fire extinguishers must be serviced and accessible. Service records to be filed and audited at last service;	✓✓					
	Emergency and contact details displayed must be displayed;	✓✓					
	Security personnel must be briefed and have the facilities to contact or be contacted by relevant management and emergency personnel;	✓✓					
	Night hazards such as reflectors, lighting, traffic signage etc. must have been checked;	✓✓					
	Fire hazards identified and the local authority must have been notified of any potential threats e.g. large brush stockpiles, fuels etc.;	✓✓					
	Structures vulnerable to high winds must be secured;	✓✓					
	Wind and dust mitigation must be implemented;	✓✓					
	Cement and materials stores must have been secured;	✓✓					
	Toilets must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Refuse bins must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Drip trays must have been emptied and secured.	✓✓					
6.33	**Dismantling of old equipment** All old equipment removed during the project must be stored in such a way as to prevent pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	Oil containing equipment must be stored to prevent leaking or be stored on drip trays;	✓✓					
	All scrap steel must be stacked neatly and any disused and broken insulators must be stored in containers;	✓✓					
	Once material has been scrapped and the contract has been placed for removal, the disposal Contractor must ensure that any equipment containing pollution causing substances is dismantled and transported in such a way as to prevent spillage and pollution of the environment;	✓✓					
	The Contractor must also be equipped to contain and clean up any pollution causing spills; and Disposal of unusable material must be at a licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
6.34	**Landscaping and rehabilitation** All areas disturbed by construction activities must be subject to landscaping and rehabilitation; All spoil and waste must be disposed of to a registered waste site;				-		Noted, general rehabilitation has been undertaken along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive

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							rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	All slopes must be assessed for contouring, and to contour only when the need is identified in accordance with the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983				-		Noted, general rehabilitation has been undertaken along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	Berms that have been created must have a slope of 1:4 and be replanted with indigenous species and grasses that approximates the original condition;				-		
	Where new access roads have crossed cultivated farmlands, that lands must be rehabilitated by ripping which must be agreed to by the holder of the EA and the landowners;				-		
	Rehabilitation of access roads outside of farmland;				-		
	Indigenous species must be used for with species and/grasses to where it compliments or approximates the original condition;				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be used for rehabilitation (refer to Section 5.24: Stockpiling and stockpiled areas);				-		
	Stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread so as to facilitate seeding and minimise loss of soil due to erosion;				-		
	Before placing topsoil, all visible weeds from the placement area and from the topsoil must be removed;				-		
	Subsoil must be ripped before topsoil is placed;				-		
	The rehabilitation must be timed so that rehabilitation can take place at the optimal time for vegetation establishment;				-		
	Where impacted through construction related activity, all sloped areas must be stabilised to ensure proper rehabilitation is effected and erosion is controlled;				-		
	Sloped areas stabilised using design structures or vegetation as specified in the design to prevent erosion of embankments. The contract design specifications must be adhered to and implemented strictly;				-		
	Spoil can be used for backfilling or landscaping as long as it is covered by a minimum of 150 mm of topsoil.				-		
	Where required, re-vegetation including hydro-seeding can be enhanced using a vegetation seed mixture as described below. A mixture of seed can be used provided the mixture is carefully selected to ensure the following: a) Annual and perennial plants are chosen;				-		
	b) Pioneer species are included;				-		
	c) Species chosen must be indigenous to the area with the seeds used coming from the area;				-		
	d) Root systems must have a binding effect on the soil;				-		
	e) The final product must not cause an ecological imbalance in the area.				-		
Part C - Impact Management Actions based on site specific environmental attributes							
	General The Owner shall ensure an Independent Auditor undertakes a compliance audit of the project every five years and submit the findings to DFFE. The Report must comply with the provision of Appendix 7 of the NEMA.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Botanical There should be no indiscriminate driving of vehicles 'in the veld' i.e. off designated roads and access routes.	✓✓					
	Construction areas must be clearly marked and no activity should occur outside these areas apart from access.	✓✓					
	Toilet facilities must be provided during the construction phase. The veld should not be used for ablutions.	✓✓					
9	Introduction of spread of alien invasive plant species must be avoided. Strict monitoring for possible invasion by alien plans species must be implemented and should remain in place for three years post-construction. Of particular note is the avoidance of spread of *Opuntia ficus-indica* (Prickly-pear – 'spiny form'). During the operational phase there must be ongoing monitoring to ensure that no alien invasive plant species are introduced to the sub-station site and that weedy species are eradicated.	✓✓					
	An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must oversee post-construction site cleaning and all construction sites must be inspected for cleanliness post-construction.	✓✓					
	Bats Artificial lighting - Consciously switch off all lights at a construction area when not required anymore, do not let it burn throughout the night. If suitable for the purpose utilize lighting temperatures (colours/wavelengths) that attract less insects.	✓✓					

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	Foraging habitat loss - Adhere to the sensitivity map. Keep to designated areas and designated roads with all construction vehicles. Damaged areas not required after construction should be rehabilitated by an experienced vegetation succession specialist.	✓✓					
	Fauna Before vegetation clearance commences, areas must be walked and slow-moving animals removed out of the impact area.	✓✓					
	Construction workers should be made aware of slow-moving and cryptic species such as tortoises.	✓✓					
	Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm by persons with the necessary training in identification and handling of snakes.	✓✓					
	All construction staff shall undergo environmental awareness training and must be informed that disruption, trapping or snaring of wildlife is not permitted.	✓✓					
	Extra care should be taken on high fire danger index or rating days (orange or red days, see http://www.forestry.co.za/fire-danger-index/), where wildfire could start easily and spread rapidly, causing a high mortality in fauna species. High risk hot work should be carefully controlled and firefighting provisions must be on hand to quickly attend to and extinguish fires on these days.	✓✓					
	The presence of the switching station should not result in a disruption of the natural fire frequency, which could otherwise result in an accumulation of senescent vegetation and fuel so that when a fire does eventually occur it is faster moving and more intense than an natural fire, and can result in an increased mortality of fauna and retard vegetation recovery, cause the soil to turn hydrophobic and result in an increased risk of significant soil erosion. Thus the WEF owner must have agreements in place with local fire protection association, land owners and fire services to manage a wildfire, i.e. the setting of back burns from the ridgeline to counter wildfire conflagration of ridge top. Thus managing habitat vitality and biodiversity.	✓✓					
9	**Agriculture/soils** Minimise the footprint of disturbance.	✓✓					
	Implement an effective stormwater control system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. Include periodical site inspection in environmental performance reporting that inspects the effectiveness of the run-off control system and specifically records occurrence or not of any erosion on site or downstream.	✓✓					
	Prohibit vehicular passage off designated roads and construction areas and use dust control measures during construction. Include periodic site inspections in environmental performance reporting that specifically records occurrence, or not, of off-road vehicle tracks in specific areas.	✓✓					
	If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them.	✓✓					
	Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces). During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. Erosion must be controlled where necessary on rehabilitated areas.	✓✓					Noted, general rehabilitation has been undertaken along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	Establish an effective record-keeping system for each area where soil is disturbed for constructional purposes. These records should be included in environmental performance reports, and should include all of the below: Record the GPS coordinates of each area.	✓✓					
	Record the date of topsoil stripping.	✓✓					
	Record the GPS coordinates of where the topsoil is stockpiled.	✓✓					
	Record the date of cessation of construction (or operation) activities at the particular site.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on cessation of constructional activities.	✓✓					
	Record date and depth of re-spreading of topsoil.	✓✓					
	Photograph the area on completion of rehabilitation and on an annual basis thereafter to show vegetation establishment and evaluate progress of restoration over time.						

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	Palaeontology Remove any fossils found and send to a museum for curation – implement the chance find procedure. During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil material by the responsible ECO. Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible Environmental Control Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e. the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy).				-		Noted, no new palaeontological sites or fossils have been discovered at this stage
	Freshwater Contaminated runoff from the construction activities on site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction should preferably be undertaken in the low rainfall months when stormwater runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features or minimised during high rainfall events.	✓✓					
	After the construction phase, impacted areas within the freshwater features that have been disturbed should be rehabilitated, and re-vegetated with suitable vegetation.				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels, these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. Should the site be decommissioned, these structures should be removed from the channels and the disturbed areas rehabilitated.	✓✓					
	Any increase in stormwater runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed within the drainage lines.	✓✓					
	Stormwater management for the site should be such that there are no direct discharges of stormwater arising from constructed areas into any of the freshwater features.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas should be monitored and managed in terms of the growth of invasive alien plants in/on river beds/banks.	✓✓					
Conditions common to the OHPL EMPrs							
	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation.	✓✓					
	Only use existing access routes to reached infrastructure, proper identification of new AIPs introductions	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas	✓✓					
	Restrict vegetation clearing to the minimum footprint area to decrease the impact on habitat integrity and diversity		✓				Three (3) deviated sections of the OHPL beyond the 100m corridor were identified for several towers; namely SW164A, SW165, SW154A, SW154B, CR13, CR14, CR15, CR16, CR17, CR18, CR19R and CR20R. Relocation of several of the deviated towers (SW154A, SW154B, SW164A & SW165) to within the 100m corridor was done in May 2025. Relocation of deviated CR13 to CR20R towers was underway this month, December 2025. In terms of the status of rehabilitation, re-seeding of the disturbed ground surfaces was undertaken in November 2025 around the four deviated **SW** towers to try and ensure the original natural vegetation cover is reinstated as closely as possible to the surrounding vegetation. Re-seeding may also be necessary for the deviated **CR** towers which are still in the process of being relocated if passive rehabilitation, i.e. natural regrowth of indigenous vegetation, is not successful.

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							Ongoing rehabilitation monitoring will continue in terms of estimated percentage vegetation cover on the previous deviated footprints. The timeframe in terms of when the finding can be closed out and rated as fully compliant (**C**) can be addressed when sufficient rehabilitation of any resultant environmental damage has been completed.
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15 m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora	✓✓					
	Access roads should be kept to existing roads, as far as possible, so as to reduce fragmentation of natural habitat outside of the authorised footprint.	✓✓					
	Upon completion of construction activities, it must be ensured that no bare areas remain, and that indigenous species be used to revegetate the disturbed area.	✓✓					
	Clearing all construction material from site to avoid pollution and damage to the surrounding natural areas.	✓✓					
	Removal of AIP species should preferably commence during the planning phase and continue throughout the construction and operational phases thereby ensuring that no AIP propagules are spread with construction rubble, or soils contaminated with AIP seeds during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Construction and/or alterations within this habitat unit is highly advised against, not only is wetlands protected under certain legislative documents they are of ecologically important ESA.	✓✓					
	Implement erosion control measures where necessary to ensure that further habitat loss does not occur.	✓✓					
	All soils compacted because of maintenance activities should be ripped and reprofiled to natural levels and revegetated with indigenous vegetation. Establishment of reintroduced vegetation within such disturbed areas must be monitored as part of maintenance activities to ensure no cumulative loss of floral habitat.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched and marked for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	A rescue and relocation plan must be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all floral SCC that will potentially be impacted by the proposed development. A Floral SCC Management Plan must also be drafted and approved by the relevant authorities for all SCC that will not be impacted directly but that could be impacted by edge effect impacts from operational and maintenance phase activities. The SCC Management Plan can be incorporated into the Rehabilitation Plan and must focus on the protection of specific RDL, and NT species that form part of the Study Area.	✓✓					
	Removal of vegetation must be restricted to what is absolutely necessary and should remain within the approved development footprint.	✓✓					
	Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the construction activities. Additional road construction should be limited to what is absolutely necessary, and the footprint thereof kept to a minimal.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC species.	✓✓					
	Regular monitoring of SCC present and observation regarding their extent and abundance.	✓✓					
	Proper management plans to (if possible) relocated or avoid disturbing SCC species, especially those which are sensitive to disturbance.	✓✓					
	Edge effects of all construction activities, which may affect floral habitat within surrounding areas, are to be strictly managed, e.g., implement an AIP control plan from the get-go, mitigate soil erosion by reducing soil compaction caused by movement of construction personnel and vehicles, suppress dust in order to mitigate the impact of dust on flora within a close proximity of construction activities.	✓✓					
Terrestrial Ecology	Footprint areas (Pylons and servitude road) are to remain as small as possible with only those are necessary being cleared. Only tall trees located under the powerline are to be cut back, but not totally removed. As much herbaceous and shrubland vegetation as possible must remain under the powerlines. Small reptile and arachnid species should they not self-relocate must be carefully moved to habitat outside of the disturbance footprint.	✓✓					
	Existing roads must be used and as far as possible no new roads constructed.	✓✓					

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	Avoid placement of pylons and service roads within this habitat unit and the associated zones of regulation. Do not clear any riparian vegetation within the powerline servitude. Where absolutely necessary only trim tall trees, do not cut them down.	✓✓					
	Manage edge effects and Alien Plant proliferation. Manage erosion and footprint creep.	✓✓					
	Vehicles to use designated roads as far as possible. Minimise vegetation clearance to only what is needed. No collection or destruction of faunal species and SCC is to occur. SCC to be relocated outside of disturbance footprint if they do not relocate themselves (Professional help may be required for such).	✓✓					
	Manage alien plant proliferation in disturbed areas and footprints. No catching / hunting of faunal species during operational activities. Manage erosion to ensure further habitat degradation does not occur. Do not clear vegetation unnecessarily under the powerline servitude.	✓✓					
	No collection or trapping of faunal SCC. Manage edge effects, habitat degradation and alien plant proliferation.	✓✓					
Aquatic ecology	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses;	✓✓					
	Due to the accessibility of the sites, no unnecessary crossing of the watercourses may be permitted and it is strongly recommended that the existing farm and access roads be utilised	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	It is strongly recommended that all support structures associated with the proposed powerline infrastructure be located outside the delineated extent of the identified watercourses and their 32m NEMA ZoR.	✓✓					GA issued for (c) and (i) water uses
	Maintenance vehicles must make use of dedicated access roads and no indiscriminate movement in the watercourses may be permitted	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate movement of construction equipment in the watercourses and buffer zones surrounding the watercourses may be permitted. Use must be made of the existing roads during the decommissioning phase	✓✓					
	All surface infrastructure (including throughflow structures) must be decommissioned. All materials must be removed from the watercourses (where applicable) and may temporarily be stored/ stockpiled outside of the delineated extent of the watercourses, where after it must be removed from site and disposed of at a registered disposal facility	✓✓					
Avifauna	All construction activities should be strictly managed according to generally accepted environmental best practice standards, so as to avoid any unnecessary impact on the receiving environment.	✓✓					
	All temporary disturbed areas should be rehabilitated according to the site's rehabilitation plan, following construction.				-		Noted, general rehabilitation has been undertaken along completed OHPL sections however this aspect will remain as NA until such time that a comprehensive rehabilitation monitoring inspection is undertaken when the contractor has completed the final construction activities along the OHPL
	The overhead cables (specifically the earth wires) should be fitted with an approved anti bird collision line marking device to make cables more visible to birds in flight and reduce the likelihood of collisions. This should be done according to the Eskom Distribution standards in terms of device spacing and other factors. Literature around the world points towards a 50-60% reduction in bird collision risk if the line is marked (Jenkins, Smallie & Diamond, 2010; Shaw et al, 2021). The line marking device should be a dynamic (moving – bird flapper type) device.	✓✓					Bird flight diverters were delivered to site at the end of April 2025 and fitment to the strung earth/OPGW wires along the SW OHPL commenced promptly at the end of April. The ECO recommends that fitment of the devices continues, as and when required, on completed sections of the CR OHPL (when strung) as well diverters being re-fitted to the damaged OPGW on the SW OHPL section. Prompt fitment will minimise potential collisions by susceptible bird species with the powerline infrastructure resulting in higher mortality rates
	The new power line should be patrolled during operation by Eskom annually to measure any impacts on birds (through detecting collision fatalities) and to monitor the durability of the line marking devices.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Where multiple devices on a span have failed (broken off or become stuck and non-dynamic due to wind) they should be replaced immediately.				-		Noted, operational phase NA at this stage
	Any recorded bird fatality data should be submitted to the Eskom –EWT Strategic Partnership where it will be curated and publicly accessible.				-		No bird fatalities recorded or reported to ECO at this stage

No.	Generic EMPrs for OHPL and Substation Infrastructure (dated June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	The pylon structure to be used provides sufficient clearance between phase and phase and phase and earth to mitigate against the risk of bird electrocution.	✓✓					
	It is recommended as a precautionary measure that the standard Eskom Bird Perch be fitted to all pole tops to further provide safe perching substrate well above dangerous hardware.				-		The ECO has previously communicated the requirement of fitment of bird perches to pylon tops. Although this activity has been noted as not yet applicable in previous reports, it may be appropriate to confirm with the specialist and Eskom if bird perches are applicable to this OHPL
	It is also essential that if any of the pylon structures are changed, we are given opportunity to assess the electrocution risk of the new structure and design mitigation.				-		There have been no new structure and design pylon structures at this stage
Heritage	An archaeologist/ heritage practitioner should conduct a walkthrough of a section of the proposed new servitude for the transmission line after vegetation clearing from: the Remaining Extent of the Farm Brakhill No. 139 (GPS reading: 33.31.328 ; S 25.23.426 E) to the Grassridge substation.	✓✓					
	All construction activities must be monitored or alternatively a person must be specially trained, for example the ECO, to conduct the monitoring. This must include the clearing of vegetation, levelling, excavations for other underground/ buried infrastructure and all above ground construction activities.	✓✓					
	Construction managers/foremen should also be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.	✓✓					
	If any human remains (or any other concentrations of archaeological heritage material) are exposed during construction, all work must cease in the immediate area of the finds and must be reported immediately to the archaeologist at the Albany Museum in Makhanda (Tel.: 046 622 2312) or to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (Tel.: 043 7450 888). Sufficient time should be allowed to investigate and to remove/collect such material. Recommendations will follow from the investigation and may include: - Consultation with the local communities regarding the conditions for the possible removal, storage and reburial (in the case of human remains) of heritage material.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If the local communities agree to the removal of human remains and heritage, an archaeologist must apply for permits from the Eastern Cape Province Heritage Resources Authority to collect and/or excavate sites/materials from archaeological sites impacted by the development.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Consultation with the Albany Museum (repository for archaeological material in the Eastern Cape) regarding permit(s) to remove the heritage material, the storing, curating and costs involved.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	A Phase 2 Mitigation process to systematically excavate and to remove the archaeological deposits before construction of the development continues.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Monitor construction activities and implement chance fossil find procedure.	✓✓					Noted, Chance fossil find procedure available on site

Summary calculation					
349	1	0	55	0	**405** (total no. of conditions)
349	1	0	55	0	**350** (audited) **55** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(349x2)+(1x1)+(0x0)] / (350x2) x100
EMPr Compliance					**99.7%**

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ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

Wolf Wind Energy Facility and Main Access Road, Eastern Cape Province

December 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment: Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

December 2025

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Craig Burne, as duly authorised representative of NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**"), hereby confirm my independence (as well as that of NCC) as an auditor and declare that neither I nor NCC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd has appointed NCC as Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**"), other than fair remuneration for worked performed, specifically in connection with the Environmental Authorisations and Environmental Management Programmes. I further declare that I am confident in the results of the audit undertaken and the findings as a result of it – as are described in this report.

Signed:

Craig Burne

29 January 2026

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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Observations and recommendations are the result of practices and conditions observed and information made available to us in various forms at the time of our site visits. They do not purport to refer to or guarantee compliance with local or government regulations which may be applicable to such practices and conditions. This report should not be considered a definitive listing of all existing risks nor an absolute solution to all indicated risks, or hazards present from time to time in the Client Organisation. The report should always be considered in its entirety; individual sentences, paragraphs or sections of the report should not be used in isolation.

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

REPORT TITLE	Monthly ECO Environmental Monitoring Report
PROJECT	Wolf Wind Energy Facility and Main Access Road
LOCATION	Eastern Cape Province
EA HOLDER	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd
ECO	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
REVISION	01
DATE	06/02/2026

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	29/01/2026	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	06/02/2026	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	29 January 2026	Electronic
Tarryn Frankland	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	29 January 2026	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	29 January 2026	Electronic
Queen Mothiba	DFFE (Environment Impact & Pollution Directorate)	06 February 2026	Electronic

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CA	Competent Authority
CR	Critically Endangered
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs (now DFFE)
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EN	Endangered
EO	Environmental Officer (Contractor)
ER	Employer's Representative
ESCO	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
kV	Kilovolt
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCC	NCC Environmental Services
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NWA	National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDC	Safe Disposal Certificate
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment
SS	Substation
TBC	To Be Confirmed
WEF	Wind Energy Facility
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC"**) has been appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf"**) to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO"**) for the construction phase of the Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF"**) and the associated WEF Access Road (hereafter referred to as the "**project**"), which is located in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa an approximate distance of 44km from the town of Jansenville travelling in a southerly and south-easterly direction along the R75 tar road.

In relation to the construction phase the combined project footprint includes material laydown areas, a construction site camp and a temporary concrete batch plant area, the latter having been demobilised in August 2024. Upon completion of construction, the operational project component will comprise a WEF consisting of 17 wind turbines, overhead and underground powerline cabling, a 33/132kV substation, an operational and maintenance building and an internal main access road. During the operational phase, the WEF will connect to new overhead powerlines ("**OHPLs**") which are currently under construction under separate Environmental Authorisations ("**EAs**"). Prior to the commencement of the operational phase, it is planned that the current OHPL EA holder will transfer the OHPL EAs over to Eskom.

The ECO has the responsibility of monitoring that the conditions referred to in the EAs are implemented as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programmes ("**EMPrs**").

This report provides an indication of the overall environmental compliance and performance of the project including insight relating to environmental challenges, opportunities and potential environmental risks obtained through observations during site-based monitoring and inspections. This compliance report is based on the following environmental criteria / requirements:

a) Environmental Authorisations
    i. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 (Wolf WEF and Substation)
    ii. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516 (Wolf Main Access Road)
b) Environmental Management Programmes
c) Relevant environmental legislation under the NEMA framework
d) Environmental permits, if and where applicable

A summary of the various environmental requirements i.e. the audit criteria relating to the project is provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Summary of environmental requirements / criteria relating to the project

Project name	Environmental requirements / criteria			
	DFFE EA Ref No.	Issue date	Approved EMPr (Compiled by, date)	Date
Wolf Wind Farm near Wolwefontein, Eastern Cape	~~14/12/16/3/3/2/599~~ ~~14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM1~~ ~~14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM3~~ 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM4 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1	~~14 Sep 2015~~ ~~17 Nov 2015~~ ~~1 Sep 2017~~ 26 Nov 2018 22 Sep 2020 02 Feb 2022 25 May 2022	Zutari, 2022	25 Mar 2022
Main Access Road for the Wolf Wind Farm	14/12/16/3/3/1/2516	24 Aug 2022	Savannah, 2022	May 2022

This report represents the monitoring report for the Construction Phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectorate ("**EMI**") may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

An Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("**ESCO**") has been appointed by the holder of the EA to monitor the project compliance onsite on a full-time basis on behalf of the holder. The responsibilities of the ESCO includes:

- Monitoring conditions of the Basic Assessment Reports ("**BARs**"), EAs and the EMPrs.
- Ensuring compliance with relevant environmental legislation.
- Approving method statements (reviewed by the ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remaining employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Reporting to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Reporting any significant findings to the ECO.
- Preparing and submitting monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitoring compliance by the Contractor.

In addition, the ESCO will:

- Undertake daily inspections of the site and surrounding areas.
- Audit compliance with the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation.
- Take appropriate action if the specifications contained in the EMPr and conditions of the environmental authorisation are not followed.
- Monitor and verify that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum, as far as possible; and
- Ensure that activities onsite comply with all relevant environmental legislation.

1.2 Audit Scope and Purpose

In accordance with Regulation 34 of the 2014 NEMA EIA Regulations (as amended) the holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the EA and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid —

a) *Ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and*
b) *Submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.*

The purpose of this environmental audit is to verify compliance to the overarching environmental requirements specified as conditions of the EAs and EMPrs, and report on the extent to which the objectives of the EMPrs and are being achieved.

1.3 Monitoring Frequency and Reporting

The monitoring and reporting frequency by the ECO is monthly with the previous audit being undertaken in November 2025. In terms of this monitoring an audit site inspection was undertaken on 10 December 2025 after which this report was compiled which serves to document and record the audit proceedings and observations and provide recommendations and conclusions in relation to the audit.

2 AUDITOR BACKGROUND

NCC is a multi-disciplinary environmental consulting company based in South Africa which adopts a 'values driven' approach with a common purpose to conserve and create sustainable environments that enable people, planet and business to thrive. We are a trusted partner to major engineering and construction firms, mines, parastatals, film, sports and event production companies, municipalities, provincial and national government and conservation organisations. Drawing on our years of experience on a wide range of projects, NCC works with our clients to develop, implement and monitor customised services that add real value.

The auditor (ECO) is a senior environmental consultant with ~18 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**) who has worked on several projects across most provinces of South Africa in a number of fields including environmental compliance monitoring and auditing, due diligence assessment, environmental impact and risk assessment, freshwater and wetland ecological assessments, environmental management systems (ISO 14001), water quality monitoring and assessment, alien vegetation monitoring and management, river and wetland rehabilitation monitoring and management and compilation of environmental management plans/programmes.

Table 2: Details of the auditor

Company	NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd
Auditor	Craig Burne *Pr. Sci. Nat. Registered EAP*
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
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Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional body registrations	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions ("**SACNASP**") Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa ("**EAPASA**")
Affiliations / Memberships	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa ("**IAIAsa**") Southern African Society of Aquatic Scientists ("**SASAqS**") Zoological Society of Southern Africa ("**ZSSA**")
Qualifications	MSc, BSc Hons, BSc
Experience	A detailed CV can be provided on request

3 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

The ESCO continues to provide weekly updates of the progress of activities on site. Construction work activities underway at the WEF during December 2025 included the following:

- Final construction works on the Operation and Maintenance ("**O&M**") warehouse and office building
- Pre-commissioning and Preservation
- Generator alignment

3.1 General Outstanding matters

General outstanding matters are recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding ECO concerns are provided in the register itself which makes provision for the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items. Any unresolved concerns roll-over to the next reporting period and will be closed out / removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the full-time ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes monthly site visits and external compliance audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal as the last resort. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and

awareness posters. The waste management storage areas and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order in December 2025. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration.

4.1 Domestic / General Waste

Designated waste areas are provided at the contractor's main site offices/laydown area for purposes of temporary storage of waste prior to collection and transferal to licensed waste facilities. There are dedicated waste storage areas including wheelie bins and general waste skips available at the Mayogi laydown area. A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. [1]12m³ general waste was disposed of in December 2025. There was no recycled waste in December 2025.

4.2 Hazardous waste

A 6m³ hazardous waste skip is located at the Mayogi laydown area which is serviced by a waste service provider, Oricol. [2]6m³ hazardous waste was disposed of in December 2025.

4.3 Wastewater

Mobile chemical ablution facilities are available at working areas the site. One service provider, Liyavuyisa Logistics, is servicing and disposing Concor's ablutions at the Jansenville Wastewater Treatment Plant ("**WTP**") twice a week. The Vestas site mobile ablution facilities are serviced by Bay Projects and disposed of at Fishwater Flats disposal facility. Ablution facilities at the RedRocket site office block are connected to a conservancy tank which is emptied and disposed of at the Jansenville WTP, as and when required. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in December 2025 amounted to [3]4220L. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and are routinely verified by the ECO during documentation review.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

The necessary warning and safety information is displayed at the entrance to the WEF to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First aid kits are available at each site where work activities are underway. An arrestor bed has been constructed at the start of the main access road to the WEF turbines as another protective measure which has the intended function of slowing down and/or halting a runaway vehicle that may fail mechanically and come down the steep gradient of the WEF access road. Various other protective measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts or

[1, 2, 3] Total combined monthly amount / volume for the Wolf WEF and OHPL contractors (Concor and Vestas)

prevent impacts from occurring such as access controlled / closed gates, oil spill kits and barricading were observed by the ECO on site during the audit site inspections.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Prior to construction commencing permits for plant search and rescue were applied for and received from DEDEAT. The permit reference numbers are TO-20220622000001989, TO-202407000003849 and CRO-68/22CR. The installation of bird sensors on the turbines was undertaken in May 2025 aimed at reducing bird collisions and bird mortality. The sensors will function to monitor birds flying towards the operational turbines and if necessary, switch off the rotating blades until the birds have flown past.

6.2 Water Management

A general authorisation ("**GA**") with ref no: 27/2/2/L570/1/1 is available for the WEF for the abstraction of groundwater from an existing borehole (GA JA02400) located at the main site office (location 33°28'04.73"S, 24°99'36.75"E). Abstraction from the existing borehole in December 2025 amounted to 20m³. No (0m^3) groundwater was abstracted from the borehole at the RedRocket site office (previously the Concor site office) in December 2025. Temporary water storage facilities are available at the site office and at the WEF construction site which is primarily the substation O&M building under construction. Records of all water use activities are noted in a centralised water use register. The concrete batch plant was demobilised from mid-2024 and water abstraction is no longer required for this particular activity.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil and subsoil, the latter of which is also comprised largely of rocks and boulders, has been shaped/landscaped as part of the rehabilitation process to match the surrounding topography as construction activity has been completed in different working areas. The original topsoil and rock material which was previously stripped and stockpiled at the WEF during earthworks activities has been re-distributed over several previously disturbed footprint areas as part of the rehabilitation process. Grass growth on a number of road verges and hardstand edges due to grass seeding by hand has had some success in areas with fair to good natural vegetation re-growth observed in several areas under rehabilitation. Erosion prevention and stormwater measures have been put in place and should continue to be maintained to minimise potential erosion and loss of soil due to heavy rainfall and strong winds. Soil levelling and landscaping of the temporary and vacated Vestas laydown area was undertaken in September 2025 (See **Photo 1c**) with conditions in December 2025 shown in **Photo 2c**.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 WEF, Substation and Main Access Road

All 17 turbines were erected/assembled by April 2025. The re-placement of rock, subsoil and topsoil onto the sloped edges of the WTG hardstands and batters, including the access road verges, first commenced around July 2024 and was progressively undertaken during the remainder of 2024 with landscaping, soil re-levelling and re-shaping during the first quarter of 2025. Civil and electrical works are essentially complete at the Kleinpoort (WEF) substation. Remaining activities include attending to final defects at the Kleinpoort Substation and O&M building including final plumbing and electrical works prior to handover by the Contractor to the WEF EA holder.

No major signs of damage or erosion were observed during the site visit. The gravel section of the main access road remains in good condition with no major signs of damage or erosion. In terms of the paved road section and stormwater culverts, natural succulent vegetation is gradually returning to some of the previously disturbed areas such as on and above the fill slope. In terms of the cut-slope there is generally little to sparse vegetation re-establishment with both limited/minimal vegetation re-growth, primarily due to the largely mineral nature of the original, underlying geology of the ridge and the limited quantity and depth of topsoil and organic matter. It will take more time for extensive vegetation cover to become established. Monitoring of erosion, rock-falls and/or rock-slides should continue to ensure the slopes are stable from a geotechnical perspective. If deemed to be technically, financially and environmentally feasible, there are a number of potential engineered solutions which may be considered to further stabilise the road verges and the cut- and fill-slopes.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates are being implemented with gates opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit to the WEF farm properties. Barricading is being maintained and should continue to be maintained around any and all open excavations to prevent potential fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and subsequent landowner conflict and damage claims. Daily inspections and weekly progress reports continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

Existing farm buildings and yard areas are being utilised by the EA holder and principal contractor (Concor) for office and laydown facilities. This includes the offices and yards at Mayogi and Kleinpoort. There are permanent ablution facilities available at Kleinpoort which are connected to a conservancy tank which formed part of the original (existing) farm buildings. In September 2025 Vestas relocated to the existing farm buildings which are currently being utilised as RedRocket's office facilities.

8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public are to be recorded on a complaints register maintained by the Contractor whose responsibility it is to track and resolve the complaints/issues that are raised. In addition a box for receiving internal grievances is present at the main site office facility which allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns. All registered complaints are to be provided to the ECO. For this reporting period, no official complaints have been reported to the ECO.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Monthly toolbox talks conducted during December 2025 focussed on topics including accidents in the workplace, environmental considerations during site closure, housekeeping and site closure.

10 HERITAGE

In the event of any unknown artefacts being uncovered during construction, the ESCO and Project Manager must be informed immediately who must then instruct work to be stopped in the immediate area and then promptly report the discovery/finding to the ECO, a heritage specialist and the relevant heritage authority to investigate and confirm if such discovery is in fact a heritage artefact of any significance. No activities impacting upon any heritage sites, which includes archaeological and palaeontological sites, were discovered or reported during December 2025.

11 WARNINGS & NCRS

The ESCO maintains a record of the project's environmental NCR register i.e. for all NCRs issued by respective project role-players. To date no NCRs have been issued by the ECO relating to the WEF and the associated main access road.

12 REHABILITATION

Earthworks rehabilitation first commenced in July 2024 along the road verges and the sloped edges of the turbine hardstands. This included the filling and levelling of sub-soil followed by the re-placement, grading and shaping of topsoil. A rehabilitation register and rehabilitation handover documents were compiled and as rehabilitation was undertaken around the turbine positions and various disturbed areas, reports for each section were compiled and submitted for review and approval. Rehabilitation efforts have also included the re-seeding by hand along some of the sloped batters. Natural re-growth of vegetation aided by rainfall in previous months has been more robust in a number of areas with less success observed in areas with less topsoil and/or more recent construction disturbances. An overall gradual increase in vegetation coverage over many previously disturbed ground surfaces has been observed over during the course of late-2025 to date e.g. along some of

the turbine batters and along the road verges. However there are areas where vegetation cover still remains sparse. Earthworks rehabilitation and landscaping of the temporary office and laydown area near the intersection of the R75 and the WEF entrance road, which was used by Vestas, was undertaken in September 2025 (**Photo 1c**). The current state of vegetation re-growth, estimated at between 0-1%, is shown in **Photo 2c**. Ongoing rehabilitation monitoring is recommended until project completion.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related incidents and accidents are to be reported to the ECO and maintained on a central register. A spill and incident register forms part of this and is continually checked, updated (where required) and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO. Incident management is currently being managed by the on-site environmental team. The ESCO monthly report includes all relevant Key Performance Indicators ("**KPIs**") which includes *inter alia* incidents and accidents, such as chemical and oil spills, as well as other KPIs namely litter, waste, fire, sewerage spills, etc. No NEMA Section 30 environmental incidents or moderate to high volume spills occurred or were reported during this reporting period.

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO. The ECO conducted the monthly site visit on 10th December 2025 with observations documented in this report.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section below provides an overview of the methods employed in making observations and providing recommendations and conclusions derived from the audit procedures undertaken.

15.1 Audit Process

Pre-prepared audit checklists based off the requirements as specified in the EAs and EMPrs are used to guide the audit process. The site visit, data reviews and report drafting was undertaken by the ECO/auditor. The audit included the following procedures:

- Site Inspections. The areas and aspects covered during the inspections with concurrent discussions with the ESCO and site-based representatives of the EA holder included *inter alia*:
    i. Access control to the sites
    ii. Ecologically sensitive areas, where applicable
    iii. Waste management
    iv. Incident and complaints management
    v. Landowner relations
    vi. Infrastructure management

vii. Stormwater and erosion control and management

viii. Environmental awareness

ix. Rehabilitation

x. Record-keeping and document control

- Documentation review. This included:
  i. A review of the EAs, EMPrs and where applicable, method statements
  ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, registers, observations and findings
  iii. A review of any remedial and/or protective measures implemented
  iv. Identification, if applicable, any gaps requiring action and/or rectification
- Audit Report compilation. This included:
  i. Recording any observations and findings identified during the audit
  ii. Providing recommendations relating to improvement or non-compliance, if and where applicable

15.2 Observation and Recommendation Determination

Observations and subsequent recommendations were based on and are limited to the following:

i. Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;

ii. Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and

iii. Information received from both direct and cross-referenced discussions with site-based staff.

15.3 Audit Tables and Compliance Ratings

The audit tables captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs. It provides the reader with more detailed information in terms of what the stipulated requirements are in relation to the organisation's assessed current compliance status, according to the observations recorded by the auditor. Ratings are calculated based on a scoring system whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score as highlighted in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Compliance rating and scoring

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
Compliant	C	✓✓	2	*No improvements required*
Partially-Compliant	PC	✓	1	*Minor improvements required*
Non-Compliant	NC	**x**	0	*Major improvements required*
Not Applicable / Not Audited	NA	-	-	*No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit*
Informative	info	-	-	*These relate to informative elements that provide either useful information or are descriptive in the explanation and understanding of statements or concepts in the audit criteria*

The rating system used is based on an approach where each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring. Each condition has been ascribed a colour-

coded status indicator of **Compliant** (**green**), **Partially-Compliant (orange)**, **Non-Compliant** (**red**), **Not Auditable/Audited** (**grey**) and **Informative** (**blank/white**) to assist the reader in determining aspects that require attention to improve on compliance achieved, if and where applicable. No compliance scoring is attributed any of the audit criteria information pertaining to the latter two audit status symbols, namely '*NA*' and '*info*' as they were either not auditable and/or were not applicable/relevant at the time the audit was undertaken. In other words, they are excluded from the overall compliance rating calculations. An overall compliance rating is calculated as a percentage to provide the reader with an overview of compliance to the relevant audit criteria however each condition should be considered on its own merits as the ratings do not necessarily portray the severity or impact of the reported finding relating to a condition. For example, a project or site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may reflect significant findings.

15.4 Findings

Any key findings which are highlighted in audit reports will indicate areas and/or aspects that require improvement or rectification. The purpose of summarising the findings is to allow the EA holder to identify potential common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs. Where findings and recommendations pertaining are deemed significant through compliance status or performance, they are documented as specific issues in the report. All site-specific observations are recorded in the corresponding audit checklist tables (See **Annexures' D** and **E**).

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The ECO compliance audit and associated report are based upon the assumptions that:

i. Documentation provided to the ECO / auditor is factual and true;
ii. The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;
iii. The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;
iv. Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;
v. Where visual observations were not possible either due to physical access constraints or safety constraints, the ECO / auditor used other means to determine compliance, either through requesting written evidence provided by contractors / service providers who service the site or via discussions with site-based staff.

17 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The approach of consultation followed during the environmental audit was based on written (email) and telephonic correspondence between the ECO/auditor and the ESCO which also includes consultation and communication with the EA holder and competent authority ("**CA**") in terms of report submission.

18 FINDINGS

There are a total of five hundred and thirty-seven (**537**) conditions in the EAs and EMPrs. Of the total number of conditions, four hundred and sixty-seven (**467**) are **compliant,** zero (**0**) are **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) are **partially-compliant**, forty seven (**47**) were **not audited/applicable** and twenty three (**23**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 4**). It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' C**, **D**, and **E** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists where findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated compliance rating.

18.1 Major improvements required

None.

18.2 Minor improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of this audit, the project achieved an overall **100%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EAs and EMPrs (**Table 4**).

Table 4: Overall compliance rating for the December 2025 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EAs and EMPrs are shown in parentheses

Wolf WEF & Main Access Road, Eastern Cape Province							
No.	**Audit criteria**	*Compliant (C)*	*Partially-Compliant (PC)*	*Non-Compliant (NC)*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited (NA)*	*Normative (info)*	
1	**Wolf WEF and Substation EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	74	0	0	13	11	(100%)
2	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
3	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
4	**Amended Wolf WEF EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	2	0	0	0	1	(100%)
5	**Wolf WEF Main Access Road EA** (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	32	0	0	15	3	(100%)
6	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 - Zutari)	72	0	0	3	6	(100%)
7	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 - Savannah)	283	0	0	16	0	(100%)
	Overall total no. conditions	467	0	0	47	23	**537**
	Audited conditions	467	-	-	-	-	**934** (Potential max score)
	Scoring symbol	✓✓	✓	x	-	-	
	Total score	934	0	0	-	-	**934** (Achieved score)
	Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)	{[(934+0+0)] / 934} x100					**100%**
	Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions	86.96%	0%	0%	8.75%	4.28%	

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Continue with the implementation of appropriate rehabilitation measures, as and where required.
- Continue to monitor, remove and dispose of invasive vegetation from the construction footprint(s).
- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation from waste service providers.
- Continue implementing the current system of record-keeping and documentation on site.
- Continue to manage dust by suppression with water-spraying, if and when required.
- Consider appointing a qualified botanist to undertake an annual audit of the development footprint and immediate surroundings in terms of section 6.2 of the WEF Access Road EMPr.

21 CONCLUSION

It remains the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently to minimise impacts to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts continue to function at an acceptable standard. At this phase (construction) of the WEF development, it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The EAs, EMPrs and associated objectives are still considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the authorised activities.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns - nil

No	Observation date	Concern	*Suggested Due Date by ECO	Proposed Corrective Action	Action Status	Closure status

The concerns register is updated if and as required when the ECO is present on site

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
001	12 May 2023	Excessive dust and failure to implement dust suppression measures	Immediate (12 May 2023)	An additional water source was identified to assist with dust suppression measures. An ADT truck was located permanently on the mountain and conducted dust mitigation on the turbine sites, the access road and internal roads. The second water truck moved on the R75 to the greywater site in Jansenville	An increase in dust suppression operations and resources were implemented however due to rains during the period effectiveness was unable to be determined	14 Jun 2023

ANNEXURE B - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action(s)	
	Chemical Spill, Sewage, Waste, Fauna & Flora, Fire, Water, Other, Administrative	Water/air/soil pollution, Erosion, Social, Biodiversity, etc	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Suggested preventative measures
16 June 2024	Release of water	Potential soil erosion	A water meter was driven over by an excavator and caused the release of an unknown amount of water. No water entered a watercourse and the water was clean. The incident occurred due to a lack of identifying infrastructure present within the footprint	unknown	The water was stopped and meter fixed by the farmer. The cost of the repairs was handled by the contractor and paid to the farmer. The area was investigated by the EO and no erosion or contamination occurred	Awareness training and induction
17 June 2024	Animal casualty	Social	A cow was found stuck one of the MV cable trenches. The cow was lifted out of the trench, found to have a dislocated hip and was transported to the farmer's abattoir on his request	n/a	The trenches in the area were barricaded to prevent livestock from moving over the trenches	Awareness training and induction

ANNEXURE C - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Observations at the Wolf WEF

Photo 1a: The status of natural re-growth of vegetation along the road verges above the backfilled MVA cables is fair to good along several sections, as is shown above. All seventeen turbines have been assembled however comprehensive testing, commissioning and commencement of operations will only be possible only once the OHPL can be energised between the substation and turbines

Photo 2a: Status of rehabilitation in other sections above the backfilled MVA cables where natural re-growth of vegetation is limited/minimal. Ground conditions appear largely stable due to the rocky nature and type of the original soil materials with no major signs of erosion or alien vegetation encroachment observed

Photo 3a: All turbines have a double red strip painted on one of the tips of the three blades as a visual aid for detection by birds

Photo 4a: Chemical ablution facilities available on site with security measures and good access control still in place between farm properties on the WEF footprint

Photo Series B: Observations along the WEF Access Road

Photo 1b: Section of gravel road adjacent to the backfilled MVA cable trench showing good vegetation re-growth above the MVA cables. Comparing the road surface (0% vegetation cover) to the undisturbed vegetation (100% vegetation cover), it is estimated that vegetation cover is approximately 60% along this section of either road verge and above the backfilled MVA cables

Photo 2b: Section of gravel road showing fair natural vegetation re-growth along the backfilled MVA cable trench (estimated to be 30% cover). No signs of major erosion observed

Photo 3b: Section of the paved road showing where vegetation re-growth and establishment along the verge above the fill slope is fair to good in some areas.

Photo 4b: Section of the paved road showing state of vegetation re-growth above the fill slope around a stormwater road culvert with rock gabions. The steep gradient and the local geology and climate where formation of organic matter and nutrient rich topsoil is noted to be a slow process however no signs of major erosion around the drainage culvert were observed

Photo Series C: Observations at the former Vestas office / laydown area

Photo 1c: Former Vestas laydown area which was levelled and landscaped with soil material in September 2025
Photo above dated 22 September 2025

Photo 2c: Photo dated 10 December 2025 of the former Vestas laydown area levelled and landscaped in September 2025. Natural vegetation cover i.e. re-growth three (3) months later is estimated to be between 0 and 1%

ANNEXURE D - AUDIT CHECKLISTS BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATIONS

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 02 Feb 2022 (Split from and replaces the original EA dated 14 Sep 2015)							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The development of the 90MW Wolf Wind Energy Facility, associated facilities and substation near Wolwefontein, within the Dr Beyers Naude and Sundays River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved, at the geographic coordinates and property details cited in the table in the EA.					-	
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this authorisation, which form part of the environmental authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this environmental authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.	✓✓					
6	The holder of an Environmental Authorisation must apply for an amendment of the Environmental Authorisation with the Competent Authority for any alienation, transfer or change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.	✓✓					
7	This activity must commence within a period of five (5) years from the date of first issue of the Environmental authorisation issued on 14 September 2015. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for Environmental Authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken. The Environmental Authorisation will not be extended further.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 12 (twelve) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.				-		No Longer Applicable
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;				-		No Longer Applicable
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;				-		No Longer Applicable
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and						No Longer Applicable
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.				-		No Longer Applicable
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.				-		No Longer Applicable
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	A copy of the final site layout plan must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. All available biodiversity information must be used in the finalisation of the layout plan.	✓✓					
13	The site layout plan must include the following:						
13.1	Turbine positions;	✓✓					
13.2	Foundation footprint;	✓✓					
13.3	Permanent lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.4	Construction lay down area footprint;	✓✓					
13.5	Internal roads indicating width (construction period width and operation period width) and with numbered sections between the other site elements which they serve (to make commenting on sections possible);	✓✓					
13.6	Wetlands, drainage lines, rivers, stream and water crossing of roads and cables indicating the type of bridging structures that will be used;	✓✓					
13.7	The location of heritage sites;	✓✓					
13.8	Sub-station(s) and/or transformer(s) sites including their entire footprint;	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
13.9	Cable routes and trench dimensions (where they are not along internal roads);	✓✓					
13.10	Cut and fill areas at turbine sites along roads and at sub-station/transformer sites indicating the expected volume of each cut and fill;	✓✓					
13.11	Borrow pits;	✓✓					
13.12	Spoil heaps (temporary for topsoil and subsoil and permanently for excess material);	✓✓					
13.13	All existing infrastructure on the site, especially roads;	✓✓					
13.14	Buildings including accommodation;	✓✓					
13.15	All "no-go" areas	✓✓					
13.16	A map combining the final layout plan superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the proposed location of turbines as described in the Final EA Amendment report (Part 2) dated 22 July 2020.	✓✓					
14	The applicant must appoint a qualified botanical and fauna specialist to ground-truth every footprint and their recommendation must inform the final layout of the wind energy facility and EMPr to be submitted to be submitted to the department for approval.				-		No Longer Applicable
15	The revised Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) submitted as part of the application for environmental authorisation is not approved and must be amended and submitted with the abovementioned layout plan to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity.					-	The then Wolf EMP dated Feb 2015 (Aurecon, 2015) which is referred to in this condition is/was not implemented but rather a revised EMPr in June 2022 by Zutari was approved
16	The EMPr amendments must include the following:						
16.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the amended EIR dated 26 June 2015 and EIR dated 11 February 2015.	✓✓					
16.2	The requirements and conditions of this authorisation.	✓✓					
16.3	A plant rescue and protection plan which allows for the maximum transplant of conservation important species from areas to be transformed. This plan must be compiled by a vegetation specialist familiar with the site in consultation with the ECO and be implemented prior to commencement of the construction phase.	✓✓					
16.4	An open space management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility.	✓✓					
16.5	A re-vegetation and rehabilitation plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility including timeframes for restoration which must indicate rehabilitation within the shortest possible time after completion of construction activities to reduce the amount of habitat converted at any one time and to speed up the recovery to natural habitats.				-		The Operation Phase is not yet applicable. Rehabilitation of the WEF hardstands with replacement of topsoil has been done and which should be monitored until completion of construction to ensure sufficient vegetation growth. Further re-seeding may be an option to consider if and where such may be necessary *Rehabilitation monitoring will continue during 2026 and during the final post-construction audit, the focus and emphasis of this audit will be status of rehabilitation with a target being the percentage cover of vegetation over areas disturbed by construction
16.6	An alien invasive management plan to be implemented during construction and operation of the facility. The plan must include mitigation measures to reduce the invasion of alien species and ensure that the continuous monitoring and removal of alien species is undertaken.	✓✓					Operation phase not yet applicable. The control of alien vegetation is an ongoing process
16.7	A storm water management plan to be implemented during the construction and operation of the facility. The plan must ensure compliance with applicable regulations and prevent off-site migration of contaminated storm water or increased soil erosion. The plan must include the construction of appropriate design measures that allow surface and subsurface movement of water along drainage lines so as not to impede natural surface and subsurface flows. Drainage measures must promote the dissipation of storm water run-off.	✓✓					Operation phase not yet applicable. Drainage measures to dissipate stormwater run-off have been constructed along the WEF footprint and access road. Additional options may be required if any of the current stormwater measures either fail or are ineffective.
16.8	An effective monitoring system to detect any leakage or spillage of all hazardous substances during their transportation, handling, use and storage. This must include precautionary measures to limit the possibility of oil and other toxic liquids from entering the soil or storm water systems.	✓✓					
16.9	An erosion management plan for monitoring and rehabilitating erosion events associated with the facility. Appropriate erosion mitigation must form part of this plan to prevent and reduce the risk of any potential erosion.	✓✓					
16.10	A transport plan for the transport of turbine components, main assembly cranes and other large pieces of equipment.	✓✓					
16.11	A traffic management plan for the site access roads to ensure that no hazards would results from the increase truck traffic and that traffic flow would not be adversely impacted. This plan must include measures to minimize impacts on local commuters e.g. limiting construction vehicles	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*Info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	travelling on public roadways during the morning and late afternoon commute time and avoid using roads through densely populated built-up areas so as not to disturb existing retail and commercial operations.						
16.12	An avifauna and bat monitoring programme to document the effect of the operation of the wind energy facility on avifauna and bats. This must be compiled by a qualified specialist.	✓✓					
16.13	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
16.14	Measures to protect hydrological features such as streams, rivers, pans, wetlands, and their catchments, and other environmental sensitive areas from construction impacts including the direct and indirect spillage of pollutants.	✓✓					
17	The Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site substation, submitted as part of the Application for Amendment of the Environmental Authorisation dated November 2021, must be amended to include measures as dictated by the final site lay-out map and micro-siting; and the provisions of this environmental authorisation. Once amended, the final generic EMPr must be submitted to the Department for written approval prior to commencement of the activity. Once approved the EMPrs must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
18	The generic EMPr for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site Substation Infrastructure must be properly completed and must include the following amendments;	✓✓					
18.1	All recommendations and mitigation measures recorded in the EIAr for the substation.	✓✓					
18.2	All mitigation measures as listed in the specialist reports for the powerline and substation must be included in the EMPr;	✓✓					
18.3	The requirements and conditions of this environmental authorisation.	✓✓					
18.4	An environmental sensitivity map indicating environmental sensitive areas and features identified during the EIA process.	✓✓					
18.5	A final site layout map for the IPP portion of the new shared on-site Substation, superimposed (overlain) on the environmental sensitivity map. This map must reflect the location of the IPP portion of the on-site substation as stated in the EIAr and this Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
19	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
20	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
21	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the EIAr be discovered.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
22	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 29 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
23	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
24	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
25	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed Regulation 35 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
26	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in Regulation 37 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.					-	No changes to the EMPr required yet and/or submitted
MONITORING							
27	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
27.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
27.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
27.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	Info	Findings & Recommendations
27.4	A detailed incident (including spillage of bitumen, fuels, chemicals, or any other material) and complaint register must be kept on site indicating how these issues were addressed, what rehabilitation measures were taken and what preventative measures were implemented to avoid re-occurrence of incidents/complaints.	✓✓					
27.5	In addition the ECO must maintain the following on site: a weekly site diary, copies of all reports submitted to the Department; and a schedule of current site activities including the monitoring of such activities.	✓✓					Summarised in each monthly report and facilitated by the on-site ESCO
27.6	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.				-		
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
28	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
29	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
30	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
31	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.	✓✓					
32	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					
33	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
34	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
35	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, to be done. Operational phase not yet underway
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
36	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, to be done when applicable. The activity has not ceased or become redundant yet
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
37	Should any historical, cultural palaeontological resources and graves being found during the construction of the project, all construction activities must be suspended and Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority together with the heritage specialists who surveyed and compiled HIA reports must be alerted so that the find can be investigated and mitigation measures proposed.	✓✓					No new historical, cultural or palaeontological resources discovered this month
38	A bird and bat monitoring programme must be implemented to document the effect of the operation of the wind energy facility on avifauna and bats. This must commence prior to construction and continue during operation of the wind energy facility.	✓✓					
39	Reports regarding bird monitoring must be submitted to the relevant provincial environmental department, BirdLife South Africa, The Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) and this Department on a quarterly basis. The report will assist all stakeholders in identifying potential and additional mitigation measures and to establish protocols for a bird monitoring programme for wind energy development in the country.	✓✓					
40	The baseline data collected and documented during the survey must be shared with the EWT and Birdlife South Africa for a better understanding of the distribution of breeding behaviour of any of the priority species.	✓✓					

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF and Substation** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*Info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
41	The applicant must ensure that all the "No-go" areas are clearly demarcated (using fencing and appropriate signage) before construction commences.	✓✓					
42	The applicant must ensure that the National Noise Control Regulations and SANS10103:2008 are adhered to and reasonable measures to limit noise from the work site are implemented.	✓✓					
43	A health and safety programme must be developed to protect both workers and the general public during construction, operation and decommissioning of the energy facility. The programme must establish a safety zone for wind turbines from residences and occupied buildings, roads, right of ways and other public access areas that is sufficient to prevent accidents resulting from the operation of the wind turbines.	✓✓					
44	The applicant must obtain a written permit or approval from the South Africa Civil Aviation Authority that the wind facility will not interfere with the performance of aerodrome radio Communication, Navigation and Surveillance (CNS) equipment especially the radar prior to commencement of the activity. The approval/permit must be submitted to the Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations.	✓✓					
45	Areas around fuel tanks must be bunded or contained in an appropriate manner as per the requirements of SABS 089:1999 Part 1.	✓✓					
46	Leakage of fuel must be avoided at all times and if spillage occurs, it must be remedied immediately.	✓✓					
47	Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses.	✓✓					
48	The applicant must ensure that poaching, hunting and killing of animals on site during the construction phase of the project is strictly not allowed under any circumstances. In addition, firearms or any other hunting weapons must not be permitted on site.	✓✓					
49	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal.	✓✓					
50	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
51	Liaison with land owners/farm managers must be done prior to construction in order to provide sufficient time for them to plan their activities.	✓✓					
52	Should the applicant opt to use a turbine model with a sound power emissions level higher than 110dBA; the applicant must appoint a qualified noise specialist to revise the facility's noise model, advise on the turbines' micro-siting and purpose additional mitigation measures for inclusion into the EMPr, if any.				-		
53	The layout to be submitted to the Department for approval as per Condition 12 of the EA issued on 14 September 2015 must comply with the latest requirements for work in or near Eskom servitudes and Eskom Guidelines for Renewable Energy Generation Plant Setbacks to Eskom Infrastructure.	✓✓					
GENERAL							
54	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
54.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
54.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
54.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
55	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.					-	Noted, NA at this stage

Summary calculation					
74	0	0	13	11	**98** (total no. of conditions)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	**74** (audited) **24** (NA)
74	0	0			Audit Score (%) = [(74x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (74x2) x100
EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Auditable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
Amended EA dated 26 Nov 2018							
1	This letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 14 September 2015 as amended.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					
		Summary calculation					
		2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
		2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = 2/2 x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Auditable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
Amended EA dated 22 Sep 2020							
1	This proposed amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 14 September 2015 as amended.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					
		Summary calculation					
		2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)
		2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = 2/2 x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

No.	**Amended EA** (14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Auditable / Not Audited	*info*	Findings & Recommendations
	Amended EA dated 25 May 2022						
1	This proposed amendment letter must be read in conjunction with the EA dated 02 February 2022.					-	Noted
2	In terms of Regulation 4(2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended (the EIA Regulations), you are instructed to notify all registered interested and affected parties, in writing and within fourteen (14) days of the date of the EA, of the Department's decision as well as the provisions regarding the submission of appeals that are contained in the Regulations.	✓✓					
3	Your attention is drawn to Chapter 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no 107 of 1998) National Appeal Regulations published under Government Notice R993 in Government Gazette No. 38303 dated 08 December 2014 (National Appeal Regulations, 2014), which prescribe the appeal procedure to be followed. Kindly include a copy of this document (National Appeal Regulations, 2014) with the letter of notification to interested and affected parties in this matter.	✓✓					

	Summary calculation					
2	0	0	0	1	**3** (no. of conditions)	
2	0	0	0	-	**2** (audited) **1** (N/A)	
✓✓	✓	X	-	-	**Audit Score (%)** = 2/2 x100	
EA Compliance					**100%**	

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
EA dated 24 Aug 2022							
SCOPE OF AUTHORISATION							
1	The development of a main access road for the authorised Wolf Wind Farm near Jansenville, within Wards 7 and 12 of the Bayers Naude and Sunday's River Valley Local Municipalities, Eastern Cape Province is approved as per the geographic cited in the table above.					-	Noted
2	Authorisation of the activity is subject to the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation, which form part of the Environmental Authorisation and are binding on the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
3	The holder of the authorisation is responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in this Environmental Authorisation. This includes any person acting on the holder's behalf, including but not limited to, an agent, servant, contractor, sub-contractor, employee, consultant or person rendering a service to the holder of the authorisation.					-	Noted
4	The activities authorised may only be carried out at the property as described above.	✓✓					
5	Any changes to, or deviations from, the project description set out in this Environmental Authorisation must be approved, in writing, by the Department before such changes or deviations may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as it deems necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations and it may be necessary for the holder of the authorisation to apply for further authorisation in terms of the regulations.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
6	The holder of an Environmental Authorisation must apply for an amendment of the Environmental Authorisation with the Competent Authority for any alienation, transfer or change of ownership rights in the property on which the activity is to take place.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
7	This activity must commence within a period of ten (10) years from the date of issue of this authorisation. If commencement of the activity does not occur within that period, the authorisation lapses and a new application for environmental authorisation must be made in order for the activity to be undertaken.	✓✓					
8	Construction must be completed within five (5) years of the commencement of the activity on site.	✓✓					
NOTIFICATION OF AUTHORISATION & RIGHT TO APPEAL							
9	The holder of the authorisation must notify every registered interested and affected party, in writing and within 14 (fourteen) calendar days of the date of this environmental authorisation, of the decision to authorise the activity.	✓✓					
10.1	The notification referred to must - specify the date on which the authorisation was issued;	✓✓					
10.2	inform the interested and affected party of the appeal procedure provided for in the National Appeal Regulations, 2014;	✓✓					
10.3	advise the interested and affected party that a copy of the authorisation will be furnished on request; and	✓✓					
10.4	give the reasons of the competent authority for the decision.	✓✓					
COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
11	The authorised activity shall not commence until the period for the submission of appeals has lapsed as per the National Appeal Regulations, 2014, and no appeal has been lodged against the decision. In terms of Section 43(7), an appeal under Section 43 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended will suspend the Environmental Authorisation or any provision or condition attached thereto. In the instance where an appeal is lodged you may not commence with the activity until such time that the appeal has been finalised.	✓✓					
MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITY							
12	The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) and the final layout plan submitted as part of the BAR dated May 2022 are approved and the EMPr must be implemented and adhered to.	✓✓					
13	The EMPr must be implemented and strictly enforced during all phases of the project. It shall be seen as a dynamic document and shall be included in all contract documentation for all phases of the development when approved.	✓✓					
14	Changes to the approved EMPr must be submitted in accordance to the EIA Regulations applicable at the time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
15	The Department reserves the right to amend the approved EMPr should any impacts that were not anticipated or covered in the BAR be discovered.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
Frequency and process of updating the EMPr							
16	The EMPr must be updated where the findings of the environmental audit reports, contemplated in Condition 23 below, indicate insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or insufficient levels of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation or EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
17	The updated EMPr must contain recommendations to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	**Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
18	The updated EMPr must be submitted to the Department for approval together with the environmental audit report, as per Regulation 34 of the EIA regulations, 2014 as amended. The updated EMPr must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the Department, prior to submission of the updated EMPr to the Department for approval.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
19	In assessing whether to grant approval of an EMPr which has been updated as a result of an audit, the Department will consider the processes prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. Prior to approving an amended EMPr, the Department may request such amendments to the EMPr as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
20	The holder of the authorisation may apply for an amendment of an EMPr, if such amendment is required before an audit is required. The amendment process is prescribed in the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended. The holder of the authorisation must request comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
MONITORING							
21	The holder of the authorisation must appoint an experienced Environmental Control Officer (ECO) for the construction phase of the development that will have the responsibility to ensure that the mitigation/rehabilitation measures and recommendations referred to in this authorisation are implemented and to ensure compliance with the provisions of the EMPr.	✓✓					
21.1	The ECO must be appointed prior commencement of any authorised activities.	✓✓					
21.2	Once appointed, the name and contact details of the ECO must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
21.3	The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					
21.4	The ECO must remain employed until all rehabilitation measures, as required for implementation due to construction damage, are completed and the site is ready for operation.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation measures have been implemented in sequence in various areas (area by area basis) as construction has been completed in different areas at different times. Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth proves unsuccessful and if small-scale erosion on steeper gradients exacerbates into a larger problem *Rehabilitation monitoring will continue during 2026 and during the final post-construction audit, the focus and emphasis of this audit will be status of rehabilitation with a target being the percentage cover of vegetation over areas disturbed by construction
RECORDING AND REPORTING TO THE DEPARTMENT							
22	All documentation e.g. audit/monitoring/compliance reports and notifications, required to be submitted to the Department in terms of this authorisation, must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
23	The holder of the authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the Department.	✓✓					
24	The frequency of auditing and of submission of the environmental audit reports must be as per the frequency indicated in the EMPr, taking into account the processes for such auditing as prescribed in Regulation 34 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 as amended.	✓✓					
25	The holder of the authorisation must, in addition, submit an environmental audit reports to the Department within 30 days of completion of the construction phase (i.e. within 30 days of site handover) and a final environmental audit report within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
26	The environmental audit reports must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions as well as the requirements of the approved EMPr.	✓✓					This report
27	Records relating to monitoring and auditing must be kept on site and made available for inspection to any relevant and Competent Authority in respect of this development.	✓✓					

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
NOTIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES							
28	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity. Commencement for the purposes of this condition includes site preparation. The notice must include a date on which it is anticipated that the activity will commence, as well as a reference number.	✓✓					
OPERATION OF THE ACTIVITY							
29	A written notification must be given to the Department no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the activity operational phase.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SITE CLOSURE AND DECOMMISSIONING							
30	Should the activity ever cease or become redundant, the holder of the authorisation must undertake the required actions as prescribed by legislation at the time and comply with all relevant legal requirements administered by any relevant and competent authority at that time.				-		Noted, NA at this stage
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS							
31	No activities will be allowed to encroach into a watercourse without a water use authorisation being in place from the Department of Water and Sanitation.	✓✓					A GA has been issued to the EA holder
32	Vegetation clearing must be limited to the required footprint for construction works. Mitigation measures must be implemented to reduce the risk of erosion and the invasion of alien species.	✓✓					
33	The footprint of the development must be limited to the areas required for actual construction works and operational activities.	✓✓					
34	A permit must be obtained from the relevant nature conservation agency for the removal or destruction of protected or endangered plant or animal species.	✓✓					Permits are in place, search and rescue was undertaken
35	No exotic plants may be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area may be utilised.	✓✓					Noted, rehabilitation measures have been implemented in sequence in various areas (area by area basis) as construction has been completed in different areas at different times. Re-seeding may be an additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth proves unsuccessful and if small-scale erosion on steeper gradients exacerbates into a larger problem
36	Dust suppression measures must be implemented during the construction phase to limit the impacts of dust.	✓✓					
37	Foundations and trenches must be backfilled with originally excavated materials as much as possible. Excess excavation materials must be disposed of only in approved areas or, if suitable, stockpiled for use in reclamation activities.	✓✓					
38	Should any further evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g. remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, marine shell and charcoal/ash concentrations), unmarked human burials, fossils or other categories of heritage resources are found during construction, the South African Heritage Resource Heritage Agency (SAHRA) must be alerted immediately, and a professional archaeologist or palaeontologist, must be contacted as soon as possible to inspect the findings.				-		Noted, no new archaeological sites or remains have been discovered at this stage
39	An integrated waste management approach must be implemented that is based on waste minimisation and must incorporate reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal. Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licensed in terms of Section 20 (b) of the National Environment Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
GENERAL							
40	A copy of this Environmental Authorisation, the audit and compliance monitoring reports, and the approved EMPr, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
40.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
40.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website makes provision
40.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
41	National government, provincial government, local authorities or committees appointed in terms of the conditions of this authorisation or any other public authority shall not be held responsible for any damages or losses suffered by the holder of the authorisation or his/her successor in title in any instance where construction or operation subsequent to construction be temporarily or permanently stopped for reasons of non-compliance by the holder of the authorisation with the conditions of authorisation as set out in this document or any other subsequent document emanating from these conditions of authorisation.				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	Environmental Authorisation for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
		Summary calculation					
		32	0	0	15	3	**50** (total no. of conditions)
		32	0	0	-	-	**32** (audited) **18** (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(32x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (32x2) x100
		EA Compliance					**100%**

ANNEXURE E - AUDIT CHECKLISTS BASED ON CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

No.	EMPr for Wolf WEF (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
NO LONGER APPLICABLE					-		The pre-construction phase is over and this section of the EMPr is no longer applicable
5. CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
	The Contractor must be provided with the opportunity to cost for implementation of the EMPr in their tender submission. The Developer shall ensure that items pertaining to the environmental protection measures should be reflected in the Bill of Quantities and are adequately priced. Where provisions for he the implementation of environmental specifications is deemed inadequate, the Contractor shall be instructed to amend this or face tender disqualification.	✓✓					
	Where the Project specifications conflict with the General Environmental Specifications, the project specifications or relevant specialists' management plans shall take precedence.					-	Noted
5.3	The developer refers to the holder of the Environmental Authorisation who will be responsible for the following tasks, but not limited to: - Ensure that the requirements as set out in this EMPr are adhered to and implemented; - Allocate the responsibilities assigned to the ECO to an independent suitably qualified individual prior to the start of construction activities on site; and - Provide all principal contractors working on the project with a copy of this EMPr as part of tender contract documentation to allow the contractors to cost for its requirements within their respective construction contracts.	✓✓					
	Principal Contractors shall each appoint their own compliance management structure, including Environmental Officers, Health and Safety Management, and Community Liaison Officers, who shall report to the Project Permit Holder, who in turn provides compliance oversight and assurance.	✓✓					
	Environmental Control Officer (ECO): The Developer shall appoint a suitably qualified independent ECO to monitor the compliance of all parties in terms of this EMPr and the conditions contained in the Environmental Authorisation, as well as address environmental site issues. The ECO shall work with the Owners teams and Contractor's appointed EO. The designation is reserved for a suitably qualified (National Diploma / Degree in Natural Science or an equivalent qualification), independent, environmental manager, with adequate environmental knowledge to understand and verify implementation of the EMPr. The duties of the ECO during construction phase will include but are not limited to:	✓✓					
	i) Liaison with the Owner, Project Manager, ESCO or Construction Manager and DFFE.	✓✓					
5.3	ii) Monitoring of all the Contractor's activities for compliance with the various environmental requirements contained in the construction Specification.	✓✓					
	iii) Monitoring of compliance with the Environmental Authorisation related to the construction phase as issued by DFFE as well as other relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	iv) Reviewing of the Contractor's environmental Method Statements for compliance with the EMPr and environmental best practice.	✓✓					
	v) Monitor and report on requisite remedial action taken in the event of non-compliance.	✓✓					
	vi) Monitor and report on the proactive and effective implementation and management of environmental protection measures.	✓✓					
	vii) Monitor and report on the register of public complaints, confirming that itis maintained by the Contractor and that all public comments or issues are appropriately reported and addressed.	✓✓					
	viii) Routine recording and reporting of environmental activities and general progress monthly.	✓✓					
	ix) Recording and reporting of environmental incidents and remediation; and	✓✓					
	x) Monitor compliance with and implementation of the construction phase EMPr, Operational Phase EMPr and Rehabilitation Plan, including compliance with the relevant conditions contained in the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	The Developer shall appoint a suitably qualified independent ESCO to oversee on-site compliance management and EMPr implementation on a day-to-day basis.	✓✓					
	An independent Environmental Auditor must be appointed by the Owner to undertake an Environmental Audit every five years to verify compliance with the Conditions of EA and the EMPr and submit the results to the DFFE Director: Compliance Monitoring. Audit reports must comply with Appendix 78 of the NEMA. In addition to the five yearly audits, the Owner must ensure an Audit is completed and submitted to the DFFE within 30 days of the completion of the construction phase (Refer to condition 31 of the EA).				-		Noted, NA at this stage

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
	The Contractor must ensure that all its sub-contractors, employees, etc., are made fully aware of the environmental issues detailed in this EMPr. The Contractor shall liaise closely with the Construction Manager / Construction Manager, Environmental Site Compliance Officer (ESCO) and the ECO and must ensure that all activities on site are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner and in compliance with the requirements of the EMPr and conditions of EA. The Contractor shall appoint a suitably senior member or staff or qualified professional to the position of EO. The EO's duties will include the following:	✓✓					
	Liaise with all parties on matters relating to the environment;	✓✓					
	Assist with the compilation of environmental components of method statements;	✓✓					
	Undertake daily site compliance inspections of the various works areas;	✓✓					
	Compile a weekly report detailing the key findings and environmental matters observed and dealt with during the week and submit this to the ECO, ESCO and Construction Manager;	✓✓					
	Ensure Contractor is implementing the EMPr and conditions of Authorisation;	✓✓					
	Ensure that any environmental monitoring requirements are being fulfilled and include results in the weekly submissions;	✓✓					
	Report environmental accidents and incidents and oversee all remediated works;	✓✓					
	Make recommendations for disciplinary actions where and if required; and	✓✓					
	Undertake environmental awareness training and routine toolbox talks with contractor staff on matters relating to environmental management.	✓✓					
5.4.1	**Baseline photography** Following official handover of the site to the Contractor and prior to the commencement of mobilisation activities, the Contractor shall take photographs of all areas that will be impacted by construction activity and their immediate surrounds. Photographs shall include, inter alia, all works areas, site establishment and laydown areas, access roads, gates, no go and natural areas, debris, boundary fences, existing structures and infrastructure on the site and any defects or issues to any of the foregoing. These photographs shall be provided to the ESCO and Construction Manager for reference purposes.	✓✓					
5.4.2	**Method statements** Method statements shall be produced and submitted for approval by the ESCO and Construction Manager at least five working days prior to the commencement of the activities. The Contractor shall not commence the activity until the Method Statement has been approved. Approval of method statements shall not unreasonably be withheld. The ESCO and Construction Manager may approve, reject, or approve with conditions any method statement. Refer to detailed list under Subclause 2.2.1-2.2.3 with specific reference to environmental awareness training, toolbox talks and construction information posters.	✓✓					
5.4.3.1	**Site establishment** The ESCO and Construction Manager shall be advised of the area that the Contractor intends using for his site establishment by way of the Mobilisation plan discussed under item 1) of Clause 2.2. The Contractor's camp shall occupy as small an area as possible, and no site establishment shall be allowed within 50 m of any watercourse unless otherwise approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall inform the ESCO and Construction Manager of the intended actions and programme for site establishment. The site layout shall be planned to facilitate ready access for deliveries, facilitate future works and to curtail any disturbance or security implications for neighbours.	✓✓					
5.4.3.2	**Site fencing and demarcations** As may be required, the Contractor shall erect and maintain permanent and/or temporary fences of the type and in the locations directed by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Such fences shall, if so specified, be erected before undertaking designated activities. The Contractor shall not damage or remove any boundary fences without the agreement of the affected landowners. Where property fences are replaced, these shall, at the minimum, meet specification of the fencing it replaces, in terms of top height, sturdiness and rigidity (pole foundations and supports and strength and wire gauge), security (barbed or razor wire) and size of the largest openings (i.e., distances between horizontal wires or mesh dimensions.	✓✓					
5.4.3.3	**No Go Areas** If required, certain areas shall be considered "no go" areas and these may be detailed in the Environmental Management Plan or as conditions attached to an Environmental Authorisation or specified by the ECO. The Contractor shall ensure that, insofar as he has the authority, no unauthorised entry, stockpiling, dumping or storage of equipment or materials shall be allowed within the demarcated "no go" areas. "No go" area demarcation fencing shall be established prior to the commencement of construction in the vicinity.	✓✓					

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	"No go" areas shall be demarcated with fencing consisting of wooden or metal posts at 3 m centres with 1 plain wire strand tensioned horizontally at 900 mm from ground level. Commercially available danger tape shall be wrapped around the wire strand. The Contractor shall maintain the fence for the duration of construction and ensure that the danger tape does not become dislodged.						
5.4.4.1	**Protection of natural features** The Contractor shall not deface, paint, damage or mark any natural features (e.g., rock formations) situated in or around the Site for survey or other purposes unless agreed beforehand with the ESCO and Construction Manager. Any features affected by the Contractor in contravention of this clause shall be restored/ rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that plant, equipment, materials, and staff are not permitted to enter any designated "no go" area. The Contractor shall not permit his employees to make use of any natural water sources (e.g., springs, streams, and open water bodies) for the purposes of swimming, personal washing and the washing of machinery or clothes.	✓✓					
5.4.4.2	**Protection of fauna and flora** It is important that ecological functioning of the site should not be negatively impacted e.g., by excluding fire. The fire-management programme should be adhered to. Except to the extent necessary for the carrying out of the Works (as per an approved method statement), flora shall not be removed, damaged or disturbed. Firewood may not be collected from the site. Trapping, poisoning and/ or shooting of animals is strictly forbidden. No domestic pets or livestock belonging to the project staff are permitted on site. The use of biocides is subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager unless provided for in the project specification. Where the use of biocides and other poisonous substances has been specified, they shall be stored, handled and applied with due regard to their potential harmful effects. Persons using any biocide or poisonous substances shall have received training in the appropriate handling, use and storage of such materials. Care will be taken to ensure no movement or drift occurs into non-target areas. Dyes shall be mixed into sprayed biocide so that the treatment areas may be inspected and the risk of over spray / re-spraying is avoided. Before vegetation clearance commences areas must be walked and slow moving animals removed out of the impact area; and Any snakes found on site shall be removed from site and released into an area away from the site, without harm.	✓✓					
5.4.4.3	**Protection of archaeological and palaeontological remains** During the construction phase all substantial bedrock excavations should be monitored for fossil remains by the responsible Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and ESCO. In particular, the ECO should be alerted to the (slight) possibility that fossil-rich lenses or horizons of dark, organic-rich lagoonal mudrocks may be exposed during excavations into the Witpoort Formation along the Klein-Winterhoek ridge. Other possibilities include dark grey phosphatic carbonate nodules containing fossil plants and / or fish in the Waaipoort Formation as well as well-preserved fish and reptile remains within the Whitehill Formation. Should substantial fossil remain (such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses or dense fossil burrow assemblages) be exposed during construction, the Environmental Officer should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA (i.e., The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority. Contact details: Mr Sello Mokhanya, 74 Alexander Road, King Williams Town 5600; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za) as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, the cost of which is at the developer's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g., stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy). The palaeontologist concerned with mitigation work will need a valid fossil collection permit from ECPHRA and any material collected would have to be curated in an approved depository (e.g., museum or university collection). All palaeontological specialist work would have to conform to international best practice for palaeontological fieldwork and the study (e.g., data recording fossil collection and curation, final report) should adhere as far as possible to the minimum standards for Phase 2 palaeontological studies recently developed by SAHRA (2013). The Contractor shall take reasonable precautions to prevent any person from removing or damaging any fossils, coins, articles of value or antiquity and structures and other remains of archaeological interest discovered on the Site, immediately upon discovery thereof and before removal. The Contractor shall inform the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately of such a discovery and carry out the ESCO and Construction Managers instructions for dealing therewith. All construction within the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and the area shall be cordoned off until such time as the Construction Manager authorises resumption of construction in writing.	✓✓					

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5.4.4.4	**Noise control** The applicable regulations framed under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), and the provisions of SANS 1200 A Subclause 4.1 regarding "built-up areas" shall apply to all areas within audible distance of residents whether in urban, peri-urban, or rural areas. Appropriate directional and intensity settings are to be maintained on all hooters and sirens, and the Contractor shall provide and use suitable and effective silencing devices for pneumatic tools and other plant such that the noise level in inhabited areas and dwellings adjacent to the work areas will not increase by more than 7 dB(A)Leq 60 above residual background sound levels. Similarly in habituated areas adjacent to access roads maximum noise levels shall not exceed 60 dB(A)Leq 60 and maximum sound pressure level of 70 dB(A). Where excess noise generation is unavoidable, the Contractor shall, by means of barriers, isolate the source of any such noise to comply with the said regulations. The Contractor shall restrict any of his operations that may result in excessive noise disturbance to those communities and dwellings abutting the Site to the hours of 08:00 to 22:00 on weekdays and Saturdays. No work will be permitted on Sundays unless otherwise agreed to with the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where loud construction operations or plant are required, that cannot be practically barricaded (i.e., Pile driving, hydraulic breakers, or rock crushing), nearby residents that may be disturbed by the operation will be notified and provided with a program for the works prior to commencement. The Contractor shall be reasonable in accommodating the needs of neighbours and take reasonable measures to minimise the impact of noise on neighbouring communities. Apart from warning and emergency sirens and public address systems used during an emergency, no sound is to be broadcast across the site without approval from the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					The site is within a rural area with no residential or built-up areas in close proximity
5.4.4.5	**Lighting** The Contractor shall ensure that any lighting installed on the site for his activities does not interfere with road traffic or cause a reasonably avoidable disturbance to the surrounding community or other users of the area. Subject to meeting the minimum requirements of the OHSA and general security, lighting shall be kept to the minimum. Care will be taken to ensure lighting is task specific and does not spill into the surrounding environment through appropriate placement and shielding. Floodlighting of expansive work areas or up- or down lighting of vertical structures or natural features shall only be permitted if approved by ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.6	**Fuel and oil** Unless otherwise specified, fuel may be stored on site in an area approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor shall ensure that all liquid fuels (petrol and diesel) are stored in tanks with lids, which are kept firmly shut or in bowsers. The tanks/bowsers shall be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250µm plastic) with an earth bund (plastic must have a 5 cm layer of sand on top to prevent damage and perishing). The impermeable lining shall extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund shall be 130% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/ bowsers. The bunded area shall be covered to protect it from rain. Provision shall be made for refuelling at the fuel storage area, by protecting the soil with 250µm plastic covered with a minimum of a 5 cm layer of sand. If fuel is dispensed from 200 litre drums, only empty externally clean drums may be stored on the bare ground. All empty externally dirty drums shall be stored on an area where the ground has been protected. The proper dispensing equipment shall be used, and the drum shall not be tipped to dispense fuel. The dispensing mechanism of the fuel storage drum shall be stored in a waterproof container when not in use. The Contractor shall prevent unauthorised access into the fuel storage area. No smoking shall be allowed within the vicinity of the fuel storage area. The Contractor shall ensure that there is adequate fire-fighting equipment at the fuel stores. Where reasonably practical, plant shall be refuelled at the fuel storage area or at the workshop as applicable. If it is not reasonably practical, then the surface under the refuelling area shall be protected against pollution to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager prior to any refuelling activities. The Contractor shall employ the use of appropriate non-spill dispensing equipment and drip trays to prevent spills during refuelling. The Contractor shall ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible be designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials shall be able to handle a minimum of 200 litre of hydrocarbon liquid spill. The Contractor shall ensure that staff responsible for refuelling of plant is trained to clean up any fuel of oil spills as they occur. The Contractor shall obtain the ESCO's and Construction Manager's prior approval for any refuelling or maintenance activities. The fuel bowsers and stores must be inspected daily by the Contractor and any contaminated soil shall be collected and disposed of via the	✓✓					

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	hazardous waste system. Care will be taken to ensure that oil contaminated soil, rags or other materials are not disposed of as part of domestic waste system due to the fire risk.						
5.4.4.7	**Contaminated water** Contaminated runoff from the various construction and decommission activities on the site should be prevented from directly entering the streams and drainage channels. Construction as well as the decommissioning activities in work areas prone to stormwater disturbances / damages, i.e., the ascending portion of main access road and any channel crossings, should preferably be scheduled and undertaken in the low rainfall months when storm water runoff can be contained and prevented from draining into the freshwater features. The Contractor shall take reasonable measure to prevent the contamination of water and where this is not possible will set up a contaminated water management system, which shall include collection facilities to be used to prevent pollution, as well as suitable methods of disposal of contaminated water. The Contractor shall prevent the discharge of water contaminated with any pollutants, such as soaps, detergent, cements, concrete, lime, chemicals, glues, solvents, paints, and fuels, into the environment. The Contractor shall notify the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately of any pollution incidents on Site. The ESCO's and Construction Manager's approval is required prior to the discharge of contaminated water to the Municipal sewer system.	✓✓					
5.4.4.8	**Stormwater and drainage** Any increase in storm water runoff from the site into the drainage channels should be prevented as far as possible by re-vegetating the surfaces and shaping the surface to capture runoff from hardened surfaces. No rubble associated with development activities should be placed with the drainage lines. Should the development activities require any structure to be constructed within the drainage channels; these structures should not impede the flows in the channels after installation. The Contractor shall ensure that storm water is managed in such a way that prevents erosion. The Contractor shall install temporary stormwater control measures which may include cut off drains, berms, side drains, retention ponds or similar needed to divert stormwater away from earthworks areas, or as directed by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Apart from identified road crossings, all delineated river systems are to be regarded as no-go areas. According to the Stormwater management plan (Annexure H.6) the following mitigations must be adhered to: ■ Avoid any construction activities within the 1:100-year flood-line or 100 meters from the edge any watercourse, except for linear infrastructure such as transmission lines and other flood compatible infrastructure such as electrical pylons. ■ Clearing of vegetation and associated excavation areas should be kept to a minimum. ■ Construction of new access roads should be kept to what is necessary. Stick to existing roads as far as possible. ■ Vegetation clearance and commencement of construction activities can be scheduled to coincide with low rainfall conditions when the erosive stormwater and wind are anticipated to be low. ■ No vegetation clearance should be undertaken prior to periods of inactivity. ■ A berm/channel combination should be constructed around each of the construction sites using the excavated soil material. ■ Bare soils can be regularly dampened with water to suppress dust during the construction phase, especially when strong wind conditions are predicted according to the local weather forecast. Thus, a water tanker should be available onsite. ■ Soil/topsoil should be placed onto the concrete slab once it has dried up and the turbine fixed, with natural vegetation re-established to mimic the previous undisturbed environment as far as practically possible. ■ All excavation/construction vehicles should be in good condition and inspected regularly to ensure there are no chemical spills (diesel/oil) which will negatively impact the receiving environment. ■ Excavated soils should be stockpiled and separated into separate material types. ■ The disconnection flow paths should be located on gradual slopes (≤5%) to maintain sheet flow. ■ The construction of the proposed roads will create large areas prone to erosion due to soils being exposed as well as sloping terrain. Roads should therefore be constructed in a manner to rapidly stabilise soils, while roadside drainage should be included where necessary. Additional information in this regard can be obtained on the SANRAL (2013) 6th Edition Drainage Manual. ■ All disturbed areas must be rehabilitated (as soon as possible) to represent the previous undisturbed environment (soil, land use, slope) as closely as possible so as to limit the impact on receiving water resources through improve infiltration and limited soil erosion. ■ A water tanker should be available to be used for dust suppression should the need arise	✓✓					

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	■ Regular inspection of the berms/channels and sediment control areas should be undertaken to assess erosion which may result from a loss in vegetation or cavitation from soil slumping; and ■ A practical erosion control handbook should be developed, based on the principles developed in this report and given to the construction contractors to ensure the impact on receiving water resources is limited.						
5.4.4.9	**Solid waste management** The Contractor shall provide sufficient bins with lids on Site to store the produced daily. Solid, non-hazardous waste shall be disposed of in the bins provided and no on-site burying, dumping, or burning of any waste materials, vegetation, litter, or refuse shall occur. Bins shall not be allowed to become overfull and shall be emptied a minimum of once daily. The waste may be temporarily stored on Site in a central waste area that is weatherproof and scavenger-proof, and which the ESCO and Construction Manager has approved. All solid waste shall be disposed of offsite at an approved landfill site. The Contractor shall supply the ESCO and Construction Manager with a certificate of disposal.	✓✓					
5.4.4.10	**Shutter oil and curing compound** Shutter oil and curing compound pose a risk of causing water and soil contamination and accordingly are regarded as potential hazardous substances. The Contractor shall ensure that shutter oil and curing compound containers in use are stored within the fuel bund. The remaining containers shall be inspected regularly to ensure that no leakage occurs. When shutter oil or curing compound is dispensed, the proper dispensing equipment shall be used, and the storage container shall not be tipped to dispense the oil/compound. The dispensing mechanism of the shutter oil/curing compound storage container shall be stored in a waterproof container when not in use. Shutter oil and curing shall be used in moderation and shall be applied under controlled conditions using appropriate equipment. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent accidental and incidental spillage during the application of these compounds. In the event of a shutter oil or curing compound spill, the source of the spillage shall be isolated, and the spillage contained. The Contractor shall clean up the spill, either by removing the contaminated soil or by the application of absorbent material in the event of a larger spill. Treatment and remediation of the spill area shall be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.12	**Bitumen** The ESCO and Construction Manager shall be advised of the area that the Contractor intends using for the storage of bitumen drums/ products. The storage area shall have a smooth impermeable (concrete or 250µm plastic covered in sand) floor. The floor shall be bunded and sloped towards a sump to contain any spillages of substances. The bund shall be inspected and emptied daily and serviced when necessary. The bund shall be closely monitored during rain events to ensure that it does not overflow.	✓✓					
5.4.4.13	**Hazardous substances** Procedures detailed in the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) shall be followed in the event of an emergency. Petroleum, chemicals, harmful and hazardous waste shall be stored in an enclosed and bunded area. This area shall be subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The waste shall be disposed of at a hazardous waste disposal site as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.4.14	**Workshop, equipment maintenance and storage** The Contractor shall ensure that all items of plant and equipment are inspected daily by the operators prior to commencement. Any maintenance requirements shall be seen to before start-up, which includes fuel and oil leaks. Inspection checklists shall be retained and submitted to the Construction Manager on request. Leaking equipment shall be repaired immediately or removed from the Site. Where practical, all maintenance of equipment and vehicles on Site shall be performed off Site or in the workshop. If it is necessary to do in field maintenance, the Contractor shall ensure that measures are implemented to prevent the accidental spillage of oil and fuel into the environment and that the area is effectively cleaned after such maintenance. The Contractor shall ensure that in his workshop and other plant maintenance facilities, including those areas where, after obtaining the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval, the Contractor carries out emergency plant maintenance, there is no contamination of the soil or vegetation. The workshop shall have a smooth impermeable (concrete or 250µm plastic covered with sand) floor. The floor shall be bunded and sloped towards an oil trap or sump to contain any spillages of substances (e.g., oil). When servicing equipment on site, drip trays shall be used to collect the waste oil and other lubricants. Drip trays shall also be provided in construction areas for stationary plant (such as generators, pumps, and compressors) and for Transport and Earthmoving Equipment (such as scrapers, diggers, loaders, trucks, cranes, etc.). Drip trays shall be inspected and emptied daily. Drip trays shall be closely	✓✓					

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	monitored during rain events to ensure that they do not overflow. Where practical, the Contractor shall ensure that equipment is covered so that rainwater is excluded from the drip trays. The washing of equipment shall be restricted to urgent or preventative maintenance requirements only. All washing shall be undertaken off Site or in the workshop with adequate facilities for dealing with wastewater, including an oil separator. The use of detergents for washing of equipment on site is prohibited						
5.4.4.15	**Materials handling, use and storage** The Contractor shall ensure that any delivery drivers are informed of all procedures and restrictions (including "no go" areas) required to comply with the Specifications. The Contractor shall ensure that these delivery drivers are supervised during off loading, by someone with an adequate understanding of the requirements of the Specifications. Materials shall be appropriately secured to ensure safe passage between destinations. Loads including, but not limited to sand, stone chips, fine vegetation, refuse, paper, and cement, shall have appropriate cover to prevent them spilling from the vehicle during transit. The Contractor shall be responsible for any clean up resulting from the failure by his employees or suppliers to properly secure transported materials.	✓✓					
5.4.4.16	**Dust** The Contractor shall take reasonable measures to minimise the generation of dust because of construction activities to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. The Contractor's dust management planning shall, as a minimum, take cognisance of the following: ► Schedule of spraying water on unpaved roads paying due attention to control of runoff. ► Speed limits for vehicles on unpaved roads and minimisation of haul distances. ► Measures to ensure that material loads are properly covered during transportation. ► Schedule for wheel cleaning and measures to clean up public roads that may be soiled by construction vehicles. ► Minimisation of the areas disturbed at any one time and protection of exposed soil against wind erosion, e.g. by dampening with water or covering with straw ► Location and treatment of material stockpiles taking into consideration prevailing wind directions and location of sensitive receptors. ► Controlled blasting techniques to minimise dust and fly rock during blasting. ► Adherence to the dust loads and protective gear stipulated in the Occupational Health and Safety Act. ► Reporting mechanism and action plan in case of excessive wind and dust conditions. During dry and, or windy periods, a water tanker shall be available for the control of dust, and the Contractor shall ensure that the sprays do not generate excess run off. During high wind conditions, the Contractor shall comply with the ESCO and Construction Manager's instructions regarding dust-damping measures. The Construction Manager may request the temporary cessation of all construction activities where wind speeds are high and excessive dust is produced, and until such time as dust levels return to acceptable levels. "As required by the National Dust Control Regulations, promulgated in terms of section 53(o) of National Environmental Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004) the Contractor shall establish of a network of dust monitoring points using method ASTM D1739: 1970 (or equivalent), sufficient in number to establish the contribution of the project to dust fall in the vicinity of the premises, to monitor identified or likely sensitive receptor locations, and to establish the baseline dust fall for the district. The following standards will apply: ► For residential areas the dust fallout may not exceed 600mg/m2/day (on a 30 day average) more than two times a year and not on sequential months. ► For non-residential areas the dust fallout may not exceed 1200mg/m2/day (on a 30 day average) more than two times a year and not on sequential months. All items of plant capable of generating significant volumes of dust (i.e., crusher plants, concrete batching plants) shall be equipped with necessary equipment (Bag filters in cement silos, sprayers and conveyor transfer and fall points and hoppers) to ensure that fugitive dust is minimised.	✓✓					
5.4.4.17	**Aesthetics** According to CAA regulations wind turbines must be painted in bright colours to increase its visibility to aircraft. For the same reason red warning lights must indicate their presence during night-time. Note, due to the proximity Verreaux's Eagle Nest that all turbines have a single blade painted with a red stripe to increased visibility for the birds.	✓✓					The assembled turbines have one of the three blades painted with red stripes near the tip

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	All site establishment components (as well as equipment) shall be positioned to limit visual intrusion on neighbours and the size of area disturbed. The type and colour of roofing and cladding materials to the Contractor's temporary structures shall be selected to reduce reflection. The Contractor shall take reasonable measures to ensure that construction activities do not have an unreasonable impact on the aesthetics of the area. Measures will be taken to obscure construction yards and associated plant and equipment from onlookers as far as is reasonable. Refer also to 2.4.5 regarding requirements for lighting.						
5.4.4.18	**Disruption to existing and neighbouring land use activities** The Contractor shall take measures to limit the disruption of any existing land use activities occurring on the site or neighbouring sites as far as reasonable. Where construction may impact on access routes, safe alternative access shall be provided to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where construction will result in disruptions to activities, the Construction Manager shall notify the affected landowner and inform him of the construction activity, the program and what mitigations measures will be implemented to minimise the disruptions. The Owner, Contractor and Construction Manager shall make compensations and or accommodate landowner's requests and to maintain the status quo, as far as is reasonable.	✓✓					
5.4.4.19	**Temporary site closure** If the site is closed for a period exceeding one week, the Contractor, in consultation with the Construction Manager shall carry out the following checklist procedure. Hazardous materials stores: ► Outlet secure / locked. ► Bund empty (where applicable). ► Fire extinguishers serviced and accessible. ► Secure area from accidental damage e.g. vehicle collision. ► Emergency and contact details displayed. ► Adequate ventilation. Safety: ► All trenches secured or barricades in place. ► Fencing and barriers in place as per the Occupational Health and Safety Act (No 85 of 1193). ► Emergency and management contact details for at least two standby staff displayed. ► Pipe stockpile wedged/ secured. ► Emergency equipment, including firefighting and spill response materials and equipment remain readily accessible to standby staff. ► Site security measures in place. ► All plant and equipment have their keys removed or are disabled to prevent unauthorised start-up / theft. Erosion: ► Wind and dust mitigation in place. ► Slopes and stockpiles at stable angle. ► Revegetated areas watering schedules and supply secured. Water contamination and pollution: ► Cement and materials stores secured. ► Toilets empty and secured. ► Refuse bins empty and secured. ► Drip trays empty and secure (where possible). ► Structures vulnerable to high winds secure. ► All plant and equipment not in use are withdrawn from areas prone to flooding.	✓✓					

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5.4.4.20	**Public roads** The Contractor shall control the movement of all vehicles and plant including that of his suppliers so that they remain on designated routes, are distributed so as not to cause an undue concentration of traffic and that all relevant laws are complied with. In addition, such vehicles and plant shall be so routed and operated as to minimise disruption to regular users of the routes not on the Site (Due to the site, this will be achieved more through the timing of deliveries, since the route options are limited). Where road safety may be impacted on the Contractor shall notify the relevant roads authority and arrange for the necessary road warning signage and appoint trained points men to control traffic around any hazards. Any damage caused to the public road system because of construction or as a direct result of construction vehicles and equipment shall be repaired to the satisfaction of the Construction Manager. On gravel or earth roads on Site and within 500 m of the Site, the vehicles of the Contractor and his suppliers shall not exceed a speed of 40 km/h. Mud and sand deposited onto public roads by construction activities shall be cleared daily or as required.	✓✓					
5.4.4.21	**Security and access control** The Contractor shall ensure that access to the Site and associated infrastructure and equipment is always off-limits to the public during construction. If so required, as directed by the Construction Manager, the Contractor shall fence the site to ensure effective control of access to the site. This fence shall be a diamond mesh fence or similar with a minimum height of 1.8 m, and it shall be erected around the site and shall be maintained for the duration of construction. All authorised personal and visitors shall be issued with an identification card (or similar) to ensure that the security personnel may identify authorised persons. The Project's overarching security objective is to protect the people and assets in a way that minimises conflict and respects the human rights of its diverse stakeholders, avoids creating or worsening conflict and address security threats in as peaceful a way as possible. The Project has adopted the IFC Performance Standards and supporting World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines as the overarching standards associated with human rights, labour force management, vulnerable groups, and stakeholder engagement to guide it towards achievement of appropriately high levels of environmental and social performance throughout the Project's life cycle. A security company must be appointed to guard the site and monitor access and must be registered with the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA). The company should be utilised for the project life cycle, alternatively different companies can be used for the construction, operations, and decommissioning phases. The choice is at the discretion of the Holder of the EA. The following guiding principles have been developed for site security: – All access roads shall be gated to restrict access to the general public. Gates will be required to be kept locked when construction is occurring or when turbine maintenance is not occurring." – The Contractor, prior to arriving on site, will assess any risks posed by its security arrangements to people within and outside the Project site. – No firearms allowed on site or in vehicles transporting staff to / from site (unless used by security personnel). – The Operations and Maintenance Building ("O&M building") shall be locked at all times when Project personnel are not inside. – The security arrangements must take account of the principles of proportionality and good international practice in relation to hiring, rules of conduct, training, equipping, and monitoring of security. – The contractor and Holder of the EA: – is required to make reasonable inquiries to ensure that those providing security are not implicated in past abuses; and – Ensure that the security company is adequately trained in the use of force and appropriate conduct, and they act within the applicable law. – A grievance mechanism for affected communities shall be provided to express any concerns about security arrangements. The Project has adopted the United Nations Basic Principles on the use of Force and Firearms and Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights.	✓✓					
5.4.4.22	**Access routes / haul roads** Access to the Construction camp and working areas shall utilise existing roads or tracks as far as possible. Entry/exit points onto public roads shall take cognisance of traffic safety. Traffic safety measures shall include appropriate signage and signalmen where relevant. Where temporary roads are required for construction the route, design and layout shall be subject to the approval of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Roads shall be routed to limit environmental impact by avoiding sensitive environmental features including rivers, wetlands, areas of botanical significance or any other areas as identified through environmental planning processes. Roads shall follow routes that minimise stormwater related risks (i.e., steep gradients, cuts and fills, drainage lines, marshy areas). Where temporary roads	✓✓					

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	cross drainage lines (which must be an approved, see Activity 18 of R 544 of NEMA) the reasonable provision shall be made to accommodate flooding without structural damages to the road crossing, approaches or to the riverbanks, the design of crossings shall be subject to approval by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Subject to the preceding requirements, roads shall be designed to have the least possible footprint needed to meet project objectives. All temporary roads shall undergo full rehabilitation at project completion and the expense of such shall be to the Contractor's account. Unless inside the urban edge or part of an environmental authorisation in terms of NEMA R544 Activity No. 22. (II), no new construction road shall exceed 8m or, where such road already exists, be widened by more than 6m or lengthened by more than 1000m.						
5.4.4.23	**Housekeeping** The Contractor shall make available the time and resources need to undertake routine housekeeping of the works areas and site establishment areas at a minimum of a weekly interval. Housekeeping shall include maintenance of barriers, structures, signage, material stockpiles to ensure that they are safe and aesthetically acceptable and to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Construction materials shall be stacked in a safe, neat, and orderly fashion and shall comply with the requirements of the OHSA. Windblown litter, construction debris and spoil shall be collected and removed for disposal.	✓✓					
5.4.4.24	**Ablution facilities** The Contractor shall deploy an adequate number (As per the requirements of the OHSA) of portable toilets at the various works areas and site establishment area, including provision for security and access control personal. Toilets should not be located further than 100m from the place of work. Toilets should be placed in shaded areas wherever possible. The Contractor shall make provision to have the toilets cleaned and maintained in a hygienic fashion and shall supply toilet paper. Toilets shall be secured to the ground to ensure they are not blown over during high winds or bumped over by some other means. The Contractor shall also make available a hand washing facility. Where portable toilets are located within view of the public or neighbouring residences or places of business, efforts should be taken to screen such facilities from view and provide privacy to users. The Contractor shall ensure that no spillage occurs when the toilets are cleaned or emptied and that the contents are properly stored and removed from Site. Discharge of waste from toilets into the environment and burial of waste is strictly prohibited and must be treated at a registered wastewater treatment works. The Contractor shall keep record, and provided such records upon request, of the location and volumes of waste disposed. The use of pit latrines and soak-a-ways is prohibited unless approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Washing, whether of the person or of personal effects and acts of excretion and urination are strictly prohibited other than at the facilities provided. The Contractor shall take disciplinary action against any staff member found in contravention of this requirement.	✓✓					
5.4.4.25	**Recess areas and canteens** The Contractor shall provide covered recess areas at the site establishment area and at various working areas, which are situated too far from the site establishment area to allow staff to return for recesses. The recess area should provide shade but should not be located within 32m of a drainage lines or wetland, in or adjacent a "no go" area, in dense combustible vegetation or near any neighbour or activity to which they may cause disturbance. The recess areas should also be located away from construction noise, dust, waste storage areas, hazardous materials stores, fuel storage and dispensing areas and any other activity that may contaminate food or impair comfort. The recess areas shall provide adequate seating to accommodate the staff stationed at that area of the works. Recess areas shall be located near, but not next to, ablution and hand washing facilities. Recess areas should also have an adequate supply of cool potable water, as determined by the number of staff working in that area. An adequate number of rubbish bins shall be provided to contain the waste generate by this facility in a day. The recess areas shall make provision for a smoking area, including seating and a fireproof sand filled container for extinguishing cigarettes. Smoking shall otherwise be prohibited across the site and in the works areas. The recess areas shall be equipped with an appropriately sized fire extinguisher to deal with a fire at this location. Subject to implementation of reasonable fire protection measures and the presence of fight fighting equipment, the Contractor may establish a purpose built warming or cooking fire in an area cleared of all combustible material near the recess area. Staff shall not be permitted to eat or rest during recess times in any other areas other than the designated recess or canteen area.	✓✓					
5.4.4.26	**Site clinic or first aid station** Should the scale of construction warrant the need for a first aid station (clinic, sick bay, medical bay) the following requirements shall apply. The design and maintenance of the first aid station shall be such that the hygienic safety of the patients can be assured. The first aid station shall be operated by a certified first aider or paramedic. All waste arising from the first aid station or site ambulance shall be	✓✓					

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	treated as hazardous waste and shall not be disposed of via the domestic waste system. A safe potable water supply shall be provided. Effluents from washing shall be direct to a tank, collected and disposed via the sewage disposal system.						
5.4.5	**Emergency procedures**						
5.4.5.1	**Fire** Any wildfires that occur shall be reported to the ESCO and Construction Manager immediately. Smoking shall not be permitted in those areas where it is a fire hazard. Such areas shall include the workshop and fuel storage areas and any areas where the vegetation or other material is such as to make liable the rapid spread of an initial flame. In terms of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (No. 45 of 1965), burning is not permitted as a disposal method. The Contractor shall ensure that there is basic but adequate fire-fighting equipment available on Site at all times. This shall include at least rubber beaters when working in urban open spaces and fynbos areas, and at least one fire extinguisher of the appropriate type when welding or other "hot" activities are undertaken. The Contractor shall advise the relevant authority and Fire Protection Association (Emergency numbers must be prominently displayed at the site offices) of a fire as soon as one starts and shall not wait until he can no longer control it. The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are aware of the procedure to be followed in the event of a fire. The Contractor shall provide adequate fire protection measures at each work area and the site establishment area to deal with the type and nature of fire that may arise.	✓✓					
5.4.5.2	**Accidental leaks and spillages** The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are aware of the emergency procedure(s) to be followed for dealing with spills and leaks, which shall include notifying the ESCO and Construction Manager and the relevant authorities. The Contractor shall ensure that the necessary materials and equipment for dealing with spills and leaks is available on Site at all times. Treatment and remediation of the spill areas shall be undertaken to the reasonable satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager. In the event of a hydrocarbon spill, the source of the spillage shall be isolated, and the spillage contained. The area shall be cordoned off and secured. The Contractor shall ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible be designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials shall be able to handle a minimum of 200 ℓ of hydrocarbon liquid spill.	✓✓					
5.4.6	**Community relations** The Contractor shall erect and maintain information boards in the position, quantity, design, and dimensions specified. Such boards shall include contact details for complaints by members of the public in accordance with details provided by the Construction Manager. The Contractor shall keep a "Complaints Register" on Site. The Register shall contain all contact details of the person who made the complaint, and information regarding the complaint itself and any measures or agreements made in resolution to such complaint. The Contractor shall develop an employment policy and shall disseminate this to interested communities, informing them of how many opportunities are available and the skills required for such opportunities. Depending on the scale of the project and the proximity and populace of nearby communities, the Contractor shall consider appointing a community liaison officer and an employment desk in the interested communities to manage the recruitment of staff. Local South Africans should be given priority about any employment opportunities and the Contractor's recruitment policy and nature and number of job opportunities should be communicated timeously and clearly to manage expectations and avoid conflict. This can be done by following the following mitigation measures: ► Organise local community meetings to advise the local labour on the project that is planned to be established and the jobs that can potentially be applied for. ► Set up a recruitment office in the nearby towns (i.e. Jansenville and Kirkwood) and adhere to strict labour recruitment practices that would reduce the desire of potential job seekers to loiter around the properties in hope to find temporary employment. ► Establish a local skills desk (in Jansenville and Kirkwood) to determine the potential skills that could be sourced in the area. ► Recruit local labour as far as feasible. ► Control the movement of workers between the site and areas of residence to minimise loitering around the proposed facility by providing scheduled transportation services between the urban areas and the construction site. ► Engage communities with respect to their possible involvement during construction in providing supporting services such as catering, temporary housing of workers, transportation, etc. ► Employ labour-intensive methods in construction where feasible. ► Formalise trading and service provision on the site, by providing a dedicate area for such services and signing contracts with service providers.	✓✓					

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	► Establish a proper fencing around the property to reduce the desire of workers to trespass between the construction site and adjacent properties. ► Set up a gate and controlled access system to monitor the movement of people to and from the property, as well as to reduce the influx of job seekers to the site itself. ► Ensure that any damages or losses to the nearby farms that can be linked to the conduct of the construction workers are adequately reimbursed. ► Assign a person to deal with complaints and concerns of the affected parties ► Sub-contract to local construction companies where possible. ► Use local suppliers where feasible and arrange with the local Small and Medium Enterprises to provide transport, catering, and other services to the construction crew. ► Facilitate knowledge and skills transfer between foreign experts and South African professionals during the pre-establishment and construction phases. ► Set up apprenticeship programmes to build onto existing or develop new skills of construction workers, especially those coming from the local communities.						
5.4.7	**Construction Methods and procedures**						
5.4.7.1	**Site clearance** The Contractor shall ensure that the clearance of vegetation is restricted to that required to facilitate the execution of the Works. Site clearance shall occur in a planned manner and cleared areas shall be stabilised as soon as possible. The detail of vegetation clearing shall be to the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval. All cleared vegetation shall either be mulched and mixed into the topsoil stockpiles or disposed of at an approved disposal site. The disposal of vegetation by burying or burning is prohibited without the requisite permit from the local authority. The Contractor shall strip the topsoil and mulch layer within the working areas. The topsoil and mulch layer shall be stockpiled separately from subsoil and used for subsequent rehabilitation and revegetation. topsoil and mulch layer stockpiles shall not be compacted. Should fauna be encountered during site clearance, earthworks shall cease until fauna have been safely relocated form the affected area.	✓✓					
5.4.7.2	**Demolition** Hazardous and non-hazardous materials shall be separated at site and disposed of in a manner approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. All buildings older than 60 years require a permit from South African Heritage Resources Agency in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (no. 25 of 1999). A demolition permit is also required from the local authority in terms of the National Building Regulations.	✓✓					
5.4.7.3	**Cement and concrete batching** Where applicable, the location of the batching plant (including the location of cement stores, sand, and aggregate stockpiles) shall be as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. The concrete/cement batching plant shall be kept neat and clean at all times. No batching activities shall occur directly on unprotected ground. The batching plant shall be located on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250µm plastic covered with 5 cm of sand). The area shall be bunded and sloped towards a sump to contain spillages of substances. All wastewater resulting from batching of concrete shall be disposed of via the contaminated water management system and shall not be discharged into the environment. Contaminated water storage areas shall not be allowed to overflow and appropriate protection from rain and flooding shall be implemented Empty cement bags shall be stored in weatherproof containers to prevent windblown cement dust and water contamination. Empty cement bags shall be disposed of on a regular basis via the solid waste management system and shall not be used for any other purpose. Unused cement bags shall be stored so as not to be affected by rain or runoff events. In this regard, closed steel containers shall be used for the storage of cement powder and any additives. The Contractor shall ensure that sand, aggregate, cement, or additives used during the mixing process are contained and covered to prevent contamination of the surrounding environment. The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to prevent the spillage of cement/ concrete during batching and construction operations. During pouring, the soil surface shall be protected using plastic and all visible remains of concrete shall be physically removed on completion of the cement/ concrete pour and appropriately disposed of. All spoiled and excess aggregate/ cement/ concrete shall be removed and disposed of via the solid waste management system. Where "readymix" concrete is used, the Contractor shall ensure that the delivery vehicles do not wash their chutes directly onto the ground. Any spillage resulting from the "readymix" delivery shall be immediately cleared and disposed of via the solid waste management	✓✓					

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	system. Ready-mix trucks shall not be permitted to dump drum wash on site unless into contaminated water pond which must be fully rehabilitated at completion and the sediment collected for disposal.						
5.4.7.4	**Earthworks** All earthworks shall be undertaken in such a manner to minimise the extent of any impacts caused by such activities, particularly with regards to erosion and dust generation. No equipment associated with earthworks shall be allowed outside of the Site and defined access routes unless expressly permitted by the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.5	**Dewatering** Pumps shall be placed over a drip tray to contain fuel spills and leaks. Pumps shall be located sufficiently above the water line to ensure that that it does not become inundated if pumping is discontinued. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent spillage during the refuelling of these pumps. The Contractor shall ensure that, unless like the upstream water quality, none of the water pumped during any dewatering activities, including good points, is released into the environment without the ESCO and Construction Manager's approval. The ESCO's and Construction Manager's approval is required before the discharge of this water into the Municipal sewer system.	✓✓					
5.4.7.6	**Bitumen** Over spray of bitumen products outside of the road surface and onto roadside vegetation or the surrounding environment shall be prevented using a method approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. When heating bitumen products, the Contractor shall take cognisance of appropriate fire risk controls. Heating of bitumen products shall only be undertaken using LPG or similar zero emission fuels and appropriate firefighting equipment shall be readily available. Stone chip/gravel excess shall not be left on road / paved area verges. This shall be swept / raked into piles and removed to an area approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Water quality from runoff from new/ fresh bitumen surfaces will be monitored visually by the ESCO and Construction Manager and remedial actions taken where necessary by the Contractor.	✓✓					
5.4.7.7	**Erosion and sedimentation control** The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to minimise the footprint of disturbance and limit erosion and sedimentation due to the construction activities. Implement an effective system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface to be disturbed and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. ► Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them. ► Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land (for example on road surfaces or hard standing areas). ► During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. ► Erosion must be controlled where necessary on top soiled areas. Where erosion and/or sedimentation, whether on or off the Site, occurs despite the Contractor complying with the foregoing, rectification shall be carried out in accordance with details specified by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Where erosion and/or sedimentation occur due to the fault of the Contractor, rectification shall be carried out to the reasonable requirements of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Any runnels or erosion channels developed during construction or during the defect's liability period shall be backfilled and compacted. Stabilisation of cleared areas to prevent and control erosion shall be actively managed. Consideration and provision shall be made for various methods, namely, brush cut packing, mulch or chip cover, straw stabilising (at a rate of one bale/ 20 m2 and rotovated into the top 100 mm of the completed earthworks), watering, soil binders and anti-erosion compounds, mechanical cover or packing structures (e.g., Hessian cover). Traffic and movement over stabilised areas shall be restricted and controlled, and damage to stabilised area shall be repaired and maintained to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.8	**Crane operations** Drive plants shall be well maintained, and drip trays shall be positioned at potential leak areas. Over-greasing of crane cables shall be avoided. Movement and lifting of hazardous materials shall be undertaken such that they do not cause a pollution, spillage, or safety risk (were concrete buckets are in use).	✓✓					

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5.4.7.9	**Trenching** Trenching for services shall be undertaken in accordance with the engineering specifications with the following environmental amplifications, where applicable: ► Topsoil shall be removed and stockpiled separately from and not mixed with the subsoil. Preferably topsoil should be placed on the upslope side of the trench which subsoil is placed on the downslope side of the trench, levelled and used for construction access. The areas used for topsoil and subsoil stockpiling should not be cleared of shorter herbaceous vegetation and must not be grubbed. Only once the trench is backfilled and shaped will the topsoil be spread across the trench area," ► Soil shall be excavated and used for refilling trenches i.e. soil from the first trench shall be excavated and stockpiled, thereafter soil from the second excavated trench length shall be used to backfill the trench behind it once the services have been laid. The last trench shall be filled using the soil stockpiled from the first trench. ► Trench lengths shall be kept as short as practically possible before backfilling and compacting. ► Trenches shall be re-filled to the same level as (or slightly higher to allow for settlement) the surrounding land surface to minimise erosion. ► Stormwater control measures shall be used to reduce the ingress of stormwater into the trench. Where needed the Contractor shall provide temporary stormwater pipes to allow stormwater to cross the open trench.	✓✓					
5.4.7.10	**Drilling and jack hammering** The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to limit dust generation and noise because of drilling operations. The Contractor shall ensure that no pollution results from drilling operations, either because of oil and fuel drips, or from drilling fluid. Any areas or structures damaged by the drilling and associated activities shall be rehabilitated by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the ESCO and Construction Manager.	✓✓					
5.4.7.11	**Stockpiling** The ESCO and Construction Manager will identify suitable sites for stockpiling. Stockpiles shall be convex in shape and shall be limited in height so that it does not result in undue visual impacts or significant dust, as approved by the ESCO and Construction Manager. Stockpiles shall be so placed to occupy minimum width compatible with the natural angle of repose of material, and measures shall be taken to prevent the material from being spread over too wide a surface. Unless otherwise stipulated, areas for temporary stockpiling will not be cleared of shorter herbaceous vegetation as this compacted vegetation layer will serve protect the topsoil and serve as a marker during stockpile reclamation. Where required, appropriate precautions shall be taken to prevent the erosion and limit the compaction of the stockpiles. The Contractor shall ensure that all stockpiles do not result in the damming of water or run off or is itself washed away. Top material stockpiles shall not be covered with any material (e.g., plastic) that may kill seeds or cause it to compost. If the stockpiles start to erode significantly or cause dust problems, they shall be covered with hessian or similar. Where practical, top material shall not be left for longer than six to eight months before being used for rehabilitation. If stored for longer than six months, the top material shall be analysed and, if necessary, ameliorated before use in rehabilitation works.	✓✓					
5.4.7.12	**Site closure and rehabilitation** Any areas that the ESCO or Construction Manager believes may have been impacted upon or disturbed, shall be rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the Construction Manager, which includes all areas where top material has been stripped or compacted. Once construction is complete the Contractor shall clear all construction debris and materials from the Site not forming part of the Permanent Works. The area to be rehabilitated shall first be landscaped to match the topography of the surrounding area as it was prior to construction. The composition of vegetation to be used for any rehabilitation shall be specified. The Contractor may not use herbicides, pesticides, fertilisers, or other poisonous substances for the rehabilitation process unless otherwise agreed with the ESCO and Construction Manager. All rehabilitated areas shall be considered "no go" areas and the Contractor shall ensure that none of his staff or equipment enters these areas. The Contractor shall undertake irrigation of rehabilitated areas for a minimum period of six to eight weeks to encourage germination. They may elect to extend the irrigation programme, or the ESCO and Construction Manager may specify ongoing irrigation programme if required. However, any irrigation programme must taper off over a period of four to eight weeks before complete cessation as an abrupt cessation is likely to result in high seeding mortality rates (depending on local soil and climatological factors). The Contractor shall undertake to remove all alien vegetation re-establishing on the area and shall implement the necessary temporary or permanent measures to combat soil erosion.				-		-Site closure is NA at this stage -Earthworks rehabilitation commenced in July 2024 and has continued during 2025 in terms of re-shaping subsoil and topsoil material along the WEF access road verges and the sloped edges of several turbine hardstands; -Rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed; -Rehabilitation monitoring should continue until completion of construction to check aspects such as erosion and ensure alien plants do not become problems in rehabilitated areas; -Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates

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5.4.7.13	**Temporary revegetation of the areas disturbed by construction** Where there is likely to be a delay of greater than two months in the landscaping and revegetation of a disturbed area or where that site is likely to be the subject of further construction activities at a later stage, the Contractor shall ensure that the area is temporarily revegetated to combat dust generation and prevent erosion. This revegetation shall occur incrementally immediately upon completion of the construction activities at the subject location. "Prior to revegetation, structures and material not forming part of the Permanent Works, including remnants of building materials, concrete foundations, timber, and foreign debris, shall be removed, and disposed of via the solid waste management system. The area shall be revegetated as follows: ► Compacted areas, such as roads, stockpile areas and construction platforms shall be ripped or scarified to depth of 300mm. ► The surface shall be shaped to conform to the adjacent landforms. ► Alien vegetation shall be cleared; ► For areas with a slope of greater than 1:3, straw shall be utilised as a binding material to stabilise the soil during revegetation and rehabilitation of the site. Straw shall consist of natural, dried fibres of hay or chaff of various lengths between 50mm and 400mm, delivered to Site in bales and shall be applied evenly by hand or machine at a rate of 1 bale per 20m2 over the area to be revegetated. It shall then immediately be rotated into the upper 100 mm layer of soil. ► The prepared area shall be hydro- or hand-seeded at a rate of 40 kg/ha using a suitable indigenous grass species or Rye grass (Lolium multiflorum). In the event of hand-seeding, the seed mixture as specified shall be mixed with two parts per volume of clean dry plaster sand, then divided in half and applied evenly in two successive applications, one after the other, by means of an approved hand seeding machine (known colloquially as a "tefsaaier"). On completion of the seeding the surface shall be lightly raked to cover the seed with no more than 5 mm of soil. ► Water used for the irrigation of vegetated areas shall be free of pollutants that will have a detrimental effect on the plants. The vegetated area shall only be watered once, immediately following seeding. Watering should be carried out from a tanker, using a fine nozzle spray to avoid erosion and disturbance of the vegetation. Water for irrigation purposes may be from an approved source. No construction equipment, vehicles or unauthorised personnel shall be allowed onto areas that have been vegetated. Only persons or equipment required for the preparation of areas, application of fertiliser and maintenance of revegetated area shall be allowed to operate on these areas.	✓✓					- Earthworks rehabilitation commenced in July 2024 and continued during 2025 in terms of re-shaping subsoil and topsoil material along the WEF access road verges and the sloped edges of several turbine hardstands - Rehabilitation measures are being implemented in areas (area by area basis) as construction is completed - Rehabilitation monitoring should continue until completion of construction to check aspects such as erosion and ensure alien plants do not become problems in rehabilitated areas - Gabions, reno-mattresses, re-seeding and other engineering methods may be additional options to consider implementing if vegetation re-growth is not successful and if erosion problems on steep gradients exacerbates *Rehabilitation monitoring will continue during 2026 and during the final post-construction audit, the focus and emphasis of this audit will be status of rehabilitation with a target being the percentage cover of vegetation over areas disturbed by construction
5.4.8	**Compliance**						
5.4.8.1	**Penalties** Penalties will be issued for certain transgressions. Penalties may be issued per incident at the discretion of the ESCO and Construction Manager. Such penalties will be issued in addition to any remedial costs incurred because of non-compliance with this Specification. The Construction Manager will inform the Contractor of the contravention and the amount of the penalty and shall be entitled to deduct the amount from monies due under the Contract.	✓✓					Noted, no penalties for environmental non-compliance have been issued at this stage
5.4.8.2	**Removal from site and suspension of Works** The Construction Manager may instruct the Contractor to remove from Site any person(s) who in their opinion is guilty of misconduct, or is incompetent, negligent or constitutes an undesirable presence on Site. Where the Construction Manager deems the Contractor to be in breach of any of the requirements of this Specification, he may order the Contractor to suspend the progress of the Works or any part thereof.					-	Noted
5.4.9	**Measurement and payment**						
5.4.9.1	Except as specified or in the Specification Data or as billed, no separate measurement and payment will be made to cover the costs of complying with the provisions of this Specification and such costs shall be deemed to be covered by the rates tendered for the items in the Bill of Quantities completed by the Contractor when submitting his tender.					-	Noted
5.4.9.2	**All requirements of the environmental management specification** All work not measured elsewhere, associated with complying with any requirement of this Environmental Management specification will be measured and paid as a sum. The tendered sum shall cover the cost of with complying with the environmental management specification and shall include for all materials, labour and plant required to execute and complete the Works as specified, described in the Bill of Quantities, or shown on the Drawing(s).					-	Noted

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF** (Rev 6 dated March 2022 compiled by Zutari)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
5.4.9.3	**Work required by the Construction Manager** Where a clause in this Specification includes a requirement as "required by the Construction Manager", measurement and payment for compliance with that requirement shall be in accordance with the relevant measurement and payment clause of the Project Environmental Specifications.					-	Noted
5.4.10	**Amendments to EMPr & Registers** Amendments to the EMPr must be submitted to and approved by the DFFE before the changes are commenced with. Furthermore, copies of the attendance registers for all environmental awareness training, employee induction programme, complaints registers, penalty registers and method statements must be kept and made available to the DFFE on request.	✓✓				-	-EMPr amendments are NA at this stage -Attendance registers for environmental awareness training, the employee induction programme, a complaints registers, penalty registers and method statements are available on site

Summary calculation					
72	0	0	3	6	**81** (total no. of conditions)
72	0	0	3	6	**72** (audited) **9** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(72x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (72x2) x100
EMPr Compliance					**100%**

No.	**EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road** (Rev 6 dated May 2022 compiled by Savannah)	*Compliant*	*Partially Compliant*	*Non-compliant*	*Not Applicable / Not Audited*	*info*	**Findings & Recommendations**
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
2	The following key conditions would be required to be included within the environmental authorisation issued for the access road: » The project footprint must be minimised and must remain within the demarcated development area to avoid impacts on episodic drainage lines and SCCs in the surrounding areas.	✓✓					
	» The access road layout and EMPr should be approved along with the environmental authorisation (should authorisation be issued for the project).	✓✓					
	» All mitigation measures detailed within the BA Report, as well as the specialist reports contained within Appendices D to H, are to be implemented.	✓✓					
	» The EMPr as contained within Appendix I of the BA Report should form part of the contract with the Contractor appointed to construct and maintain access road in order to ensure compliance with environmental specifications and management measures. The implementation of the EMPr for all life cycle phases of the access road is considered key in achieving the appropriate environmental management standards as detailed for this project.	✓✓					
	» A pre-construction walk-through of the access road route for species of conservation concern (SCC) that would be affected and that can be translocated must be undertaken by an ecologist prior to the commencement of the construction phase. Permits from the relevant national and provincial authorities, i.e., CapeNature and the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE), must be obtained before the individual species of concern are disturbed.	✓✓					
	» Prior to construction, a walkdown of the final road layout must be completed by an archaeologist to ensure that no significant archaeological heritage is impacted by the proposed road development.	✓✓					
	» Obtain all other environmental permits for the project, as required.	✓✓					
	The Developer must ensure that the implementation of the project complies with the requirements of all environmental authorisations, permits, and obligations emanating from relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	This EMPr shall be binding on all the parties involved in the planning, construction and operational phases of the project, and shall be enforceable at all levels of contract and operational management within the project. The document must be adhered to and updated as relevant throughout the project life cycle.	✓✓					
Planning and design							
5	Plan and conduct pre-construction activities in an environmentally acceptable manner.	✓✓					
	It is imperative that all construction works be undertaken during periods of low to no rainfall (thus preferably during the dry, winter months) when the flow/level of water is very low in the watercourses.	✓✓					
	The throughflow structures must be designed to ensure that the structures are geotechnically sound and that they are hydraulically stable, even if a 1:100 year flood event was to occur. The designs should include culverts installed intermittently to ensure a free draining landscape that does not lead to erosion, incision and sedimentation.	✓✓					
	It is recommended that a suitably qualified hydrologist be consulted to provide guidance on the relevant sizes and width requirements to ensure that hydraulic functioning of the system is maintained.	✓✓					
	In addition, the crossings must be designed such that should they be overtopped, they remain stable and do not lead to excessive downstream erosion and incision. Similarly, a freshwater ecologist must ensure that the final design accounts for appropriate wetting frequencies and patterns are maintained in the pre-development condition.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no clearing or stockpiling occurs within the episodic drainage line and possible buffer zones as defined by the freshwater specialists.	✓✓					
	The delineated extent of the episodic drainage line must be clearly demarcated with danger tape as a 'no-go area' by an Environmental Control Officer (ECO). No construction personnel and equipment/vehicles may enter the episodic drainage line.	✓✓					
	Obtain any additional environmental permits required prior to the commencement of construction. Copies of permits/licenses must be submitted to the Director: Environmental Impact Evaluation at the DFFE.	✓✓					
	Before the commencement of any construction and clearing for the proposed realigned access road, a walkthrough must be conducted during the winter season to ensure all occurring species of concern are marked for relocation or destruction, for which the relevant permits must be applied for.	✓✓					
	Affected individuals of selected protected species (i.e. those that are of high conservation value or which have a high probability of surviving translocation) which cannot be avoided should be translocated to a safe area on the site prior to construction. This does not include woody species which cannot be translocated and where these are protected by DFFF and permit for their destruction would be required.	✓✓					
	A walkdown of the final road layout must be completed by an archaeologist to ensure that no significant archaeological heritage is impacted by the proposed road development.	✓✓					
	A chance find procedure must be developed and implemented in the event that archaeological or palaeontological resources are found.	✓✓					

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	An Ecological walkdown of the footprint area is required before construction activities can commence, where all anticipated floral SCC are searched for and marked. Wherever possible micro-siting must take place to avoid SCC, and especially SCC which cannot be rescued and relocated.	✓✓					
	Wherever possible micro-siting must take place to avoid SCC, and especially SCC which cannot be rescued and relocated. An assessment must be undertaken to determine those that are eligible for relocation and/or destruction so that all necessary permits and authorisations can be obtained from authorities.	✓✓					
	The terms of this EMPr and the Environmental Authorisation must be included in all tender documentation and Contractors contracts.	✓✓					
	Pre-construction environmental induction for all construction staff on site must be provided to ensure that basic environmental principles are adhered to. This includes awareness of no littering, appropriate handling of pollution and chemical spills, avoiding fire hazards, minimising wildlife interactions, remaining within demarcated construction areas etc.	✓✓					
Construction							
	Construction Manager will: » Ensure all specifications and legal constraints specifically with regards to the environment are highlighted to the Contractor(s) so that they are aware of these.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the Developer and its Contractor(s) are made aware of all stipulations within the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the EMPr is correctly implemented throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. This will be documented as part of the site meeting minutes through input from the independent ECO.	✓✓					
	» Be fully conversant with the EIA for the project, the EMPr, the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation, and all relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits.	✓✓					
	Site Manager (The Contractor's on-site Representative) will: » Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of the BA.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents and conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of the EMPr.	✓✓					
6	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant environmental legislation, and ensure compliance with these.	✓✓					
	» Have overall responsibility of the EMPr and its implementation.	✓✓					
	» Conduct audits to ensure compliance to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Ensure there is communication with the Technical Director, the ECO, the Internal Environmental Officer and relevant discipline engineers on matters concerning the environment.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that no actions are taken which will harm or may indirectly cause harm to the environment, and take steps to prevent pollution on the site.	✓✓					
	» Confine activities to the demarcated construction site.	✓✓					
	An independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must be appointed by the project proponent prior to the commencement of any authorised activities and will be responsible for monitoring, reviewing and verifying compliance by the Contractor with the environmental specifications of the EMPr and the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation. Accordingly, the ECO will: » Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the EIA.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the conditions of the EA (once issued).	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of the contents of all relevant environmental legislation, and ensure compliance therewith.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents of all relevant licences and permits issued for the project.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that the contents of the EMPr are communicated to the Contractors site staff and that the Site Manager and Contractors are constantly made aware of the contents through ongoing discussion.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
6	» Ensure that compliance with the EMPr is monitored through regular and comprehensive inspection of the site and surrounding areas.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that the Site Manager has input into the review and acceptance of construction methods and method statements.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that activities on site comply with all relevant environmental legislation.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Ensure that a removal is ordered of any person(s) and/or equipment responsible for any contravention of the specifications of the EMPr.				-		No removal orders applicable at this stage
	» Ensure that any non-compliance or remedial measures that need to be applied are reported	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site

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	» Keep records of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	» Independently report to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) in terms of compliance with the specifications of the EMPr and conditions of the EA (once issued).	✓✓					
	» Keep records of all reports submitted to DFFE.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time ESCO on site
	As a general mitigation strategy, the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) should be present for the site preparation and initial clearing activities to ensure the correct demarcation of no-go areas, facilitate environmental induction with construction staff and supervise any flora relocation and faunal rescue activities that may need to take place during the site clearing (i.e. during site establishment, and excavation of foundations).	✓✓					
	The ECO will be supplemented with the EPC Contractor's/Project Company's Environmental Office (EO) who will be located on site on a daily basis and will guide the EPC Contractor's/Project Company's to ensure compliance with the environmental considerations.	✓✓					
	Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment Representative and/or Environmental Officer: The Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) Representative, employed by the Contractor, is responsible for managing the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr, and for the compilation of regular (usually weekly) Monitoring Reports. In addition, the SHE must act as liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues and ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager and Contractor. In some instances, a separate Environmental Officer (EO) may be appointed to support this function.	✓✓					
	The Contractor's Safety, Health and Environment Representative and/or Environmental Officer should: » Be well versed in environmental matters.	✓✓					
	» Understand the relevant environmental legislation and processes and the implementation thereof.	✓✓					
	» Understand the hierarchy of Environmental Compliance Reporting, and the implications of Non-Compliance.	✓✓					
	» Know the background of the project and understand the implementation programme.	✓✓					
	» Be able to resolve conflicts and make recommendations on site in terms of the requirements of this specification.	✓✓					
	» Keep accurate and detailed records of all EMPr-related activities on site. The EO shall keep a daily diary for monitoring the site specific activities as per project schedule.	✓✓					
	» Supervise any flora relocation and faunal rescue activities that may need to take place during the site clearing (i.e. during site establishment, and excavation of foundations) and therefore needs the relevant training/ experience. The EO will have overall responsibility for day-to day environmental management and implementation of mitigations.	✓✓					
	» The EO is responsible for reporting to the ECO on the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr and other Project Permits / Authorisations.	✓✓					
	» Ensure or otherwise train and induct all contractor's employees prior to commencement of any works.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that there is daily communication with the Site Manager regarding the monitoring of the site.	✓✓					
	» Compilation of Weekly and Monthly Monitoring Reports to be submitted to the ECO and Site Manager.	✓✓					
	» In addition, the EO/ Environmental Representative must act as project liaison and advisor on all environmental and related issues and ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager, ECO and Contractor(s).	✓✓					
	Contractors and Service Providers: It is important that Contractors are aware of the responsibilities in terms of the relevant environmental legislation and the contents of this EMPr. The Contractor must appoint an Internal Environmental Officer (EO) who will be responsible for informing contractor employees and sub-contractors of their environmental obligations in terms of the environmental specifications, and for ensuring that employees are adequately experienced and properly trained in order to execute the works in a manner that will minimise environmental impacts.	✓✓					
6	The Internal Environmental Officer and Contractor's obligations in this regard include the following: » Must be fully knowledgeable on all environmental features of the construction site and the surrounding environment.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents and the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable with the contents with the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Be fully knowledgeable of all the licences and permits issued for the site.	✓✓					
	» Ensure a copy of the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr is easily accessible to all on-site staff members	✓✓					
	» Ensure contractor employees are familiar with the requirements of this EMPr and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the proposed access road.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that prior to commencing any site works, all contractor employees and sub-contractors must have attended environmental awareness training included in the induction training which must provide staff with an appreciation of the project's environmental requirements, and how they are to be implemented.	✓✓					

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	» Ensure that any complaints received from the public are duly recorded and forwarded to the Site Manager and Contractor.	✓✓					
	» Manage the day-to-day on-site implementation of this EMPr, and the compilation of regular (usually weekly) Monitoring Reports.	✓✓					
	» Keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted and a task schedule of tasks undertaken, including those of the Independent ECO.	✓✓					
	» Inform staff of the environmental issues as deemed necessary by the Independent ECO.	✓✓					
	All contractors (including sub-contractors and staff) and service providers are ultimately responsible for: » Ensuring adherence to the environmental management specifications.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that Method Statements are submitted to the Site Manager (and ECO) for approval before any work is undertaken.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that any instructions issued by the Site Manager on the advice of the ECO are adhered to.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a report is tabled at each site meeting, which will document all incidents that have occurred during the period before the site meeting.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a register is kept in the site office, which lists all transgressions issued by the ECO.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that a register of all public complaints is maintained.	✓✓					
	Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will represent the community and assist the Owner, Contractor and the Engineer with communication between them and the community. Inform community regarding the project details, safety precautions and programme.	✓✓					
	Duties and responsibilities of the community liaison officer include: » Be available at the site offices generally between the hours of 07:00 and 09:00 and again from 15:00 until end of working day. Normal working hours will be from 07:00 am till 17:00.	✓✓					
	» Maintain an up-to-date record of potential employees within the community and provide the contractor with copies of this information.	✓✓					
	» To identify, screen and nominate labour from the community in accordance with the Contractor's requirements and determine, in consultation with the Contractor, the needs of local labour for employment and relevant technical training, where applicable.	✓✓					
	» Liaise between Contractor and labour regarding wages and conditions of employment.	✓✓					
	» Communicate daily with the Contractor on labour related issues such as numbers and skills.	✓✓					
	» Identify possible labour disputes, unrest, strikes, etc., in advance and assist in their resolution.	✓✓					
	» Have a good working knowledge of the contents of the contract document regarding labour and training matters.	✓✓					
	» Attend all meetings at which the community and/or labour is represented or discussed.	✓✓					
	» Attend contract site meetings and report on community and labour issues at these meetings.	✓✓					
	» Co-ordinate and assist with the obtaining of information regarding the community's needs (questionnaires, etc.).	✓✓					
	» Inform local labour of their conditions of temporary employment, to ensure their timeous availability and to inform them timeously of when they will be relieved.	✓✓					
	» Ensure that all labour involved in activities when tasks have been set, are fully informed of the principle of task-based work.	✓✓					
	» Attend disciplinary proceedings to ensure that hearings are fair and reasonable.	✓✓					
	» Keep a daily written record of interviews and community liaison.	✓✓					
6	» Arrange venues for training if required.	✓✓					
	» Assist with the training and education of the community regarding the correct usage of the services, where applicable.	✓✓					
	Secure site, working areas and excavations in an appropriate manner.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no activities infringe on identified no-go areas.	✓✓					
	The siting of the construction equipment camp/s must take cognisance of any sensitive areas identified in the BA Report.	✓✓					
	Ensure that vegetation is not unnecessarily cleared or removed during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Restrict the activities and movement of construction workers and vehicles to the immediate construction site and existing access roads.	✓✓					
	Access to adjacent areas to be strictly controlled.	✓✓					
	Any individuals of protected species affected by and observed within the development footprint during construction should be translocated under the supervision of the Contractor's SHE or EO.	✓✓					
	Ensure that rubble, litter, and disused construction materials are appropriately stored (if not removed daily) and then disposed regularly at licensed waste facilities.	✓✓					

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	Appropriate shaping of disturbed areas is essential. To promote successful establishment of vegetation, the slopes must not be steeper than 1(V):5(H) or 1(V):3(H) (depending on engineering input and recommendations). New slopes should resemble/mimic the natural topography of the surrounding area. Where slopes are left steeper than what is recommended for whatever reason, additional measures will be required to prevent soil erosion and to appropriately manage stormwater.	✓✓					
	Stabilizing slope regions and avoiding rocky outcrop areas could potentially limit the impact on the natural environment. Furthermore, rehabilitation of such sensitive microsites can be challenging.	✓✓					
	Reduce and control construction dust through the use of approved dust suppression techniques as and when required (i.e. whenever dust becomes apparent).	✓✓					
	Restrict construction activities to daylight hours in order to negate or reduce the visual impacts associated with lighting.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	All unattended open excavations must be adequately demarcated and/or fenced.	✓✓					
	Establish appropriately bunded areas for storage of hazardous materials (e.g. fuel to be required during construction).	✓✓					
	Visual impacts must be reduced during construction through minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques, and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation.	✓✓					
6	Cleared alien vegetation must not be dumped on adjacent intact vegetation during clearing but must be temporarily stored in a demarcated area.	✓✓					
	Establish the necessary ablution facilities with chemical toilets and provide adequate sanitation facilities and ablutions for construction workers so that the surrounding environment is not polluted (at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers as per the 2014 Construction Regulations; Section 30(1) (b)) at appropriate locations on site). The facilities must be placed within the construction area and along the road.	✓✓					
	Ablution or sanitation facilities must not be located within 100m from a watercourse or within the 1:100 year flood.	✓✓					
	Supply adequate weather and vermin proof waste collection bins and skips (covered at minimum with secured netting or shade cloth) at the site where construction is being undertaken. Separate bins should be provided for general and hazardous waste. Provision should be made for separation of waste for recycling.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » An incident reporting system is used to record non-conformances to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» EO and ECO to monitor all construction areas on a continuous basis until all construction is completed. Non-conformances will be immediately reported to the site manager.	✓✓					
	» Monitoring of vegetation clearing during construction (by contractor as part of construction contract).	✓✓					
	» Monitoring of rehabilitated areas quarterly for at least a year following the end of construction (by contractor as part of construction contract).	✓✓					
	In order to minimise impacts on flora, fauna, and ecological processes, the development footprint should be limited to the minimum necessary to accommodate the required infrastructure.	✓✓					

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	Restricting the movement and construction to and within the authorised footprint area, which must be clearly marked, thereby limiting the impact on surrounding vegetation;	✓✓					
	No indiscriminate driving through the veld is allowed. As far as possible vehicles are to utilise the existing roads. Where this is not feasible, new roads are to be located in areas of existing high disturbance, and not encroach upon sensitive habitats;	✓✓					
	Linear developments are often corridors along which disturbances occur and AIPs spread. The proposed project should thus manage disturbances and AIPs along the entire extent as well as within a 15m buffer (Environmental buffer) surrounding the road. This will decrease the potential for AIPs to become a significant threat to indigenous flora; and	✓✓					
	Land clearance must only be undertaken immediately prior to construction activities.	✓✓					
	Retain and augment natural vegetation on all sides of the proposed project.	✓✓					
	During vegetation clearance, methods should be employed to minimise potential harm to fauna species.	✓✓					
	No dumping of litter or vegetation refuse must be allowed on-site. As such it is advised that vegetation cuttings from landscaped areas be carefully collected and disposed of at a separate waste facility	✓✓					
	Prior and during vegetation clearance any larger fauna species noted should be given the opportunity to move away from the construction machinery.	✓✓					
	Floral SCC plants must be monitored to determine integrity of in situ specimens and the health of those that have been relocated.	✓✓					
	Edge effect control needs to be implemented to prevent further degradation and potential loss of floral SCC outside of the proposed disturbance footprint area.	✓✓					
	All RDL plant species that will be lost due to clearing of vegetation must be replaced either during rehabilitation initiatives or through translocation (for those which relocation is a viable option) to suitable habitat surrounding the disturbance footprint. The relocation site will need to be fenced-off (or somehow barricaded) and monitoring of relocated / transplanted species will be essential until it is evident that the species have successfully established.	✓✓					
	The removed vegetation and any soil/sediment or silt removed from the watercourse may be temporarily stockpiled outside of the delineated boundary of the watercourse. The footprint areas of these stockpiles should be kept to a minimum, and may not exceed a height of 2 m. Should the vegetation not be suitable for reinstatement after the construction phase or be alien/invasive vegetation species, all material must be disposed of at a registered garden refuse site and may not be burned or mulched on site.	✓✓					
	Areas to be cleared must be clearly marked on-site to eliminate the potential for unnecessary clearing. No vegetation removal must be allowed outside the designated project development footprint. Restrict construction activity to demarcated areas.	✓✓					
6	Practical phased development and vegetation clearing must be practiced so that cleared areas are not left un-vegetated and vulnerable to erosion for extended periods of time. Where possible work should be restricted to one area at a time.	✓✓					
	No collection of indigenous floral species must be allowed by construction personnel, especially with regards to floral SCC.	✓✓					
	Access to adjacent areas to be strictly controlled.	✓✓					
	No harvesting of plants for firewood, medicinal or any other purposes are to be permitted	✓✓					
	No killing and poaching of any wild animal to be allowed. This should be clearly communicated to all employees, including subcontractors.	✓✓					
	Enforce ban on hunting, collecting etc. of all plants and animals or their products.	✓✓					
	No construction activity should occur near to active raptor nests should these be discovered prior to or during the construction phase.	✓✓					
	Areas beyond the development footprint should be expressly off limits to construction personnel and construction vehicles and this should be communicated to them.	✓✓					
	If trenches need to be dug for electrical cabling or other purpose, these should not be left open for extended periods of time as fauna may fall in and become trapped in them. Trenches which are standing open should have places where there are soil ramps allowing fauna to escape the trench.	✓✓					
	Any fauna threatened or injured during construction should be removed to safety by a suitably qualified person, or allowed to passively vacate the area.	✓✓					
	Education of employees on the conservation importance of natural areas and fauna must be provided.	✓✓					
	All construction vehicles should adhere to clearly defined and demarcated roads	✓✓					
	No collecting of flora species to be permitted.	✓✓					
	Prior arrangements must be made with the landowners to ensure that livestock and game animals are moved to areas where they cannot be injured by vehicles traversing the area.	✓✓					
	No open fires made by the construction teams are allowable during the construction phase.	✓✓					

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	Level any remaining soil removed from the road area that remained on the surface instead of allowing small stockpiles of soil to remain on the surface.	✓✓					
	Where possible, conduct the construction activities outside of the rainy season and not on days with strong winds blowing.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Contractor's Environmental Officer (EO) to provide supervision and oversight of vegetation clearing activities within sensitive areas such as near the pan.	✓✓					
	» Supervision of all clearing and earthworks.	✓✓					
	Develop and implement an IAP Control and Eradication Programme.	✓✓					
	Avoid creating conditions in which alien plants may become established: » Keep disturbance of indigenous vegetation to a minimum.	✓✓					
	» Rehabilitate disturbed areas as quickly as possible.	✓✓					
	» Do not import soil from areas with alien plants.	✓✓					
	When alien plants are detected, these must be controlled and cleared using the recommended control measures for each species to ensure that the problem is not exacerbated or does not re-occur.	✓✓					
	Eradicate all weeds and alien invasive plants as far as practically possible and ensure that material from invasive plants are adequately destroyed and not further distributed. Continually monitor the re-emergence of these species and manage according to the invasive species management plan.	✓✓					
	Any alien and invasive vegetation removed should be taken to a registered landfill site to prevent the proliferation of alien and invasive species	✓✓					
	The use of herbicides and pesticides and other related horticultural chemicals should be carefully controlled and only applied by personnel adequately certified to apply pesticides and herbicides. It must be ensured that WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard Class 1a (extremely hazardous) or 1b (highly hazardous) are not purchased, stored or used on site along with any other nationally or internationally similarly restricted/banned products.				-		A registered PCO was appointed to apply herbicide to the yard-stone within the Kleinpoort Substation in June 2025
	To prevent the dispersal of alien seeds, construction vehicles and machinery must be washed regularly and away from any watercourse.	✓✓					
	» On-going monitoring of area by EO during construction.	✓✓					
	» Annual audit of development footprint and immediate surroundings by qualified botanist.				-		NA at this stage, on-site ESCO monitors and inspects on a daily basis
	» If any alien invasive species are detected then the distribution of these should be mapped (GPS co-ordinates of plants or concentrations of plants), number of individuals (whole site or per unit area), age and/or size classes of plants and aerial cover of plants.	✓✓					
	» The results should be interpreted in terms of the risk posed to sensitive habitats within and surrounding the site.	✓✓					
	» The environmental manager/site agent should be responsible for driving this process.	✓✓					
	Ensure that routine inspections and monitoring of the access road and any instream infrastructure are undertaken to monitor any build-up of debris that will impact on structure integrity or lead to erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, monitoring to determine the establishment of indigenous vegetation and the presence of any alien or invasive plant species.	✓✓					
	It is imperative that all preparatory and foundational construction works be undertaken during the driest period of the year when there is no flow within the watercourses, and thus no diversion of flow would be necessary.	✓✓					
6	The removed vegetation and any soil/sediment or silt removed from the watercourse may be temporarily stockpiled outside of the delineated boundary of the watercourse. The footprint areas of these stockpiles should be kept to a minimum, and may not exceed a height of 2 m. Should the vegetation not be suitable for reinstatement after the construction phase or be alien/invasive vegetation species, all material must be disposed of at a registered garden refuse site and may not be burned or mulched on site.	✓✓					
	The reaches of the EDLs where no activities are planned to occur must be considered no-go areas. These no-go areas can be marked at a maximum distance of 5m upstream and downstream of the proposed access road crossing. This5m buffer area would allow for construction personal, vehicles (if applicable) to enter the watercourse crossing where the road is proposed to be constructed.	✓✓					
	Care must be taken to ensure that no scouring or erosion occurs as a result of the proposed culvert crossing. Installation of riprap or gabion mattresses and/or concrete aprons associated with any culverts.	✓✓					Stormwater control measures along the access road have been implemented. No scouring or erosion observed this month
	All construction material (with specific mention of prefabricated culvert structures) must be stockpiled in the laydown area and must only be imported to the construction site when required.	✓✓					
	Machinery/vehicles used to install culvert structures remain on the existing road surface and may not enter the watercourses.	✓✓					

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	No mixed concrete may be deposited outside of the designated construction footprint. As far as possible, concrete mixing should be restricted to the contractor laydown area. Additionally, batter / dagga board mixing trays and impermeable sumps should be provided, onto which any mixed concrete can be deposited while it awaits placing.	✓✓					
	Any concrete potentially spilled outside of the demarcated area must be promptly removed and taken to a suitably licensed waste disposal site.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Ensure that routine inspections and monitoring of any instream infrastructure are undertaken to monitor any build-up of debris that will impact on structure integrity or lead to erosion and sedimentation. Furthermore, monitoring to determine the establishment of indigenous vegetation and the presence of any alien or invasive plant species.	✓✓					
	Contractors must be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow if they find sites. All staff should also be familiarised with procedures for dealing with heritage objects/sites.	✓✓					
	Any substantial fossil remains (e.g. vertebrate bones and teeth, shells) encountered during excavation should be reported to ECPHRA for possible mitigation by a professional palaeontologist.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	If concentrations of historical and pre-colonial archaeological heritage material and/or human remains (including graves and burials) are uncovered during construction, all work must cease immediately and be reported to ECPHRA so that systematic and professional investigation/excavation can be undertaken. Phase 2 mitigation in the form of test-pitting/sampling or systematic excavations and collections of the pre-colonial shell middens and associated artefacts will then be conducted to establish the contextual status of the sites and possibly remove the archaeological deposit before development activities continue.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
	Should substantial fossil remains such as vertebrate bones and teeth, plant-rich fossil lenses, fossil wood or dense fossil burrow assemblages be exposed during construction, the responsible ECO/EO/Environmental Representative should safeguard these, preferably in situ, and alert ECPHRA, i.e. The Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority, as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken by a professional palaeontologist, at the Proponent's expense. Mitigation would normally involve the scientific recording and judicious sampling or collection of fossil material as well as associated geological data (e.g. stratigraphy, sedimentology, taphonomy) by a suitably qualified palaeontologist.				-		Noted, no new archaeological, heritage, or palaeontological sites or materials or human remains have been discovered at this stage
6	A chance find procedure must be developed and implemented in the event that archaeological or palaeontological resources are found. In the case where the proposed development activities bring these materials to the surface, work must cease and HWC must be contacted immediately.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Observation of excavation activities by the EO throughout construction phase.	✓✓					
	» Supervision of all clearing and earthworks.	✓✓					
	» Due care taken during earthworks and disturbance of land by all staff and any heritage objects found reported.	✓✓					
	» Appropriate permits obtained from HWC prior to the disturbance or destruction of heritage sites (if required).				-		Noted, no permit requirements at this stage
	» An incident reporting system will be used to record non-conformances to the EMPr.	✓✓					
	Implement appropriate dust suppression measures on a regular basis along the gravel access road and on the proposed site.	✓✓					
	Use of dust suppressants on roads and limit development of new roads.	✓✓					
	Appropriate dust suppressant must be applied on all gravel roads associated, exposed areas and stockpiles associated to the project as required to minimise/control airborne dust.	✓✓					
	Speed of construction vehicles must be restricted to 40km/hr on all roads within the site.	✓✓					
	Dust-generating activities or earthworks may need to be rescheduled or the frequency of application of dust control/suppressant increased during periods of high winds if visible dust is blowing toward nearby residences outside the site.	✓✓					
	Disturbed areas must be re-vegetated as soon as practicable in line with the progression of construction activities.				-		Active re-vegetation has not been undertaken at this stage. Soil levelling and landscaping has been undertaken along sections of the road verges with some re-seeding done by hand along the sloped hardstand edges. Rehabilitation monitoring remains underway
	Vehicles and equipment must be maintained in a road-worthy condition at all times.	✓✓					

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	All vehicles and containers used for moving waste must encapsulate the waste, which prevents the waste from causing odours and from escaping or blowing around the site. This will also prevent leachate material from spilling out of the containers, which is hazardous.	✓✓					
	Monitoring must be undertaken to ensure emissions are not exceeding the prescribed levels via the following methods: » Immediate reporting by personnel of any potential or actual issues with nuisance dust or emissions to the Site Manager.	✓✓					
	» A complaints register must be maintained, in which any complaints from residents/the community will be logged, and thereafter complaints will be investigated and, where appropriate, acted upon.	✓✓					
	» Dustfall monitoring at the homesteads along the access road. Measured daily dustfall rates should not exceed the acceptable dustfall standards for residential areas.				-		NA, no homesteads along the access road
	» Annual emissions monitoring campaign (as per conditions of the AEL), by independent contractor, on all engine stacks.				-		NA, no AEL is required or in place
	» Annual emissions reporting (as per conditions of the AEL)				-		NA, see above
	» Once per year a 7-day ambient monitoring campaign at (minimum) 4 fence-line locations using passive sampling techniques. Monitoring of SO2, NO2, CO, and VOCs				-		NA, see above
	Construction method and materials should be carefully considered in view of waste reduction, re-use, and recycling opportunities.	✓✓					
	Construction contractors must provide specific detailed waste management plans to deal with all waste streams.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no litter, refuse, wastes, rubbish, rubble, debris and builders wastes generated on the premises be placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties, and that the waste is disposed of at dumping site as approved by the Council.	✓✓					
	Waste disposal at the construction site must be avoided by separating and trucking out of waste.	✓✓					
	Specific areas must be designated on-site for the temporary management of various waste streams, i.e. general refuse, construction waste (wood and metal scrap), and contaminated waste as required. Location of such areas must seek to minimise the potential for impact on the surrounding environment, including prevention of contaminated runoff, seepage, and vermin control.	✓✓					
	Where practically possible, construction and general wastes on-site must be reused or recycled. Bins and skips must be available on-site for collection, separation, and storage of waste streams (such as wood, metals, general refuse etc.).	✓✓					
	Disposal of waste must be in accordance with relevant legislative requirements, including the use of licensed contractors.	✓✓					
	Uncontaminated waste must be removed at least weekly for disposal, if feasible; other wastes must be removed for recycling/ disposal at an appropriate frequency.	✓✓					
	Hydrocarbon waste must be contained and stored in sealed containers within an appropriately bunded area and clearly labelled.	✓✓					
	Waste must be kept to a minimum and must be transported by approved waste transporters to sites designated for their disposal.	✓✓					
	No liquid waste, including grey water, may be discharged into any water body or drainage line. All sewage disposal to take place at a registered and operational wastewater treatment works. Slips of disposal to be retained as proof of responsible disposal.	✓✓					
	All liquid wastes should be contained in appropriately sealed vessels/ponds within the footprint of the development, and be disposed of at a designated waste management facility after use.	✓✓					
	Ensure compliance with all national, regional and local legislation with regard to the storage, handling and disposal of hydrocarbons, chemicals, solvents and any other harmful and hazardous substances and materials. The onus is on the Contractor to identify and interpret the applicable legislation. Hazardous waste to be disposed of at a registered landfill site.	✓✓					
	Documentation (waste manifest) must be maintained detailing the quantity, nature, and fate of any regulated waste. Waste disposal records must be available for review at any time.	✓✓					
6	SABS approved spill kits to be available and easily accessible.	✓✓					
	Regularly serviced chemical toilet facilities and/or septic tank must be used to ensure appropriate control of sewage.	✓✓					
	Daily inspection of all chemical toilets and septic tanks must be performed by environmental representatives on site.	✓✓					
	In the event where sewage is discharged into the environment, all contaminated vegetation/ rock and soil must be removed immediately and treated as hazardous waste.	✓✓					
	Ensure that the below ground storage of the septic tank can withstand the external forces of the surrounding pressure. The area above the tank must be demarcated to prevent any vehicles or heavy machinery from driving around the tank.	✓✓					A conservancy tank is utilised at the site office/camp, not septic tanks. During operations conservancy tanks will be utilised for the O&M building and substation
	Under no circumstances may waste be burnt on site.	✓✓					

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	Where a registered waste site is not available close to the construction site, provide a method statement with regard to waste management.	✓✓					
	Waste manifests must be provided for all waste streams generated on site, and must be kept on site.	✓✓					
	Implement an integrated waste management approach that is based on waste minimisation and incorporates reduction, recycling, re-use and disposal where appropriate. Where solid waste is disposed of, such disposal shall only occur at a landfill licensed in terms of section 20(b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008).	✓✓					
	Upon the completion of construction, the area must be cleared of potentially polluting materials. Spoil stockpiles must also be removed and appropriately disposed of or the materials re-used for an appropriate purpose.				-		Noted, construction is not yet completed
	Upon the completion of construction, all sanitation facilities (including chemical toilets) must be removed, as well as the associated waste to be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site.				-		Noted, construction is not yet completed
	Litter generated by the construction crew must be collected in rubbish bins and disposed of weekly, or at an appropriate frequency, at registered waste disposal sites.	✓✓					
	All building rubble, solid and liquid waste etc. generated during the construction activities must be disposed of as necessary at an appropriately licensed refuse facility.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no refuse wastes are burnt on the premises or on surrounding premises. No fires will be allowed on site.	✓✓					
	Ensure that no litter, refuse, wastes, rubbish, rubble, debris and builders wastes generated on the premises be placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties during or after the construction period of the project and that the waste is disposed of at dumping site as approved by the Council.	✓✓					
	Monitoring: » Observation and supervision of waste management practices throughout construction phase.	✓✓					
	» Waste collection will be monitored on a regular basis.	✓✓					
	» Waste documentation completed.	✓✓					
	» Proof of disposal of sewage at an appropriate wastewater treatment works.	✓✓					
	Method Statements must be compiled for all activities which affect any aspect of the environment and should be applied consistently to all activities. Specific areas to be addressed in the method statement: pre, during and post construction include: » Site establishment (which explains all activities from induction training to offloading, construction sequence for site establishment and the different amenities and to be established etc. Including a site camp plan indicating all of these).	✓✓					
	» Preparation of the site (i.e. clearing vegetation, compacting soils and removing existing infrastructure and waste).	✓✓					
	» Soil management/stockpiling and erosion control.	✓✓					
	» Excavations and backfilling procedure.	✓✓					
	» Stipulate norms and standards for water supply and usage (i.e.: comply strictly to licence and legislation requirements and restrictions).	✓✓					
	» Storm water method statement.	✓✓					
	» Ablution facilities (placement, maintenance, management and servicing).	✓✓					
6	Solid Waste Management: - Description of the waste storage facilities (on site and accumulative). - Placement of waste stored (on site and accumulative). - Management and collection of waste process. - Recycle, re-use and removal process and procedure.	✓✓					
	Liquid waste management: » Design, establish, maintain and operate suitable pollution control facilities necessary to prevent discharge of water containing polluting matter or visible suspended materials into the surrounding environment. Should grey water (i.e. water from basins, showers, baths, kitchen sinks etc.) need to be disposed of, link into an existing facility where possible. Where no facilities are available, grey water runoff must be controlled to ensure no seepage into the surrounding environment occurs.	✓✓					
	Dust and noise pollution: - Describe the necessary measures to ensure that noise from construction activities is maintained within lawfully acceptable levels. - Procedure to control dust at all times on the site, access roads and spoil sites (dust control shall be sufficient so as not to have significant impacts	✓✓					

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	in terms of the biophysical and social environments). These impacts include visual pollution, decreased safety due to reduced visibility, negative effects on human health and the ecology due to dust particle accumulation.						
	Hazardous substance storage (ensure compliance with all national, regional and local legislation with regard to the storage of oils, fuels, lubricants, solvents, wood treatments, bitumen, cement, pesticides and any other harmful and hazardous substances and materials. South African National Standards apply). - Lists of all potentially hazardous substances to be used. - Appropriate handling, storage and disposal procedures. - Prevention protocol of accidental contamination of soil at storage and handling areas. - All storage areas, (i.e. for harmful substances appropriately bunded with a suitable collection point for accidental spills must be implemented and drip trays underneath dispensing mechanisms including leaking engines/machinery). - Fire prevention and management measures on site.	✓✓					
	» Fauna and flora protection process on and off site (i.e. removal to reintroduction or replanting, if necessary). - Rehabilitation, re-vegetation process and bush clearing.	✓✓					
	» Incident and accident reporting protocol.	✓✓					
	» General administration.	✓✓					
	» Designate access road and the protocols while roads are in use.	✓✓					
	» Requirements on gate control protocols.	✓✓					
	The Contractor may not commence the activity covered by the Method Statement until it has been approved by the Site Manager (with input from the ECO), except in the case of emergency activities and then only with the consent of the Site Manager. Approval of the Method Statement will not absolve the Contractor from their obligations or responsibilities in terms of their contract. Failure to submit a method statement may result in suspension of the activity concerned until such time as a method statement has been submitted and approved.	✓✓					
	The Contractors obligations in this regard include the following: » All Employees must have a basic understanding of the key environmental features of the construction site and the surrounding environment. This includes the discussion/explanation of site environmental matters during toolbox talks.	✓✓					
	» The content and requirements of Method Statements are to be clearly explained to all plant operators and general workers. All staff acting in a supervisory capacity are to have copies of the relevant Method Statements and be aware of the contents thereof.	✓✓					
6	» Ensuring that a copy of the EMPr is readily available on-site, and that all senior site staff are aware of the location and have access to the document. Senior site staff will be familiar with the requirements of the EMPr and the environmental specifications as they apply to the construction of the access road.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that, prior to commencing any site works, all employees and sub-contractors have attended an Environmental Awareness Training session. The training session must provide the site staff with an appreciation of the project's environmental requirements, and how they are to be implemented. - Records must be kept of those that have completed the relevant training. - Training should be done either in a written or verbal format but must be appropriate for the receiving audience. - Refresher sessions must be held to ensure the contractor staff are aware of their environmental obligations as practically possible.	✓✓					
	» All sub-contractors must have a copy of the EMPr and sign a declaration/ acknowledgement that they are aware and familiar with the contents and requirements of the EMPr and that they will conduct work in such a manner as to ensure compliance with the requirements of the EMPr.	✓✓					
	» Contractors and main sub-contractors should have a basic training in the identification of archaeological sites/objects, and protected flora and fauna that may be encountered on the site.	✓✓					
	» Awareness of any other environmental matters, which are deemed to be necessary by the ECO.	✓✓					
	» Ensuring that employee information posters, outlining the environmental "do's" and "don'ts" (as per the environmental awareness training course) are erected at prominent locations throughout the site.	✓✓					
	The EO, in consultation with the contractor, shall ensure that all construction workers receive an induction presentation, as well as on-going environmental education and awareness, on the importance and implications of the EMPr and the environmental requirements it prescribes. The presentation shall be conducted, as far as is possible, in the employees' language of choice. The contractor should provide a translator from their staff for the purpose of translating should this be necessary.	✓✓					

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	As a minimum, induction training should include: » Explanation of the importance of complying with the EMPr; » Explanation of the importance of complying with the Environmental Authorisation; » Discussion of the potential environmental impacts of construction activities; » Awareness regarding sensitivities on the site, including sensitive plant species (including the use of visual aids and on-site identification); » The benefits of improved personal performance; » Employees' roles and responsibilities, including emergency preparedness (this should be combined with this induction, but presented by the contractor's Health and Safety Representative); » Explanation of the mitigation measures that must be implemented when carrying out their activities; and » Explanation of the specifics of this EMPr and its specification (no-go areas, etc.).	✓✓					
	Environmental Awareness Training must take the form of an on-site talk and demonstration by the EO/ECO before the commencement of site establishment and construction on site. The education/awareness programme should be aimed at all levels of management and construction workers within the contractor team.	✓✓					
	A record of attendance of this training must be maintained by the EO/ECO on site. Proof of awareness training should be kept on record. Environmental induction training must be presented to all persons who are to work on the site – be it for short or long durations; Contractor's or Engineer's staff; administrative or site staff; sub-contractors or visitors to site.	✓✓					
	This induction training should be undertaken by the Contractor's Environmental Officer and should include discussing Wolf Wind Power (RF) (Pty) Ltd's environmental policy and values, the function of the EMPr and Contract Specifications and the importance and reasons for compliance to these. The induction training must highlight overall do's and don'ts on site and clarify the repercussions of not complying with these.	✓✓					
	The non-conformance reporting system must be explained during the induction as well. Opportunity for questions and clarifications must form part of this training.	✓✓					
	Toolbox talks should be held on a scheduled and regular basis (at least twice a month) where foremen, environmental and safety representatives of different components of the works and sub-consultants hold talks relating to environmental practices and safety awareness on site. These talks should also include discussions on possible common incidents occurring on site and ones recommended by the on-site EO and the prevention of reoccurrence thereof. Records of attendance and the awareness talk subject must be kept on file.	✓✓					
6	A monitoring programme must be in place not only to ensure conformance with the EMPr, but also to monitor any environmental issues and impacts which have not been accounted for in the EMPr that are, or could result in significant environmental impacts for which corrective action is required.	✓✓					
	The period and frequency of monitoring will be stipulated by the Environmental Authorisation (once issued). Where this is not clearly dictated, the Developer will determine and stipulate the period and frequency of monitoring required in consultation with relevant stakeholders and authorities. The Technical Director/ Project Manager will ensure that the monitoring is conducted and reported.	✓✓					
	The aim of the monitoring and auditing process would be to monitor the implementation of the specified environmental specifications, in order to: » Monitor and audit compliance with the prescriptive and procedural terms of the environmental specifications;	✓✓					
	» Ensure adequate and appropriate interventions to address non-compliance;	✓✓					
	» Ensure adequate and appropriate interventions to address environmental degradation;	✓✓					
	» Provide a mechanism for the lodging and resolution of public complaints;	✓✓					
	» Ensure appropriate and adequate record keeping related to environmental compliance;	✓✓					
	» Determine the effectiveness of the environmental specifications and recommend the requisite changes and updates based on audit outcomes, in order to enhance the efficacy of environmental management on site; and	✓✓					
	» Aid in communication and feedback to authorities and stakeholders.	✓✓					
	All supervisory staff including Foremen, Engineers, and the ECO must be provided the means to be able to submit non-conformance reports to the Site Manager. Non-conformance reports will describe, in detail, the cause, nature and effects of any environmental non-conformance by the Contractor.	✓✓					
	The non-conformance report will be updated on completion of the corrective measures indicated on the finding sheet. The report must indicate that the remediation measures have been implemented timeously and that the non-conformance can be closed-out to the satisfaction of the Site Manager and ECO.	✓✓					
	A monitoring report will be compiled by the ECO on a monthly basis and must be submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring at DFFE for their records. This report should include details of the activities undertaken in the reporting period, any non-conformances or incidents recorded, corrective	✓✓					

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	action required, and details of those non-conformances or incidents which have been closed out. The contractor must ensure that all waste manifests are provided to the ECO on a monthly basis in order to inform and update the DFFE regarding waste related activities.						
	The holder of the Environmental Authorisation must, for the period during which the Environmental Authorisation and EMPr remain valid, ensure that project compliance with the conditions of the Environmental Authorisation and the EMPr are audited, and that the audit reports are submitted to the Director: Compliance Monitoring of the DFFE.	✓✓					
	An environmental internal audit must be conducted and submitted every 3 months and an external audit must be conducted once a year. An annual audit report must be compiled and submitted to DFFE until the completion of the construction and rehabilitation. This report must be compiled in accordance with Appendix 7 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, and indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions and the requirements of the EMPr.	✓✓					ESCO and ECO undertaking monthly audits
	A final environmental audit report must be compiled by an independent auditor and be submitted to DFFE upon completion of the construction and rehabilitation activities. The report must be submitted within 30 days of completion of rehabilitation activities. This report must indicate the date of the audit, the name of the auditor and the outcome of the audit in terms of compliance with the environmental authorisation conditions and the requirements of the EMPr.				-		Noted, NA at this stage of project
Operational and Decommissioning Phases							
7	N/A				-		Not yet applicable at this stage of the project

Summary calculation					
283	0	0	16	0	**299** (total no. of conditions)
283	0	0	16	0	**283** (audited), **16** (NA)
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(283x2)+(0x1)+(0x0)] / (283x2) x100
EMPr Compliance					**100%**

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