

WOLF WEF & POWERLINE
ECO REPORTS
2024



Monthly Environmental ECO Monitoring Report

Wolf Wind Energy Facility, Eastern Cape
December 2023 & January 2024

OPS_007_v001

PREPARED FOR:

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

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

DATED:

January 2024

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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ABBREVIATIONS

DEA:	Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment
DWS:	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA:	Environmental Authorisation
ECO:	Environmental Control Officer
EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr:	Environmental Management Programme
EO:	Contractors Environmental Officer
EO:	Contractors Environmental Officer
ER:	Employer's Representative
ESCO:	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
ESCO:	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
GA:	General Authorisation
NCC:	NCC Environmental Services
NCR:	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
OHPL:	Overhead Power Line
SDC:	Safe Disposal Certificates
SHE:	Safety, Health and Environment

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1 INTRODUCTION

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**") was appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf**") to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**") for the construction phase of 183MW Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF**") and associated infrastructure located due south of the town of Jansenville within the Eastern Cape.

On completion the facility will consist of the construction of 17 wind turbines, 132kV overhead and underground cabling, 33/132kV substation, operational and maintenance building, and internal access roads.

In addition to the construction of wind turbines, connecting overhead powerline ("**OHPL**") and substation the project will require laydown areas, construction site camp and a batch plant.

The independent ECO has the responsibility monitoring conditions referred to in Annexure D the Environmental Authorisation ("**EA**") are implemented, as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programme ("**EMPr**").

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 inspections.

This report is based on the following environmental conditions or requirements:

- a) Environmental Authorisations
 - i. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515 (89km OHPL: Wolf-Grassridge)
 - ii. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516 (Access Road)
 - iii. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 (WEF & Substation)
 - iv. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2 (13km OHPL)
- b) Environmental Management Programme.
- c) Relevant environmental legislation.
- d) All other environmental permits, licenses, and authorisations.

This report addresses conditions set out in the EA which states the ECO as part of their duties must:

"The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted, and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO."

This report will serve as the monitoring report for the construction phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EMPr lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectors may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

A copy of all monthly reports will be kept on file and made available on request.

2 GENERAL

Works commenced, or continued, during this reporting period included the following activities:

- Bulk earthworks.
- Search and rescue.
- Bush clearing on OHPL.
- Earth mat installations at IPP substation.
- Foundations at O&M building.
- Soil nominations.
- Base excavations.
- Crushing.
- Fencing installation.
- Trenching for MV cables.
- Batch plant.
- Steel fixing on OHPL.
- Concrete works for base foundations for WEA and OHPL monopole structures.
- Concrete road works on main access road.
- AC installations for WEA.

This report covers the period of December 2023 & January 2024.

2.1 General Outstanding matters

Any major outstanding matters are documented in the ECO concerns registers.

The register contains the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items.

Any unresolved conditions will roll-over to the next reporting period and will be removed once resolved.

There are **no** outstanding matters for this reporting period.

Find the concerns register attached as [Annexure A](#).

2.2 Audits (Internal & External)

Internal audits are conducted monthly by the ESCO and are available on request.

All external audit results will be included in this section as and when conducted.

A summary and any findings of concern will be recorded in this report.

Audit tables are available on request..

3 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, and separation of waste where possible through recycling efforts.

Waste awareness shall be ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters.

This section will be utilized to highlight types, methods of disposal and quantities of waste produced by the project during the construction period.



Figure 1: Separated waste management area

3.1 Domestic/ General Waste

A designated waste area is present at the contractor site offices which will store waste temporarily prior to being transferred to the relevant waste facility.

A designated waste area is located at the site offices which consists of two (2) skips labelled for the general waste.

The waste area is to be maintained in good working order, both neat and clean.

No concerns were raised by the ESCO regarding the waste management area.

An agreement is in place with a service provider to service on site skips. General waste is disposed at an approved landfill site. An agreement letter with the municipality/landfill must be put in place and a copy of the facilities licence shall be kept on record.

Monthly figures are recorded by the contractor's Environmental Officer (**EO**) on a waste register and provided to the Environmental Site Compliance Officer (**ESCO**) which in turn is provided to the ECO.

A waste disposal register is kept on file for record purposes.

24 m³ of general waste was disposed of during this reporting period.

The Contractor has set aside and established a dedicated parking area for vehicles to ensure vehicles do not obstruct access to the waste management area.

3.2 Hazardous waste

Monthly figures are recorded by the EO on a waste register and provided to the ESCO which in turn is provided to the ECO. If any hazardous waste is envisaged Wolf must ensure collection and disposal of the hazardous waste is conducted in line with the relevant legislation.

One hazardous skip is readily available on site.

27 m³ of hazardous waste was disposed of during this reporting period.

3.3 Wastewater

Monthly figures are recorded by the EO on a waste register and provided to the ESCO and ECO.

Mobile portable toilets are made available on site and are serviced weekly.

Disposal and transport permits are available on site. Wastewater is disposed of at Fishwater flats disposal facility.

Mobile toilets are serviced once a week, or as and when required.

Mobile toilets are tied down on site to avoid accidental spillage.

The site office is connected to conservancy tanks and are serviced by a service provider who disposes of the wastewater at the Jansenville wastewater treatment facility.

Record of disposal is kept on record and made available on request.

An estimated **48 919 L** of wastewater was removed off site during the reporting period.

4 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

4.1 General

Any protective measures which have been deployed to mitigate environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring will be included in this section.

Blasting notifications are sent to surrounding landowners and blasting notice boards are placed on access roads to notify parties of impending blasts. Blasting activities were finalised during this reporting period.

Measures continue to be implemented to alleviate excess stormwater on site including installing rock material to aid with water filtration and the cutting of v-drains.

Smoking areas are available at workstations.



Figure 2: Smoking area and waste bins (WEA 07)

4.2 Dust Control

No nuisance dust was observed on site, dust suppression measures continue to be implemented in areas which pose potential dust nuisance.

Dust buckets for monitoring were installed during this reporting period.



Figure 3: Dust bucket installed for dust monitoring. (C. Billing, 2023)

4.3 Hazardous Substance

A **23 000**-litre self-bunded bulk fuel storage container present on site has been commissioned, additional bunding has been put in place to assist with refuelling. This consists of plastic sheet lining and brick wall bund.

Trailer fuel bowzers are present on site to assist with refuelling in the working areas.

Spill kits are made available on site and are readily available to assist in mitigating against any degradation and clean any chemical spills when required. An external service provider is on call if any major spills occur.

The storage area located at the site offices appears neat and clean.



Figure 4: Bulk fuel storage with additional bunding.

Drip trays continue to be distributed to each vehicle operator to be kept with dedicated vehicles for use.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

5.1 Conservation of Flora

All Search & Rescue ("**S&R**") operations are conducted as per the Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism ("**DEDEAT**") ordinary permit conditions¹.

Bush clearing and alien invasive clearing operations continue on the site, in particular the OHPL.

The Contractor continues with a chance find procedure whereby S&R activities to relocate species from the OHPL, as and when required. A plant relocation register is available on file. For this reporting period relocation of *Encephalartos horridus* were completed with 21 specimens relocated. This concluded all search and rescue activities for the project.

Four Cycads were found in close proximity to WK61. The contractor barricaded the Cycads for protection and work in this area will be closely monitored.

Any alien invasive species removed from the working area are stored in a dedicated area on site to dry and die out. The contractor intends to propose the burning of alien invasive cuttings on site to reduce the risk of spreading seed during transit. Any burning would be conducted under strict conditions and procedures as approved by the ESCO and reviewed by the ECO. The method statement has been submitted for approval.



Figure 5: Cycads barricaded at WK61 (C. Billing, 2024)

¹ Permit No: TO-202206000001989. Expiring 24th June 2023

5.2 Conservation of Fauna

All persons working at or visiting site are to be made aware not to disturb wildlife i.e., no hunting, trapping, or killing of animals are allowed. All animal mortalities must be recorded and reported.

No mortalities were recorded during this reporting period.

5.3 Water Management

Water for use on site must be sourced from an authorised water source and quantities must be monitored accordingly. Water is being sourced by the contractor from the local wastewater treatment facility and is being utilized for in dust suppression.

Records of all water use activities are noted in the water use register.

A General authorisation ("GA - 27/2/2/L570/1/1") was obtained for the abstraction of groundwater from an existing borehole (33°28'04.73"S, 24°99'36.75"E). A temporary water holding tank was installed during this reporting period. No water was abstracted from the borehole during this period.

Abstraction for this period: **135 m³**.

56 m³ of grey water was abstracted from the local greywater treatment facility and used in dust mitigation.

262 m³ of water has been abstracted from the registered borehole (GA JA02400) located at the site offices. This has been utilised for concrete batching and dust mitigation. Conversion of GA from agricultural to industrial is still in progress.

General authorisation ("GA - 27/2/2/N240/3/3") is available for the OHPL for operating a 132 kV OHPL within the regulated area of a watercourse as per Section 21 (i) – Altering the bed, banks, course, or characteristics of a watercourse.

Activities that could potentially have an impact on the watercourses are related to bush clearing where required.

5.4 Soil Management

Any topsoil stripped is to be stored separately for use at a later stage during rehabilitation.

Stockpiles of soil material were observed as being kept separate.

Erosion and stormwater measures have been put in place and should be maintained to reduce loss of topsoil and prevent erosion.

Topsoil demarcation on the windrows were implemented during this reporting period.

6 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Access Roads

Bulk earthworks continue on roads and platforms, this includes cut to fill activities. Cleaning of base excavations continue, with concrete blinding having started. Trenching for MV cables and culvert installations on the main access road continue.

Optipower finalised clearing vegetation for the OHPL servitude road and tower positions.



Figure 6: Concrete on the Main access road.

6.2 Fences, Gates, and Barricading

The project was informed of an internal access gate being found open with the possibility of Wildebeest managing to have moved through the gate to another property. An investigation is underway. Concertina gates are installed where fences have been cut for access for construction activities until such time that permanent gates will be installed.

Barricading is erected around open excavations on site.

Daily inspections have been requested by the ESCO on site.

6.3 Buildings and Structures

An existing farm building is being utilized as the main site offices for the project, additional office containers have been brought onto site to accommodate additional staff.

A mobile batch plant has been established adjacent to the site offices and is currently operational.

OHPL structures started with installation monopole bases and earth mat at IPP substation. Excavations for the O&M building have commenced.

It is advised that if repairs are going to be carried out on hired plant at the campsite platform, a concrete workshop surface with sump/oil separator will be required to prevent pollution.



Figure 7: Operational batch plant.

7 SOCIAL

Any complaints from the public will be recorded on the complaints register and maintained by the contractor to track and resolve the issues that were raised.

A box for receiving internal grievances is present at the site offices. This allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns.

All registered complaints will be provided to the ECO.

For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Site inductions including environmental topics are conducted for new site personnel and visitors.

In addition, environmentally related toolbox talks are conducted by the contractors where applicable.

Topics for this period included dust mitigation; staying on the servitude, stock and game theft and the importance of recycling and how it should be implemented.

The EO is to keep records of all staff which have undertaken induction training.

9 HERITAGE

In the event of artefacts being uncovered, work should be stopped in that area and the finding reported to and heritage specialist and the Relevant Heritage authority.

No activities impacting upon heritage sites were reported during this period.

An archaeological and heritage walkthrough of a section of the new servitude for the OHPL was conducted on the 4th of December 2023 and the 4th of January 2024.

No concerns were raised by the specialist.

10 WARNINGS, DEVIATIONS & NCRS

No warning and or deviations were noted or issued by the ESCO or ECO during this reporting period.

No NCRs were issued by the ESCO and or ECO during this reporting period.

Open NCRs	Closed NCRs
0	2

Table 1: NCR Status (ECO & ESCO issued)

Find attached NCR register as [Annexure B](#).

11 REHABILITATION

Rehabilitation has been started at WEA 09, with topsoil being placed on the slopes surrounding the hardstands.



Figure 8: Topsoil being placed on slopes for rehabilitation.

12 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related events, incidents and accidents are reported directly to the ECO, and are kept on a central register and included in the monthly report.

A spills and incidents register form part of this and is continually updated and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO.

No environmental incidents or moderate to high levels of spills were reported during this reporting period. Find the incidents register attached as [Annexure C](#)

13 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

The ECO conducted the monthly site visit on the 11th of December 2023 and 25th of January 2024 with observations captured in this monthly environmental performance report for the month December 2023 & January 2024.

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO.

PREPARED BY:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Nick Gates'.

Nick Gates

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NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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ANNEXURE A – CONCERNS REGISTER

i. Open Concerns

No.	Observation date	Concern	Suggested Due Date ²	Proposed Corrective Action	Status	Closure status

*The concerns register is only updated once the ECO is present on site.

ii. Closed Concerns

No.	Observation date	Concern	Due Date suggested by ECO	Corrective Action	Outcome	Close out Date
001	25 th April 2023	Discovery of marked and unmarked graves along the 89km OHPL route.	17 th 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 of June 2023
002	12 th May 2023	Excessive dust and failure to implement dust suppression measures.	Immediately	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 th June 2023

² Suggested dates are discussed and decided upon between the ESCO and ECO

ANNEXURE B – NCR REGISTER

Ref. No.	Originator	Dated Issued	Suggested Rectification Date ³	Description	Proposed Corrective Action	Closure Status	Closure Date	Further Action Required
001	ESCO	12/05/2023	Immediately	Failure to implement dust suppression measures	An increase in dust suppression operations and resources have been implemented however due to rains during the period effectiveness was unable to be determined.	Closed	14 th June 2023	None
002	ESCO	26/07/2023	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 nd August 2023	None

³ Suggested dates are discussed and decided upon between the Project Team, ECO and Contractor

ANNEXURE C – INCIDENTS REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action	
	Chemical Spill/ Sewage/ Waste/ Fauna & Flora/ Fire/ Water/ Administrative/ Other	Water pollution/ Soil pollution/ Air pollution/ Erosion/ Biodiversity etc.	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Preventative measures

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February 2024



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ABBREVIATIONS

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In addition to the construction of wind turbines, connecting overhead powerline ("**OHPL**") and substation the project will require laydown areas, construction site camp and a batch plant.

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- b) Environmental Management Programme.
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This report addresses conditions set out in the EA which states the ECO as part of their duties must:

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This report will serve as the monitoring report for the construction phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EMPr lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("**DFFE**") Environmental Management Inspectors may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

A copy of all monthly reports will be kept on file and made available on request.

2 GENERAL

Works commenced, or continued, during this reporting period included the following activities:

- AC installations for WEA
- Assembling and erecting of monopole structures.
- Base excavations
- Batch plant
- Bulk earthworks
- Concrete road works on main access road
- Concrete works for base foundations for WEA and OHPL monopole structures
- Crushing
- Fencing and gate installation
- Foundations at O&M building
- Soil nominations
- Steel fixing
- Trenching for MV cables

This report covers the period of February 2024.

2.1 General Outstanding matters

Any major outstanding matters are documented in the ECO concerns registers.

The register contains the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items.

Any unresolved conditions will roll-over to the next reporting period and will be removed once resolved.

There are **no** outstanding matters for this reporting period.

Find the concerns register attached as [Annexure A](#).

2.2 Audits (Internal & External)

Internal audits are conducted monthly by the ESCO and are available on request.

All external audit results will be included in this section as and when conducted.

A summary and any findings of concern will be recorded in this report.

Audit tables are available on request.

3 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, and separation of waste where possible through recycling efforts.

Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters.

This section will be utilized to highlight types, methods of disposal and quantities of waste produced by the project during the construction period.

The waste management area and general waste management on site was observed as good.



Figure 1: Separated waste management area

3.1 Domestic/ General Waste

A designated waste area is present at the contractor site offices which will store waste temporarily prior to being transferred to the relevant waste facility.

A designated waste area is located at the site offices which consists of two (2) skips labelled for the general waste.

The waste area is to be maintained in good working order, both neat and clean.

No concerns were raised by the ESCO regarding the waste management area.

An agreement is in place with a service provider to service on site skips. General waste is disposed at an approved landfill site. An agreement letter with the municipality/landfill must be put in place and a copy of the facilities licence shall be kept on record.

Monthly figures are recorded by the contractor's Environmental Officer (**EO**) on a waste register and provided to the Environmental Site Compliance Officer (**ESCO**) which in turn is provided to the ECO.

A waste disposal register is kept on file for record purposes.

0 m³ of general waste was disposed of during this reporting period.

The Contractor has set aside and established a dedicated parking area for vehicles to ensure vehicles do not obstruct access to the waste management area.

3.2 Hazardous waste

Monthly figures are recorded by the EO on a waste register and provided to the ESCO which in turn is provided to the ECO. If any hazardous waste is envisaged Wolf must ensure collection and disposal of the hazardous waste is conducted in line with the relevant legislation.

One hazardous skip is readily available on site.

0 m³ of hazardous waste was disposed of during this reporting period.

3.3 Wastewater

Monthly figures are recorded by the EO on a waste register and provided to the ESCO and ECO.

Mobile portable toilets are made available on site and are serviced weekly.

Disposal and transport permits are available on site. Wastewater is disposed of at Fishwater flats disposal facility.

Mobile toilets are serviced once a week, or as and when required.

Mobile toilets are tied down on site to avoid accidental spillage.

The site office is connected to conservancy tanks and are serviced by a service provider who disposes of the wastewater at the Jansenville wastewater treatment facility.

Record of disposal is kept on record and made available on request.

An estimated **22 883 L** of wastewater was removed off site during the reporting period.

4 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

4.1 General

Any protective measures which have been deployed to mitigate environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring will be included in this section.

Measures continue to be implemented to alleviate excess stormwater on site including installing rock material to aid with water filtration and the cutting of v-drains.

Smoking areas are available at workstations.

A dedicated concrete wash bay has been established at the laydown area for the cleaning of concrete trucks.



Figure 2: Dedicated concrete wash bay

4.2 Dust Control

No nuisance dust was observed on site, dust suppression measures continue to be implemented in areas which pose potential dust nuisance.

Dust buckets for monitoring are installed at strategic locations around the site.

4.3 Hazardous Substance

A **23 000**-litre self-bunded bulk fuel storage container present on site has been commissioned, additional bunding has been put in place to assist with refuelling. This consists of plastic sheet lining and brick wall bund.

Trailer fuel bowzers are present on site to assist with refuelling in the working areas.

Spill kits are made available on site and are readily available to assist in mitigating against any degradation and clean any chemical spills when required. An external service provider is on call if any major spills occur.

The hazardous storage areas located at the site offices appears neat and clean.



Figure 3: Hazardous store container located at site offices.



Figure 4: Use of drip trays under generators.

Drip trays continue to be distributed to each vehicle operator to be kept with dedicated vehicles for use.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

5.1 Conservation of Flora

All Search & Rescue ("**S&R**") operations are conducted as per the Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism ("**DEDEAT**") ordinary permit conditions¹.

Bush clearing and alien invasive clearing operations continue on the site, in particular the OHPL.

The Contractor continues with a chance find procedure whereby S&R activities to relocate species from the OHPL, as and when required. A plant relocation register is available on file.

Four (4) Cycads (*Encephelartos longifolius*) in close proximity to WK60 were barricaded for protection.

Any alien invasive species removed from the working area are stored in a dedicated area on site to dry and die out. The contractor intends to propose the burning of alien invasive cuttings on site to reduce the risk of spreading seed during transit. Any burning would be conducted under strict conditions and procedures as approved by the ESCO and reviewed by the ECO.



Figure 5: Storage of Alien Invasive species for destruction at later stage.

¹ Permit No: TO-202206000001989. Expiring 24th June 2023

5.2 Conservation of Fauna

All persons working at or visiting site are to be made aware not to disturb wildlife i.e., no hunting, trapping, or killing of animals are allowed. All animal mortalities must be recorded and reported.

No mortalities were recorded during this reporting period.

5.3 Water Management

Water for use on site must be sourced from an authorised water source and quantities must be monitored accordingly. Water is being sourced by the contractor from the local wastewater treatment facility and is being utilized for in dust suppression.

Records of all water use activities are noted in the water use register.

A General authorisation ("GA - 27/2/2/L570/1/1") was obtained for the abstraction of groundwater from an existing borehole (33°28'04.73"S, 24°99'36.75"E). A temporary water holding tank was installed during this reporting period. No water was abstracted from the borehole during this period.

Abstraction for this period: **975 m³**.

0 m³ of grey water was abstracted from the local greywater treatment facility and used in dust mitigation.

267 m³ of water has been abstracted from the registered borehole (GA JA02400) located at the site offices. This has been utilised for concrete batching and dust mitigation. Conversion of GA from agricultural to industrial is still in progress.

General authorisation ("GA - 27/2/2/N240/3/3") is available for the OHPL for operating a 132 kV OHPL within the regulated area of a watercourse as per Section 21 (i) – Altering the bed, banks, course, or characteristics of a watercourse.

Activities that could potentially have an impact on the watercourses are related to bush clearing where required.

5.4 Soil Management

Any topsoil stripped is to be stored separately for use at a later stage during rehabilitation.

Stockpiles of soil material were observed as being kept separate.

Erosion and stormwater measures have been put in place and should be maintained to reduce loss of topsoil and prevent erosion.

Topsoil demarcation on the windrows were implemented during this reporting period.

6 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Access Roads

Bulk earthworks continue on roads and platforms, this includes cut to fill activities. Cleaning of base excavations continue, with concrete blinding having started. Trenching for MV cables and culvert installations on the main access road continue.



Figure 6: Two track servitude access roads..

6.2 Fences, Gates, and Barricading

The project was informed of an internal access gate being found open with the possibility of Wildebeest managing to have moved through the gate to another property. An investigation is underway. Concertina gates are installed where fences have been cut for access for construction activities until such time that permanent gates will be installed.

Barricading is erected around open excavations on site.

Daily inspections have been requested by the ESCO on site.

6.3 Buildings and Structures

An existing farm building is being utilized as the main site offices for the project, additional office containers have been brought onto site to accommodate additional staff.

A mobile batch plant has been established adjacent to the site offices and is currently operational.

OHPL structures continue to be installed along the line and earth mat at IPP substation. Excavations for the O&M building have commenced.

It is advised that if repairs are going to be carried out on hired plant at the campsite platform, a concrete workshop surface with sump/oil separator will be required to prevent pollution.



Figure 7: Installed monopole.

7 SOCIAL

Any complaints from the public will be recorded on the complaints register and maintained by the contractor to track and resolve the issues that were raised.

A box for receiving internal grievances is present at the site offices. This allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns.

All registered complaints will be provided to the ECO.

For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Site inductions including environmental topics are conducted for new site personnel and visitors.

In addition, environmentally related toolbox talks are conducted by the contractors where applicable.

Topics for this period included *importance of understanding the different waste management measures and the procedures to follow when encountering spillages, snake awareness and procedure and general environmental awareness training.*

The EO keeps records of all staff which have undertaken induction training.

9 HERITAGE

In the event of artefacts being uncovered, work should be stopped in that area and the finding reported to and heritage specialist and the Relevant Heritage authority.

No activities impacting upon heritage sites were reported during this period.

10 WARNINGS, DEVIATIONS & NCRS

No warning and or deviations were noted or issued by the ESCO or ECO during this reporting period.

No NCRs were issued by the ESCO and or ECO during this reporting period.

Open NCRs	Closed NCRs
0	2

Table 1: NCR Status (ECO & ESCO issued)

Find attached NCR register as [Annexure B](#).

11 REHABILITATION

Rehabilitation has started at the Bellmouth with the placement of topsoil.



Figure 8: Topsoil being placed on slopes for rehabilitation.

12 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related events, incidents and accidents are reported directly to the ECO, and are kept on a central register and included in the monthly report.

A spills and incidents register form part of this and is continually updated and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO.

No environmental incidents or moderate to high levels of spills were reported during this reporting period. Find the incidents register attached as [Annexure C](#)

13 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

The ECO conducted the monthly site visit on the 28th of February 2024 with observations captured in this monthly environmental performance report for the month February 2024.

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO.

PREPARED BY:



Nick Gates

Lead Environmental Control Officer

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ANNEXURE A – CONCERNS REGISTER

i. Open Concerns

No.	Observation date	Concern	Suggested Due Date ²	Proposed Corrective Action	Status	Closure status

**The concerns register is only updated once the ECO is present on site.*

ii. Closed Concerns

No.	Observation date	Concern	Due Date suggested by ECO	Corrective Action	Outcome	Close out Date
001	25 th April 2023	Discovery of marked and unmarked graves along the 89km OHPL route.	17 th 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 of June 2023
002	12 th May 2023	Excessive dust and failure to implement dust suppression measures.	Immediately	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 th June 2023

² Suggested dates are discussed and decided upon between the ESCO and ECO

ANNEXURE B – NCR REGISTER

Ref. No.	Originator	Dated Issued	Suggested Rectification Date ³	Description	Proposed Corrective Action	Closure Status	Closure Date	Further Action Required
001	ESCO	12/05/2023	Immediately	Failure to implement dust suppression measures	An increase in dust suppression operations and resources have been implemented however due to rains during the period effectiveness was unable to be determined.	Closed	14 th June 2023	None
002	ESCO	26/07/2023	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 nd August 2023	None

³ Suggested dates are discussed and decided upon between the Project Team, ECO and Contractor

ANNEXURE C – INCIDENTS REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action	
	Chemical Spill/ Sewage/ Waste/ Fauna & Flora/ Fire/ Water/ Administrative/ Other	Water pollution/ Soil pollution/ Air pollution/ Erosion/ Biodiversity etc.	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Preventative measures

OPS_007_v001

March 2024



Monthly Environmental ECO Monitoring Report

Wolf Wind Energy Facility, Eastern Cape
March 2024

OPS_007_v001

PREPARED FOR:

Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd

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

DATED:

March 2024

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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ABBREVIATIONS

DEA:	Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment
DWS:	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA:	Environmental Authorisation
ECO:	Environmental Control Officer
EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr:	Environmental Management Programme
EO:	Contractors Environmental Officer
EO:	Contractors Environmental Officer
ER:	Employer's Representative
ESCO:	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
ESCO:	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
GA:	General Authorisation
NCC:	NCC Environmental Services
NCR:	Non-Compliance Report
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
OHPL:	Overhead Power Line
SDC:	Safe Disposal Certificates
SHE:	Safety, Health and Environment

OPS_007_v001

1 INTRODUCTION

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**") was appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf**") to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**") for the construction phase of 183MW Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF**") and associated infrastructure located due south of the town of Jansenville within the Eastern Cape.

On completion the facility will consist of the construction of 17 wind turbines, 132kV overhead and underground cabling, 33/132kV substation, operational and maintenance building, and internal access roads.

In addition to the construction of wind turbines, connecting overhead powerline ("**OHPL**") and substation the project will require laydown areas, construction site camp and a batch plant.

The independent ECO has the responsibility monitoring conditions referred to in Annexure D the Environmental Authorisation ("**EA**") are implemented, as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programme ("**EMPr**").

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 inspections.

This report is based on the following environmental conditions or requirements:

- a) Environmental Authorisations
 - i. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515 (89km OHPL: Wolf-Grassridge)
 - ii. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516 (Access Road)
 - iii. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 (WEF & Substation)
 - iv. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2 (13km OHPL)
- b) Environmental Management Programme.
- c) Relevant environmental legislation.
- d) All other environmental permits, licenses, and authorisations.

This report addresses conditions set out in the EA which states the ECO as part of their duties must:

"The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted, and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO."

This report will serve as the monitoring report for the construction phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EMPr lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries,

and the Environment ("DFFE") Environmental Management Inspectors may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

A copy of all monthly reports will be kept on file and made available on request.

2 GENERAL

Works commenced, or continued, during this reporting period included the following activities:

- Bulk earthworks
- Foundations at O&M building
- Soil nominations
- Base excavations
- Crushing
- Fencing and gate installation
- Trenching for MV cables
- Batch plant
- Steel fixing
- Concrete works for base foundations for WEA and OHPL monopole structures
- Concrete road works on main access road
- AC installations for WEA
- Assembling and erecting of monopole structures

This report covers the period of March 2024.

2.1 General Outstanding matters

Any major outstanding matters are documented in the ECO concerns registers.

The register contains the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items.

Any unresolved conditions will roll-over to the next reporting period and will be removed once resolved.

There are **no** outstanding matters for this reporting period.

Find the concerns register attached as [Annexure A](#).

2.2 Audits (Internal & External)

Internal audits are conducted monthly by the ESCO and are available on request.

All external audit results will be included in this section as and when conducted.

A summary and any findings of concern will be recorded in this report.

Audit tables are available on request.

3 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, and separation of waste where possible through recycling efforts.

Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters.

This section will be utilized to highlight types, methods of disposal and quantities of waste produced by the project during the construction period.

The waste management area and general waste management on site was observed as good. However, it was noted that the waste skips are not labelled and should be labelled accordingly, to differentiate between general waste, hazardous waste etc.



Figure 1: Separated waste management area with adjacent recycling station for plastic, cans, and cardboard.

3.1 Domestic/ General Waste

A designated waste area is present at the contractor site offices which will store waste temporarily prior to being transferred to the relevant waste facility.

A designated waste area is located at the site offices which consists of two (2) skips labelled for the general waste.

The waste area is to be maintained in good working order, both neat and clean.

No concerns were raised by the ESCO regarding the waste management area.

An agreement is in place with a service provider to service on site skips. General waste is disposed at an approved landfill site. An agreement letter with the municipality/landfill must be put in place and a copy of the facilities licence shall be kept on record.

Monthly figures are recorded by the contractor's Environmental Officer (**EO**) on a waste register and provided to the Environmental Site Compliance Officer (**ESCO**) which in turn is provided to the ECO.

A waste disposal register is kept on file for record purposes.

12 m³ of general waste was disposed of during this reporting period.

130kg of cardboard and **30kg** of plastic was recycled during this reporting period.

3.2 Hazardous waste

Monthly figures are recorded by the EO on a waste register and provided to the ESCO which in turn is provided to the ECO. If any hazardous waste is envisaged Wolf must ensure collection and disposal of the hazardous waste is conducted in line with the relevant legislation. Accumulated rainwater in the diesel bund was removed by Oricol environmental services. One hazardous skip is readily available on site.

6 m³ of hazardous waste was disposed of during this reporting period.

3.3 Wastewater

Monthly figures are recorded by the EO on a waste register and provided to the ESCO and ECO.

Mobile portable toilets are made available on site and are serviced weekly.

Disposal and transport permits are available on site. Wastewater is disposed of at Fishwater flats disposal facility.

Mobile toilets are serviced once a week, or as and when required.

Mobile toilets are tied down on site to avoid accidental spillage.

The site office is connected to conservancy tanks and are serviced by a service provider who disposes of the wastewater at the Jansenville wastewater treatment facility.

Record of disposal is kept on record and made available on request.

An estimated **33 288 litres** of wastewater were removed off site during the reporting period.

4 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

4.1 General

Any protective measures which have been deployed to mitigate environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring will be included in this section.

Measures continue to be implemented to alleviate excess stormwater on site including installing rock material to aid with water filtration and the cutting of v-drains.

Smoking areas are available at workstations.

A dedicated concrete wash bay has been established at the laydown area for the cleaning of concrete trucks.



Figure 2: Dedicated concrete wash bay.

4.2 Dust Control

No nuisance dust was observed on site, dust suppression measures continue to be implemented in areas which pose potential dust nuisance. Dust buckets for monitoring are installed at strategic locations around the site.

4.3 Hazardous Substance

The hazardous storage areas located at the site offices. General housekeeping can be improved around the bunded hazardous storage cage.



Figure 3: Hazardous store container located at site offices.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

5.1 Conservation of Flora

Bush clearing and alien invasive clearing operations continue on the site, in particular the OHPL.

Any alien invasive species removed from the working area are stored in a dedicated area on site to dry and die out. The contractor intends to propose the burning of alien invasive cuttings on site to reduce the risk of spreading seed during transit. Any burning would be conducted under strict conditions and procedures as approved by the ESCO and reviewed by the ECO.

5.2 Conservation of Fauna

All persons working at or visiting site are to be made aware not to disturb wildlife i.e., no hunting, trapping, or killing of animals are allowed. All animal mortalities must be recorded and reported.

No mortalities were recorded during this reporting period.

5.3 Water Management

Water for use on site must be sourced from an authorised water source and quantities must be monitored accordingly. Water is being sourced by the contractor from the local wastewater treatment facility and is being utilized for in dust suppression.

Records of all water use activities are noted in the water use register.

A General authorisation ("**GA - 27/2/2/L570/1/1**") was obtained for the abstraction of groundwater from an existing borehole (**33°28'04.73"S, 24°99'36.75"E**).

Abstraction for this period: **1491 m³**.

1047 m³ of water has been abstracted from the registered borehole (GA JA02400) located at the site offices. This has been utilised for concrete batching and dust mitigation. Conversion of GA from agricultural to industrial is still in progress.

General authorisation ("**GA - 27/2/2/N240/3/3**") is available for the OHPL for operating a 132 kV OHPL within the regulated area of a watercourse as per Section 21 (i) – Altering the bed, banks, course, or characteristics of a watercourse.

Activities that could potentially have an impact on the watercourses are related to bush clearing where required.

5.4 Soil Management

Any topsoil stripped is to be stored separately for use at a later stage during rehabilitation.

Stockpiles of soil material were observed as being kept separate.

Erosion and stormwater measures have been put in place and should be maintained to reduce loss of topsoil and prevent erosion.

Topsoil demarcation on the windrows were implemented during this reporting period.

6 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Access Roads

Bulk earthworks continue on roads and platforms, this includes cut to fill activities. Cleaning of base excavations continue, with concrete blinding having started. Trenching for MV cables and culvert installations on the main access road continue.

6.2 Fences, Gates, and Barricading

Gates are opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit and communicated via a WhatsApp grp to keep track of persons opening and closing gates correctly.

Barricading is erected around open excavations on site. Daily inspections have been requested by the ESCO on site.



Figure 4: Barricading of open excavations on OHPL works.

6.3 Buildings and Structures

A mobile batch plant has been established adjacent to the site offices and is currently operational.

OHPL structures continue to be installed along the line.



Figure 5: Mobile batch plant.



Figure 6: Concrete pouring work in progress.

7 SOCIAL

Any complaints from the public will be recorded on the complaints register and maintained by the contractor to track and resolve the issues that were raised.

A box for receiving internal grievances is present at the site offices. This allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns.

All registered complaints will be provided to the ECO.

For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Site inductions including environmental topics are conducted for new site personnel and visitors.

In addition, environmentally related toolbox talks are conducted by the contractors where applicable.

Topics for this period included *importance of being aware of scorpions and spiders, housekeeping in the work area, rehabilitation of disturbed area and hygiene when using portable ablution facilities.*

The EO keeps records of all staff which have undertaken induction training.

9 HERITAGE

In the event of artefacts being uncovered, work should be stopped in that area and the finding reported to and heritage specialist and the Relevant Heritage authority.

No activities impacting upon heritage sites were reported during this period.

10 WARNINGS, DEVIATIONS & NCRS

No warning and or deviations were noted or issued by the ESCO or ECO during this reporting period.

No NCRs were issued by the ESCO and or ECO during this reporting period.

Open NCRs	Closed NCRs
0	0

Table 1: NCR Status (ECO & ESCO issued)

Find attached NCR register as [Annexure B](#).

11 REHABILITATION

As reported in February 20224, rehabilitation has started at the Bellmouth with the placement of topsoil. This rehabilitation work continues with the planting of indigenous succulents taking place.



Figure 7: Rehabilitation at bellmouth.

12 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related events, incidents and accidents are reported directly to the ECO, and are kept on a central register and included in the monthly report.

A spills and incidents register form part of this and is continually updated and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO.

No environmental incidents or moderate to high levels of spills were reported during this reporting period. Find the incidents register attached as [Annexure C](#)

13 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

The ECO conducted the monthly site visit on the 25th of March 2024 with observations captured in this monthly environmental performance report for the month March 2024.

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO.

PREPARED BY:



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ANNEXURE A – CONCERNS REGISTER

i. Open Concerns

No.	Observation date	Concern	Suggested Due Date ¹	Proposed Corrective Action	Status	Closure status

**The concerns register is only updated once the ECO is present on site.*

ii. Closed Concerns

No.	Observation date	Concern	Due Date suggested by ECO	Corrective Action	Outcome	Close out Date

¹ Suggested dates are discussed and decided upon between the ESCO and ECO

ANNEXURE B – NCR REGISTER

Ref. No.	Originator	Dated Issued	Suggested Rectification Date ²	Description	Proposed Corrective Action	Closure Status	Closure Date	Further Action Required

² Suggested dates are discussed and decided upon between the Project Team, ECO and Contractor

ANNEXURE C – INCIDENTS REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action	
	Chemical Spill/ Sewage/ Waste/ Fauna & Flora/ Fire/ Water/ Administrative/ Other	Water pollution/ Soil pollution/ Air pollution/ Erosion/ Biodiversity etc.	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Preventative measures

OPS_007_v001

April 2024

Monthly Environmental ECO Monitoring Report

Wolf Wind Energy Facility, Eastern Cape Province.

PREPARED FOR:

Red Rocket South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Witberg Wind Power (Pty) Ltd

Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment ("DFFE"): Compliance Monitoring

DATED:

April 2024

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

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ABBREVIATIONS

DFFE:	Department of Forestry, fisheries and the environment
EA:	Environmental Authorisation
EAP:	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment
WEF:	Wind Energy Facility
ECO:	Environmental Control Officer
ESCO:	Environmental Site Compliance Officer
EMPr:	Environmental Management Programme
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NCC:	NCC Environmental Services
NCR:	Non-Compliance Report
SDC:	Safe Disposal Certificates
SHE:	Safety, Health and Environment

1 INTRODUCTION

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd ("**NCC**") was appointed by Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd ("**Wolf**") to provide a suitably experienced independent Environmental Control Officer ("**ECO**") for the construction phase of 183MW Wolf Wind Energy Facility ("**WEF**") and associated infrastructure located due south of the town of Jansenville within the Eastern Cape.

On completion the facility will consist of the construction of 17 wind turbines, 132kV overhead and underground cabling, 33/132kV substation, operational and maintenance building, and internal access roads.

In addition to the construction of wind turbines, connecting overhead powerline ("**OHPL**") and substation the project will require laydown areas, construction site camp and a batch plant.

The independent ECO has the responsibility monitoring conditions referred to in Annexure D the Environmental Authorisation ("**EA**") are implemented, as well as monitoring compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Programme ("**EMPr**").

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 inspections.

This report is based on the following environmental conditions or requirements:

- a) Environmental Authorisations
 - i. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515 (89km OHPL: Wolf-Grassridge)
 - ii. 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516 (Access Road)
 - iii. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1 (WEF & Substation)
 - iv. 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2 (13km OHPL)
- b) Environmental Management Programme.
- c) Relevant environmental legislation.
- d) All other environmental permits, licenses, and authorisations.

This report addresses conditions set out in the EA which states the ECO as part of their duties must:

"The ECO must keep record of all activities on site, problems identified, transgressions noted, and a task schedule of tasks undertaken by the ECO."

This report will serve as the monitoring report for the construction phase. The responsibility of enforcement of the conditions of the EMPr lies with the Project and Project Manager, while the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (“**DFFE**”) Environmental Management Inspectors may also enforce existing and potentially new conditions through compliance notices.

A copy of all monthly reports will be kept on file and made available on request.

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 include:

- Monitoring conditions of the BAR, EA and the EMPr.
- Ensure compliance with all relevant environmental legislation.
- Approve method statements (Reviewed by ECO and co-approved by Site Manager).
- Remain employed until the completion of the construction activities.
- Report to the Project Manager, including all findings identified onsite.
- Report any significant findings to the ECO.
- Submit monthly reports to the ECO and Project Manager.
- Monitor 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.

2 GENERAL (NOTABLE EVENTS)

2.1 Details of the Activities Undertaken

A site visit was conducted on 23 April 2024. Works commenced and continued during the reporting period (April 2024) included the following activities:

- Bulk earthworks
- Foundations at O&M building
- Soil nominations
- Base excavations
- Crushing
- Fencing and gate installation
- Trenching for MV cables
- Batch plant activities
- Steel fixing
- Concrete works for base foundations for WEA and OHPL monopole structures
- Concrete road works on main access road
- AC installations for WEA
- Assembling and erecting of monopole structures



Figure 1: Preparation for concrete pouring at base foundations.

2.2 General Outstanding matters

Any major outstanding matters are documented in the ECO concerns registers.

The register contains the number of concerns noted and distinguishes between the number of outstanding or open items and closed-out items.

Any unresolved conditions will roll-over to the next reporting period and will be removed once resolved.

There are **no** outstanding matters for this reporting period.

2.3 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are conducted monthly by the ESCO. Audit tables are available on request.

3 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, and separation of waste where possible through recycling efforts.

Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters.

The waste management area and general waste management on site was observed as good. In the previous reporting period, it was noted that the waste skips are not labelled and should be labelled accordingly, to differentiate between general waste, hazardous waste etc. This has now been rectified and the waste skips are labelled accordingly. Recycling is ongoing, with plastics, cans and plastic, see figure below for the recycling sorting area. For this reporting period 130kg of K4 cardboard and 30kg of PET plastic was recycled.



Figure 2: Recycling area, where plastics, cans and cardboard waste is separated.

3.1 Domestic/ General Waste

A designated waste area is present at the contractor site offices which will store waste temporarily prior to being transferred to the relevant waste facility.

A designated waste area is located at the site offices which consists of two (2) skips labelled for the general waste. The waste area is maintained in good working order, both neat and clean. A waste disposal register is kept on file for record purposes. General waste disposed for this period: 12m³.

3.2 Hazardous waste

One hazardous waste skip is available in the designated waste area at the contractor site offices. Accumulated rainwater in the diesel bund was removed by Oricol environmental services. Hazardous waste disposed for this period: 6m³.

3.3 Wastewater

Mobile ablution facilities are available on site. The service provider Liyavuyisa Logistics services Concor's facilities twice a week and is disposed of at Jansenville sewerage treatment facility. The service provider, East Cape Toilet Hire, services the mobile ablution facilities for the Overhead Powerline works once a week and is disposed of at the Fishwater flats disposal facility.

Safe disposal records are received and kept on file for record purposes.

4 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

4.1 General

Any protective measures which have been deployed to mitigate environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring will be included in this section.

An arrestor bed is currently under construction at the start of the access road to the WEF. The rationale for having an arrestor bed is to slowdown and/or stop a runaway vehicle coming down the steep incline of the WEF access road.



Figure 3: Arrestor bed under construction on the access road to the WEF.

The entrance to the WEF, displays all the necessary measures visitors and workers need to adhere to upon entering the site. First Aid is also available at each site where work is taking place.



Figure 4: Left to right; First Aid box available at the WEF site.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

5.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Any alien invasive species removed from the working area are stored in a dedicated area on site to dry and die out. The contractor intends to propose the burning of alien invasive cuttings on site to reduce the risk of spreading seed during transit. Any burning would be conducted under strict conditions and procedures as approved by the ESCO and reviewed by the ECO.

No search and rescue of any plants were conducted during this reporting period.

During the site visit on 23rd April a tortoise was observed along the access road/track of the 13km OHPL.

All persons working at or visiting site are to be made aware not to disturb wildlife i.e., no hunting, trapping, or killing of animals are allowed. All animal mortalities must be recorded and reported.

No mortalities were recorded during this reporting period.



Figure 5: Tortoise observed on the access road along the 13km OHPL.

5.2 Water Management

General authorisation (GA 27/2/2/L570/1/1) is available for the Wolf WEF for the abstraction of groundwater from an existing borehole (located at **33°28'04.73"S, 24°99'36.75"E**). Temporary water storage facility is operational. Records of all water use activities are noted in the water use register.

Water abstracted from the registered borehole (GA JA02400) at the site office is now utilised for concrete batching and dust mitigation.

General authorisation (GA: 27/2/2/N240/3/3) is available for the OHPL for operating a 132 kV OHPL within the regulated area of a watercourse as per Section 21 (i) – Altering the bed, banks, course, or characteristics of a watercourse.

5.3 Soil Management

Any topsoil stripped is to be stored separately for use at a later stage during rehabilitation.

Erosion and stormwater measures have been put in place and should be maintained to reduce loss of topsoil and prevent erosion.

Stockpiles of soil material were observed as being kept separate. As shown in Figure 7 below along the 13km OHPL.



Figure 6: Topsoil clearly marked as Topsoil at the entrance to the WEF.



Figure 7: Stockpiles of soil along the 13km OHPL.

6 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

6.1 Access Roads

Bulk earthworks continue on roads and platforms, this includes cut to fill activities. Cleaning of base excavations continue, with concrete blinding having started. Trenching for MV cables and culvert installations on the main access road continue.

At the endpoint of the 13km OHPL, an existing farm road was widened to accommodate the movement of vehicles transporting the pylons to the last point.



Figure 8: An existing farm road that was widened on the 13km OHPL.

As per the Wolf 132kV Overhead powerline EA (DFFE REF: 14/2/16/3/3/2/599/2), Specific condition # 41 states: "Underground cables and internal access roads must be aligned as much as possible along existing infrastructure to limit damage to vegetation and watercourses. The ESCO and contractor environmental officer were included in the decision-making process to widen the existing farm road. The EMPr for this 13km OHPL (# 7.5 Description of the project) indicates that, "Existing roads and tracks (upgraded to $\pm$ 2-4m wide where needed) will be used as far as possible". Compliance to the conditions of the EA and EMPr is therefore maintained.

6.2 Fences, Gates, and Barricading

Gates are opened and closed/locked at each entry and exit and communicated via a WhatsApp grp to keep track of persons opening and closing gates correctly. Barricading is erected around open excavations on site. Daily inspections have been requested by the ESCO on site.

6.3 Buildings and Structures

An existing farm building is being utilized as the main site offices for the project. The ablution facilities located at the site camp connected to two conservancy tanks. These conservancy tanks form part of the original infrastructure. Male and female facilities are available. The contractor Optipower is utilizing a existing building in Kleinpoort as their offices.

The installation of the 13km OHPL structures were observed at the site visit conducted on 23 April 2024.



Figure 9: 13km OHPL structures.

7 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Any complaints from the public will be recorded on the complaints register and maintained by the contractor to track and resolve the issues that were raised.

A box for receiving internal grievances is present at the site offices. This allows for project staff to bring to the attention of the project management team any comments and or concerns.

All registered complaints will be provided to the ECO.

For this reporting period, no complaints have been reported to the ECO.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

Toolbox talks conducted during the month of April 2024 included the following:

- Awareness surrounding scorpions and spiders.

- Housekeeping in the work areas.
- Rehabilitation of disturbed areas.
- Hygiene when using portable ablution facilities.

9 HERITAGE

In the event of artefacts being uncovered, work should be stopped in that area and the finding reported to and heritage specialist and the Relevant Heritage authority.

No activities impacting upon heritage sites were reported during this period.

10 WARNING & NCRS

No warning and or deviations were noted or issued by the ESCO or ECO during this reporting period.

No NCRs were issued by the ESCO and or ECO during this reporting period.

Open NCRs	Closed NCRs
0	0

Table 1: NCR Status (ECO & ESCO issued)

Find attached NCR register as [Annexure B](#).

11 REHABILITATION

As previously reported, rehabilitation has started at the Bellmouth at the WEF entrance, with the placement of topsoil. This rehabilitation work continues with the planting of indigenous succulents taking place.



Figure 10: Spekboom planted as part of the rehabilitation at the bellmouth.

12 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related events, incidents and accidents are reported directly to the ECO, and are kept on a central register and included in the monthly report.

A spills and incidents register form part of this and is continually updated and maintained by the Contractor and monitored by the ESCO.

No environmental incidents or moderate to high levels of spills were reported during this reporting period. Find the incidents register attached as [Annexure C](#)

13 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDANCE

The ECO conducted the monthly site visit on the 25th of March 2024 with observations captured in this monthly environmental performance report for the month March 2024.

Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO.

PREPARED BY:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Arendse', is positioned above a horizontal line.

Sumaya Arendse

Environmental Control Officer

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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REVIEWED BY:

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Nick Gates

Service Line Manager: Environmental Management Consulting

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ANNEXURE A – CONCERNS REGISTER

i. Open Concerns

No.	Observation date	Concern	Suggested Due Date ¹	Proposed Corrective Action	Status	Closure status

**The concerns register is only updated once the ECO is present on site.*

ii. Closed Concerns

No.	Observation date	Concern	Due Date suggested by ECO	Corrective Action	Outcome	Close out Date

¹ Suggested dates are discussed and decided upon between the ESCO and ECO

ANNEXURE B – NCR REGISTER

Ref. No.	Originator	Dated Issued	Suggested Rectification Date ²	Description	Proposed Corrective Action	Closure Status	Closure Date	Further Action Required

² Suggested dates are discussed and decided upon between the Project Team, ECO and Contractor

ANNEXURE C – INCIDENTS REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action	
	Chemical Spill/ Sewage/ Waste/ Fauna & Flora/ Fire/ Water/ Administrative/ Other	Water pollution/ Soil pollution/ Air pollution/ Erosion/ Biodiversity etc.	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Preventative measures

May 2024



ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

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

May 2024

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 2024

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

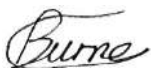
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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

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 work 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:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Burne', is written over a horizontal line.

Craig Burne

4 June 2024

Senior Environmental Consultant

NCC Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

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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 loss control, risk management as well as health, safety, and environmental procedures.

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 visit. 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, 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	04/06/2024

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	04/06/2024	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	07/06/2024	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name / Email	Organisation	Issued	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	4 June 2024	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	4 June 2024	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	4 June 2024	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
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**") was 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 cabling, a 33/132kV substation, an operational and maintenance building and internal access roads.

In addition to the construction of the wind turbines, connecting overhead powerline ("**OHPL**") and substations, the combined authorised project footprint includes laydown areas, a construction site camp and a batch plant.

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 all 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 2024. In terms of this monitoring report, an audit site inspection was undertaken between 23rd and 24th May 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, Craig Burne, is a senior environmental consultant with 16 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**). Craig has worked on projects across most provinces of South Africa and has experience in a number of environmental 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 <i>Pr. Sci. Nat.</i>
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Professional status	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)

Construction work activities underway during the reporting period (May 2024) included the following:

- Bulk earthworks
- Foundations at O&M building
- Soil nominations

- Base excavations
- Crushing
- Fencing and gate installation
- Trenching for MV cables
- Batch plant activities
- Steel fixing
- Concrete works for base foundations for turbine (WEA) and OHPL monopole structures
- Concrete road works on the main access road
- AC installations for the WEA hardstands
- Assembling and erecting of steel monopole structures

3.1 General Outstanding matters

Any major outstanding matters are to be recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (**Annexure A**).

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 conditions will roll-over to the next reporting period and will be removed once resolved.

There are no outstanding matters i.e. concerns for this reporting period.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request.

The ECO undertakes external monthly audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, and separation of waste where possible through recycling efforts. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management area and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order this month. In the March 2024 audit cycle it was noted that the waste skips were not labelled to differentiate between general and hazardous waste, etc. This was rectified in April 2024 and the waste skips are labelled accordingly. Recycling is an ongoing process. For this reporting period no material was collected for recycling. Refer to photos in **Annexure D** for the waste storage and recycling areas.

4.1 Domestic/ General Waste

A designated waste area has been designated at the contractor's main site office area which functions to store waste temporarily prior to being transferred to the relevant licensed waste facility. The waste area consists of

two (2) skips labelled for general waste and was observed to be maintained in good working order in terms of neatness and cleanliness. A waste disposal register is kept on file for record purposes. General waste disposed for the month of May 2024 amounted to 24m³ with no recycling (e.g. steel, cardboard) reported for the month.

4.2 Hazardous waste

Hazardous waste skips are available at the designated waste area at the contractor's main site offices. Hazardous waste (hydrocarbon-contaminated soil) disposed of at the Arlington waste disposal facility in May 2024 amounted to 6m³.

4.3 Wastewater

Mobile 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 facility. 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. Sewage disposed of in May 2024 amounted to 54 941.L. Safe disposal records are received and kept on file for record purposes.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

Protective measures which have been deployed to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring are described in this section.

An arrestor bed is currently under construction at the start of the main access road to the WEF turbines (See **Photo 1b**). The rationale for having an arrestor bed is to slow down and/or prevent a runaway vehicle coming down the steep incline of the WEF access road.

At the entrance to the WEF all the necessary warning and safety information is displayed to inform and make visitors and workers aware of the need to adhere to such measures upon entering the site. First Aid is available at each site where work activities are underway.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

Any alien invasive plant species removed from the working areas are stored in a dedicated area on site to dry and die out. The contractor is planning to burn and bury alien invasive cuttings e.g. *Opuntia* spp. cleared from the servitudes to reduce the risk of spreading seeds during transit (See **Photo 4d**). Any burning would be conducted under strict conditions and procedures as approved by the ESCO and reviewed by the ECO.

No search and rescue of any plants was undertaken during this reporting period.

All persons working at or visiting site are to be made aware not to disturb wildlife i.e., no hunting, trapping, or killing of animals are allowed. All animal mortalities must be recorded and reported. No injuries or mortalities relating to fauna were recorded during this reporting period.

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 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 concrete batching and dust suppression.

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"* (e.g. refer to **Photo 5c**).

6.3 Soil Management

Any topsoil stripped is to be stored separately for use at a later stage for rehabilitation purposes. Erosion prevention and stormwater measures have been put in place and should continue to be maintained to reduce the loss of topsoil and prevent erosion. Stockpiles of soil material were observed to have been appropriately separated (e.g. refer to **Photo 6a**).

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Access Roads

Installation of stormwater infrastructure, cleaning and excavation for concrete V drains and excavation and installation of gabion baskets at the bell mouth continued this month. Bulk earthworks continue on the main access road (**Photo 8b**) including the hardstand wind turbine platforms (**Photo 5a** and **7a**) which involves a cut-to-fill design approach. Cleaning of base excavations continues with concrete blinding still underway. Trenching for MV cables and culvert installations on the main access road was observed to be underway with re-placement of topsoil onto the batters and road vergers.

7.2 Fences, Gates, and Barricading

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 (refer to **Photo 5d**). Barricading is erected around open excavations on site to prevent fauna incidents (refer to **Photo 1d**). Daily inspections have been requested by and are undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

An existing farm building is being utilised by the principal Contractor (Concor) as their main site office facility. The ablution facilities located at the site camp are connected to two conservancy tanks which form part of the original (existing) built infrastructure. Male and female facilities are available (**Photo 7b**). The other construction contractor (Optipower) is utilising an existing building at their site office in Kleinpoort as well as a previously disturbed area on a farm near the Daniell Cheetah Project the adjacent to the main R75 tar road (**Photo 8d**).

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

Toolbox talks were conducted during the months of April and May 2024 and included topics on the following:

- Spill prevention and management
- Awareness surrounding scorpions and spiders
- Housekeeping in the work areas
- Rehabilitation of disturbed areas
- Hygiene when using portable ablution facilities

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 period.

11 WARNING & NCRS

No warning, deviations or non-conformance reports ("**NCRs**") were noted or issued by the ESCO or ECO during this reporting period (See **Table 3**). A template of the ECO NCR register is attached as **Annexure B**.

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date.

Open NCRs	Closed NCRs
0	0

12 REHABILITATION

As previously reported rehabilitation has commenced and is underway at the bellmouth at the WEF entrance which includes the levelling and placement of topsoil. A register for rehabilitation that has been undertaken will be compiled and once rehabilitation is completed at the various turbine sites, reports for each section will be compiled and submitted for review and approval.

13 INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS

All environmental related events, incidents and accidents are to be reported directly 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.

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

14 MEETINGS AND OTHER CORRESPONDANCE

The ECO conducted the monthly site visit between the 23rd and 24th May 2024 with observations documented in this report. Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section 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

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, EMPs and where applicable, method statements
 - ii. A review of previous audit reports, records, 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 permanent site-based staff.

15.3 Findings

Any key findings highlighted in this report 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 common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPs.

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 table captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPs. 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. The rating system used is based on the approach taken by the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning ("DEA&DP") whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring.

Table 4: Compliance rating and scoring.

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
<i>Compliant</i>	C	✓✓	2	<i>No improvements required</i>
<i>Partially-Compliant</i>	PC	✓	1	<i>Minor improvements required</i>
<i>Non-Compliant</i>	NC	x	0	<i>Major improvements required</i>
<i>Not Applicable / Not Audited</i>	NA	-	-	<i>No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit</i>
<i>Informative</i>	info	-	-	<i>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</i>

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 site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may pose significant impacts.

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 EMPs;
- 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 interviews with technical 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 Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("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 thirty-nine (**1039**) conditions in the EAs and EMPs. Of the total number of conditions, nine hundred and nine (**909**) were **compliant**, zero (**0**) were **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) were **partially-compliant**, one hundred and twenty (**120**) were **not audited/applicable** and ten (**10**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). Findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated rating.

It is recommended to also refer to **Annexures' D, E and F** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists. At this early stage during the construction phase of the WEF and associated infrastructure, a closure plan is not applicable.

Based on the outcomes of the audit it was established that the objectives of the EAs and EMPs were achieved in terms of:

- i. *Sufficiently providing for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity on an on-going basis;*
- ii. *Ensuring compliance with the provisions of environmental authorisation and EMPs.*

18.1 Minor improvements required

None.

18.2 Major improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of the May 2024 ECO audit, the project achieved an overall **100%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EAs and EMPs.

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the May 2024 ECO audit.
Individual compliance ratings to the EAs and EMPs 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)	80	0	0	8	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)	56	0	0	17	4 (100%)
6	90km OHPL EA (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	29	0	0	17	5 (100%)
7	13.4km OHPL EA (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	30	0	0	17	3 (100%)
8	EMPr for Wolf WEF (Rev 6 dated March 2022 - Zutari)	70	0	0	5	6 (100%)
9	EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (Rev 6 dated May 2022 - Savannah)	355	0	0	56	0 (100%)
10	Generic EMPs for the OHPLs and Substations - 13.4km and 90km (dated March & June 2022)	283	0	0	16	0 (100%)
Overall total no. conditions		909	0	0	120	10 1039
Audited conditions		909	0	0	-	- 1818 (Potential max score)
Scoring symbol		✓✓	✓	x	-	-
Total score		1818	0	0	-	- 1818 (Achieved score)
Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)		{[(1818+0+0)] / 1818} x100				
Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions		87.49%	0%	0%	11.55%	0.96%

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Given that stringing activities on both OHPLs has commenced, the requirement to fit bird flappers and perches should be attended to with some priority i.e. as the OPGW / earth wires are strung, the bird flappers should be fitted promptly thereafter. The avifauna specialist recommendations indicate that bird flappers should be fitted on the 13.4km OHPL from the wind farm substation to the R75 and fitted to the full length of the 90km OHPL.
- Continue to control/remove invasive vegetation from the construction footprints.
- Continue to manage all waste streams effectively and obtain all relevant disposal records and documentation with registered waste service providers.
- Continue to manage dust by suppression with water-spraying, as and when required.
- 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.
- Consider undertaking appropriate rehabilitation measures as and when required.

21 CONCLUSION

It is apparent that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently with minimal impact to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts are functioning well at an acceptable standard and should continue to do so. In conclusion at this stage of construction, no new impacts or risks were identified as a result of undertaking the project. In general the EMPrs are considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance and there are no major shortcomings. It is also not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs.

PREPARED BY:

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Burne', is positioned above the printed name.

Craig Burne

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Suggested Due Date ¹	Proposed Corrective Action	Status	Closure status

* The concerns register is updated once the ECO is present on site.

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date suggested by ECO	Corrective Action Taken	Outcome	Closure status
001	25 Apr 2023	Discovery of marked and unmarked graves along the 89km OHPL route.	17 May 2023	Contact made with heritage specialist. Portion of OHPL which was traversing the grave site area were relocated within 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.	Immediately	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

Ref No.	Originator	Dated Issued	Suggested Rectification Date ¹	Description	Proposed Corrective Action	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 have been implemented however due to rains during the period effectiveness was unable to be determined.	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

ANNEXURE C - INCIDENT REGISTER

Date	Type	Impact	Description of Incident	Volume	Remedial Action	
	Chemical Spill/ Sewage/ Waste/ Fauna & Flora/ Fire/ Water/ Administrative/ Other	Water pollution/ Soil pollution/ Air pollution/ Erosion/ Biodiversity etc.	What, Where, When, How, Why did it happen?		Immediate Corrective Actions	Preventative measures

¹ Suggested dates and actions to be discussed and decided upon between the Project Team, ECO and Contractor.

ANNEXURE D - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Audit observations at the Wolf WEF construction site



Photo 1a: Concrete pour underway at a turbine location.



Photo 2a: Drip tray observed under a mobile generator.



Photo 3a: Steelwork underway at a turbine foundation.



Photo 4a: Civil construction underway at the WEF substation.



Photo 5a: Backfilled foundation and turbine hardstand.



Photo 6a: MVA cable trench between substation and turbines.



Photo 7a: Earthwork preparations for turbine components.



Photo 8a: Curing blanket on one of the concrete foundations.

Photo Series B: Audit observations at the main site office and the main access road for the WEF



Photo 1b: Waste recycling area.



Photo 2b: Waste storage skips.

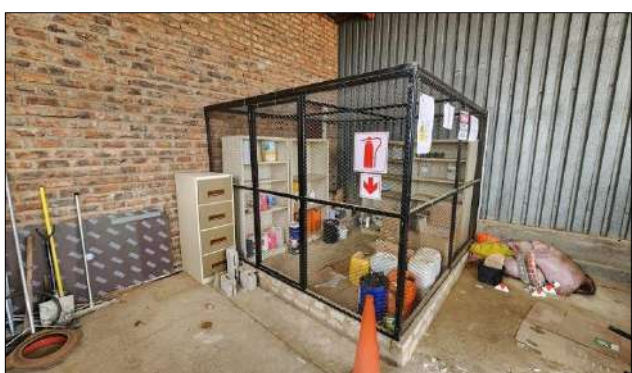


Photo 3b: Hazardous substance storage facility.



Photo 4b: Signage at one of the designated smoking area.



Photo 5b: Good housekeeping at the site office.



Photo 6b: Concrete batching facility.



Photo 7b: Temporary ablutions connected to conservancy tanks which are serviced as and when required.



Photo 8b: Bell mouth and main access road to the Wolf WEF.

Photo Series C: Audit observations along the 13.4km OHPL



Photo 1c & Photo 2c: Preparation for stringing of conductor cables using pilot cables observed underway.



Photo 3c: Good housekeeping along the servitude.



Photo 4c: Vegetation cleared along the centre line.



Photo 5c: Temporary crossing across an episodic drainage line to a tower position.



Photo 6c: Construction activities within the Wolf Substation yard have not yet commenced.

Photo Series D: Audit observations along the 90km OHPL



Photo 1d: Barricading in place for open excavations.



Photo 2d: New steel monopoles adjacent to the existing line.



Photo 3d: View north of towers erected near Grassridge SS.



Photo 4d: View of servitude south towards Grassridge SS.

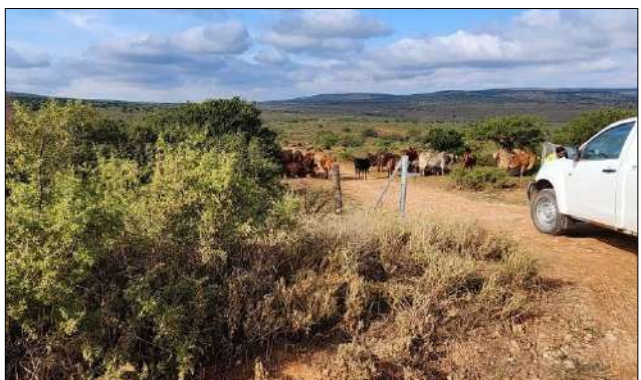


Photo 5d: Servitude farm gates for containment of livestock.



Photo 6d: View north of towers erected near Wolf SS.



Photo 7d: Waste facilities available at Contractor laydown area near the Daniell Cheetah Project along the R75.



Photo 8d: Laydown area near the Daniell Cheetah Project with Skilpad SS in the background.

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 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. Planning for rehabilitation will need to be prioritised towards the end of 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 removal 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.				-		No transport of turbine components at this stage
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.	✓✓					
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	✓✓					

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
	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
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.				-		

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
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.	✓✓					
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.	✓✓					

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
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 EMP, 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 EMP, 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							
80	0	0	(8)	(11)	99 (total no. of conditions)		
✓✓	✓	✗	-	-	80 (audited) 19 (NA)		
80	0	0			Audit Score (%) = [(80x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (80x2) 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)
✓✓		✓	✗	-	-		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 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

MONITORING

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
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
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				-		Noted, NA at this stage. The ECO has communicated this month the requirement of fitment of bird flappers during stringing activity which is now underway

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
	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.						
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 EMP, 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.				-		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, 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

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
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							
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 removal of alien vegetation is an ongoing process observed to be underway within the construction footprints
36	Anti-collision devices such as bird flappers must be installed where power lines cross avifaunal corridors, as recommended by the ecological specialist.				-		Noted, NA at this stage. The ECO has communicated this month the requirement of fitment of bird flappers during stringing activity which is now underway
37	No exotic plants must be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area must be utilised.				-		Noted, rehabilitation not yet underway at this stage
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 EMP, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
41.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
41.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
41.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
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	0	17	5	51 (total no. of conditions)		
29	-	0	-	-	29 (audited) 22 (NA)		
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(29x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (29x2) 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 is still NA 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 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 EMP, 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							
5.3	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 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
	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.	✓✓					
5.3	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 it is 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

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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 bowzers. The tanks/bowzers 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/ bowzers. 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 or 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 bowzers 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 250 µm 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 250 µm 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.				-		Noted, no turbines have been erected on site at this stage

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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 250 µm 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. Readymix 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.				-		NA at this stage

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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 (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>). 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.				-		Rehabilitation / revegetation is NA at this stage EA holder and Contractors to make provision for revegetation in 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					
		70	0	0	5	6	81 (total no. of conditions)
		70	0	0	5	6	70 (audited) 11 (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(70x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (+70x2) x100
		EMPr Compliance					100%

No.	4 x Generic EMPs 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							
4	Roles and responsibilities						
	<i>Developer's Project Manager (DPM)</i> The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMP implementation; and Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation	✓✓					
	<i>Developer Site Supervisor (DSS)</i> 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 EMP and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMP.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					
	<i>Environmental Control Officer (ECO)</i> 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 EMP;	✓✓					
	- 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 EMP and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP 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 EMPs 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 EMP;	✓✓					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 EMP;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMP 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 EMP, 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 EMP;	✓✓					
4	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMP, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMP 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 EMP 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;	✓✓					
	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 EMP and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMP should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMP (or relevant sections of the EMP). 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 EMPs 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, EMP 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							
	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMP file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMP 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 EMP file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMP file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
5	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 EMP as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMP and subsequent approval of site specific EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMP	✓✓					
	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 EMP	✓✓					
	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 EMP 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 EMPs 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 EMP file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMP	✓✓					No NCRs issued by ECO this month
	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 EMP				-		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 EMP 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 EMP	✓✓					
5	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 EMP	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMP must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMP;	✓✓					
	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 EMP must be available;	✓✓					
	Educate workers on the dangers of open and/or unattended fires;	✓✓					
6	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 EMPs 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 EMPs 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 are 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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6	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
	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 EMPs;	✓✓					
	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;	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPs 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	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;	✓✓					
	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 bowsters;	✓✓					
	The tanks/ bowsters 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/ bowsters (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.	✓✓					
	Where possible and practical all maintenance of vehicles and equipment must take place in the workshop area;	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPs 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	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)	✓✓					
	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/10 m 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;	✓✓					
	Two way swop of contact details between ECO and FPA.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time site based ESCO

No.	4 x Generic EMPs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
6.24	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	✓✓					
6.26	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
	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	✓✓					
6.27	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	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	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	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;	✓✓					
6.33	Refuse bins must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Drip trays must have been emptied and secured.	✓✓					
	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;	✓✓					
6.34	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.	✓✓					
	Landscaping and rehabilitation				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
6.34	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
	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

No.	4 x Generic EMPs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	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:				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	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 <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (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 EMPs 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 a 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 EMPs 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 EMPs							
Terrestrial Ecology - Flora	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 of the road 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.	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
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 32 m 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 this month the requirement of fitment of bird flappers during stringing activity which is now 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 this month the requirement of fitment of bird flappers and 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.				-		No pylon structures changed at this stage

No.	4 x Generic EMPs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
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						
		355	0	0	56	0	411 (total no. of conditions)
		355	0	0	56	0	355 (audited) 56 (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(355x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (+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 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.	✓✓					

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	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:	✓✓					
6	» 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.	✓✓					

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	» 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).	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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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.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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	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.	✓✓					
	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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	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;	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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	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
	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 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.	✓✓					

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	» 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. This 5m 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 were underway 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.	✓✓					

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	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 (re-vegetation) not underway this stage
	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 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 SO ₂ , NO ₂ , 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.	✓✓					

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	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.	✓✓					Conservancy tanks used at site 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, rehabilitation NA at this stage of construction
	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, rehabilitation NA at this stage of construction
	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.	✓✓					
6	» Stipulate norms and standards for water supply and usage (i.e.: comply strictly to licence and legislation requirements and restrictions).	✓✓					
	» Storm water method statement.	✓✓					

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	» 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.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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
	- 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; » 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.	✓✓					

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 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)+(0x1)] / (283x2) x100
							100%

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June 2024



ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

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

June 2024

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 2024

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

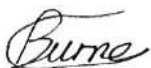
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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

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 work 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:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Burne', is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Craig Burne

5 July 2024

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	00
DATE	05/07/2024

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	05/07/2024	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	11/07/2024	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	5 July 2024	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	5 July 2024	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	5 July 2024	Electronic
Queen Mothiba	DFFE (Environment Impact & Pollution Directorate)	11 July 2024	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
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**") was 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 cabling, a 33/132kV substation, an operational and maintenance building and internal access roads.

In addition to the construction of the wind turbines, connecting overhead powerline ("**OHPL**") and substations, the combined authorised project footprint includes laydown areas, a construction site camp and a batch plant.

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 all 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 2024. In terms of this monitoring report, an audit site inspection was undertaken between the 24th and 25th June 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, Craig Burne, is a senior environmental consultant with over 16 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**). Craig has worked on 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 <i>Pr. Sci. Nat.</i>
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 status	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)

Construction work activities underway during the reporting period (June 2024) included the following:

- Delivery of turbine components to turbine sites.
- Contractor (Vestas) to establish site offices at the temporary laydown area.

Earthworks

- Shuttering and casting of concrete v-drains on Road 1 Section 1.
- Construction and installation of gabion baskets continued at the bell mouth and on Road 1 Section 1. This included the assembly of the baskets and procurement of rocks from various spoil areas on site.

Concrete works

- The casting of the concrete V-drains on the main access road continued.

MV cabling

- Laying of MV cables in trenches for MV cables.
- Barricading/fencing off trenches.

Wolf-Kleinpoort 13km OHPL

- Installation of steel rebar at WK04 and installation of backstay wires at WK35, WK37 to WK38, WK45.
- Installation of monopole cross arms and dressing on WK35 to WK44, WK51 to WK52.
- Pulling of pilot cable from WK33 to WK45.
- Stringing of conductor (all three phases) from WK33 to WK37.
- Regulating of conductors from WK33 to WK37.

Skilpad-Wolf OHPL

- Backstay rods pull test on SW34 to SW41.
- Carting out of monopole top sections to SW64 to SW65, SW75 to SW76.
- Installation of monopole cross arms on SW04 to SW08, SW10 to SW14, SW27 to SW30.
- Stringing between SW3 to SW20.

Grassridge -Skilpad OHPL

- Preparation of foundations for concrete.
- Concrete blinding on CR95, CR143 to CR144, CR175 to CR176, CR179 & CR217.
- First pad on CR93, CR117 & CR178; Second pad on CR87 to CR89, CR91 to CR92, & CR145.
- Pumping out water from CR146 to CR147.
- Installation of shutters at CR145.
- Installation of backstay rods at CR90.
- Installation of monopole cross arms on CR205 to CR210.
- Offloading of monopole cross arms at CR198 to CR200A.

3.1 General Outstanding matters

Any major outstanding matters are to be recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (**Annexure A**).

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 conditions will roll-over to the next reporting period and will be removed once resolved.

There are no outstanding matters i.e. concerns for this reporting period.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes external monthly audits.

4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project makes provision for waste avoidance, minimisation, separation, recycling where possible, and ultimate disposal. Waste awareness is ongoing and provided through toolbox talks and awareness posters. The waste management area and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order this month. Refer to **Photo 1b** in **Annexure D** for the skips at the waste storage area. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration. For this reporting period no materials were collected for recycling.

4.1 Domestic/ General Waste

A designated waste area has been designated at the contractor's main site office area which functions to store waste temporarily prior to being transferred to the relevant licensed waste facility. The waste area consists of two (2) skips labelled for general waste and was observed to be maintained in good working order in terms of neatness and cleanliness. A waste disposal register is kept on file for record purposes. No general waste was disposed of for the month of June 2024 with no recycling (e.g. steel, cardboard) reported for the month. Concrete rubble on site (**Photo 8a**) will need to be disposed of as general waste to a registered landfill site unless it can be appropriately and lawfully re-used for building or backfilling purposes on the project or by another end-user. Signed written agreement between the parties will need to be effected in the latter scenario. All cleared alien vegetation currently stockpiled on site must also be treated as waste and disposed of at a registered licensed landfill.

4.2 Hazardous waste

Hazardous waste skips are available at the designated waste area at the contractor's main site offices. Hazardous waste (hydrocarbon-contaminated soil) disposed of at the Arlington waste disposal facility in June 2024 amounted to **6m³**.

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. Ablution facilities at the main site camp are connected to a 12m³ (12 000L) conservancy tank which is emptied and disposed of at the Jansenville WTP. Sewage disposed of from mobile chemical ablutions in June 2024 amounted to 45 297L and 24 000L was disposed of from the conservancy tank. The combined monthly total is **69 297L**. Safe disposal records are received and kept on file for record purposes.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

Protective measures which have been deployed to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring are described in this section. An arrestor bed is currently under construction at the start of the main access road to the WEF turbines. The rationale for having an arrestor bed is to slow down and/or prevent a runaway vehicle coming down the steep incline of the WEF access road. At the entrance to the WEF all the necessary warning and safety information is displayed 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.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

No search and rescue of any plants was undertaken during this reporting period. All persons working at or visiting site are to be made aware not to disturb wildlife i.e., no hunting, trapping, or killing of animals are allowed. All animal mortalities must be recorded and reported. No injuries or mortalities relating to fauna were recorded during this reporting period.

Alien invasive plant ("**AIP**") species removed from the working areas are currently stored in various dedicated areas at various site locations to dry out and die. As per the EMPr AIPs (mostly *Opuntia* spp.) must be manually removed and destroyed by being discarded as waste in a recognised, licensed landfill. The contractor must not use the plant materials as mulch or compost or bury or dump it anywhere on site. Burning of cleared AIPs is also not permitted.

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 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 concrete batching and dust suppression.

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"*.

6.3 Soil Management

Any topsoil stripped is to be stored separately for use at a later stage for rehabilitation purposes. Erosion prevention and stormwater measures have been put in place and should continue to be maintained to reduce the loss of topsoil and prevent erosion. Stockpiles of soil materials were observed to have been appropriately separated (e.g. refer to **Photo 5a**). Any excess subsoil material remaining at any of the OHPL tower foundations after G5 material (See **Photos 5c & 4d**) was imported for backfilling can be appropriately spread around the tower stay anchors and/or used for the repair/rehabilitation of damaged access roads.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 WEF, Substation and Main Access Road

Delivery of turbine components to site commenced this month (**Photo 3a**). Installation of stormwater infrastructure, cleaning and excavation for concrete V drains and excavation and installation of gabion baskets remained underway along the main access road (**Photos 6b & 7b**). Bulk civil earthworks (levelling and compacting) continued on several of the remaining hardstand wind turbine platforms (**Photo 7a**) which involves a cut-to-fill design approach. Laying and backfilling of MV cables in trenches was observed to be underway at some locations (**Photo 6a**) with other trenches still awaiting cables (**Photo 5a**). Re-placement of available topsoil onto the edge of several batters (**Photo 1a**) has been done although in places the original topsoil layer was thin, mineral and rocky in nature with low levels of organic matter. Although natural re-growth of vegetation is likely, visual monitoring should continue and appropriate rehabilitation undertaken as and when required.

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

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 must always be erected around open excavations on site to prevent fauna or livestock incidents and potential landowner conflict. Daily inspections have been requested by and are undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

An existing farm building is being utilised by the principal 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 12m³ conservancy tank which formed part of the original (existing) farm buildings. The other construction contractor (Optipower) is utilising an existing building at their site office in Kleinpoort as well as a previously disturbed area on a farm near the Daniell Cheetah Project the adjacent to the main R75 tar 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

Toolbox talks on site were conducted during the month relating to housekeeping procedures and the importance of ensuring good housekeeping is implemented throughout the 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 period.

11 WARNING & NCRS

No warning, deviations or non-conformance reports ("**NCRs**") were noted or issued by the ECO during this reporting period (See **Table 3**). A copy of the project's environmental NCR register is included as **Annexure B**.

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date.

Open NCRs	Closed NCRs
0	0

12 REHABILITATION

As previously reported rehabilitation has commenced and is underway at the bellmouth at the WEF entrance which includes filling and levelling with sub-soil, scarifying of subsoil and re-placement and grading of topsoil. A register for rehabilitation that has been undertaken has been compiled and once rehabilitation is completed at the various disturbed areas, reports for each section will be compiled and submitted for review and approval.

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

The ECO conducted the monthly site visit between the 24th and 25th June 2024 with observations documented in this report. Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section 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

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, EMPs 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 permanent site-based staff.

15.3 Findings

Any key findings highlighted in this report 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 common management challenges that effect the level of compliance to the conditions of the EAs and EMPs.

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 table captures observations and recommendations made in relation to the conditions stipulated in the EAs and EMPs. 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. The rating system used is based on the approach taken by the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning ("DEA&DP") whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring.

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

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 site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may pose significant findings.

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

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

- Documentation provided to the ECO/auditor is factual and true;
- The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPrs;
- 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 interviews with technical 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 Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("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 thirty-nine (**1039**) conditions in the EAs and EMPs. Of the total number of conditions, nine hundred and ten (**910**) were **compliant**, zero (**0**) were **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) were **partially-compliant**, one hundred and twenty (**120**) were **not audited/applicable** and ten (**10**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). Findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated rating.

It is recommended to also refer to **Annexures' D, E and F** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists. At this early stage during the construction phase of the WEF and associated infrastructure, a closure plan is not applicable.

Based on the outcomes of the audit it was established that the objectives of the EAs and EMPs were achieved in terms of:

- i. *Sufficiently providing for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity on an on-going basis;*
- ii. *Ensuring compliance with the provisions of environmental authorisation and EMPs.*

18.1 Minor improvements required

None.

18.2 Major improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of the June 2024 ECO audit, the project achieved an overall **100%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EAs and EMPs.

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the June 2024 ECO audit.
Individual compliance ratings to the EAs and EMPs 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)	56	0	0	17	4 (100%)
6	90km OHPL EA (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	29	0	0	17	5 (100%)
7	13.4km OHPL EA (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	30	0	0	17	3 (100%)
8	EMPr for Wolf WEF (Rev 6 dated March 2022 - Zutari)	70	0	0	5	6 (100%)
9	EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (Rev 6 dated May 2022 - Savannah)	355	0	0	56	0 (100%)
10	Generic EMPs for the OHPLs and Substations - 13.4km and 90km (dated March & June 2022)	283	0	0	16	0 (100%)
Overall total no. conditions		910	0	0	119	10 1039
Audited conditions		910	0	0	-	- 1820 (Potential max score)
Scoring symbol		✓✓	✓	x	-	-
Total score		1820	0	0	-	- 1820 (Achieved score)
Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)		{[(1820+0+0)] / 1820} x100				
Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions		87.60%	0%	0%	11.45%	0.96%

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Given that stringing activities on both OHPLs is underway, the requirement to fit bird flappers and perches should be attended to with some priority i.e. as the OPGW / earth wires are strung, the bird flappers should be fitted promptly thereafter. The avifauna specialist recommendations indicate that bird flappers should be fitted on the 13.4km OHPL from the wind farm substation to the R75 and fitted to the full length of the 90km OHPL.
- Continue to monitor and remove invasive vegetation from the construction footprints and dispose of as waste as per the EMPr.
- 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 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 undertaking appropriate rehabilitation measures as and when required.

21 CONCLUSION

It is apparent that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently with minimal impact to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts are functioning well at an acceptable standard and should continue to do so. In conclusion at this stage of construction, no new impacts or risks were identified as a result of undertaking the project. In general the EMPrs are considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance and there are no major shortcomings. At this stage it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs.

PREPARED BY:

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Burne', is positioned above the printed name.

Craig Burne

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Suggested Due Date ¹	Proposed Corrective Action	Status	Closure status

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

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date suggested by ECO	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 with 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.	Immediately	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

Ref No.	Originator	Dated Issued	Suggested Rectification Date ¹	Description / summary of NCR	Proposed Corrective Action	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 have been implemented however due to rains during the period effectiveness was unable to be determined.	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	TBC	Open	-	-

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

¹ Suggested dates and actions to be discussed and decided upon between the Project Team, ECO and Contractor.

ANNEXURE D - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Audit observations at the Wolf WEF construction site



Photo 1a: Current state of ground conditions along edge of the turbine hardstands.



Photo 2a: Levelled and compacted turbine hardstand.



Photo 3a: Delivery of turbine components underway.



Photo 4a: Civil construction continues at the WEF substation.



Photo 5a: MVA cables still to be installed in trench.



Photo 6a: Backfilling a section of MVA cable trench underway.



Photo 7a: Earthworks underway around one of the hardstands.



Photo 8a: Concrete spoil stockpile at the temporary laydown area.

Photo Series B: Audit observations at the main site office and WEF access road

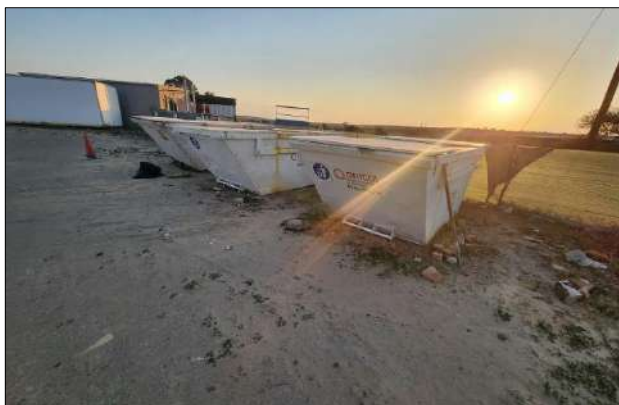


Photo 1b: Waste storage skips available.



Photo 2b: Neat, tidy housekeeping observed.



Photo 3b: Secured hazardous substance storage facility.



Photo 4b: Designated smoking areas with signage displayed.



Photo 5b: Demobilising of concrete batch plant underway.

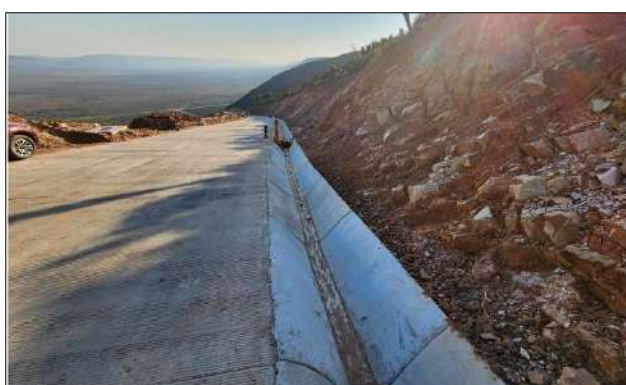


Photo 6b: Stormwater v-drains installed on main access road.

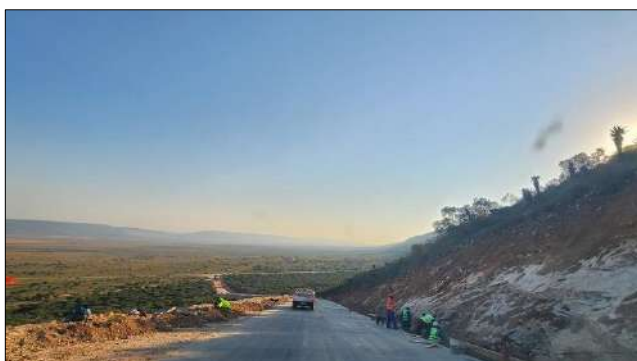


Photo 7b: Concrete section of WEF access road on steeper gradient.



Photo 8b: Gravel section of the WEF main access road.

Photo Series C: Audit observations along the 13.4km OHPL (Wolf-Kleinpoort)



Photo 1c: & Photo 2c: Stringing of conductor cables aided with pilot cables observed to be underway.



Photo 3c: Back-stayed tower. Stringing to be completed once construction of the WEF substation advances further.



Photo 4c: Good state of vegetation along the servitude.



Photo 5c: Imported G5 material for backfilling the stay foundations.



Photo 6c: Backfilling underway for the tower anchor stays.



Photo 7c: General good condition of the farm access roads.



Photo 8c: View south of the strung section of powerline.

Photo Series D: Audit observations along the 90km OHPL (Grassridge-Skilpad-Wolf)



Photo 1d: Stringing preparations (dressing) at tower 143.



Photo 2d: View west from T143, both 132kV lines are adjacent.



Photo 3d: Backfilled anchor stay foundation, T143.



Photo 4d: Imported G5 material to replace the original yet unsuitable *in-situ* soil to be used as backfill material.



Photo 5d: Timber supports in place to protect existing line before stringing commences.



Photo 6d: Steel monopole components delivered to site prior to erection.



Photo 7d: View south towards Grassridge SS at the outage site where the CR line will tie in to the existing 132kV line.



Photo 8d: View north from the site (CR32) where the deviation/outage between the new and existing 132kV line is planned.

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 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. Planning for rehabilitation will need to be prioritised towards the end of 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 removal 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.	✓✓					
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	✓✓					

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
	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
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.				-		

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
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.	✓✓					
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.	✓✓					

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
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 EMP, 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 EMP, 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)		
✓✓	✓	✗	-	-	81 (audited) 18 (NA)		
80	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)
✓✓		✓	✗	-	-		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 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

MONITORING

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
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
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				-		Noted, NA at this stage. The ECO has communicated this month the requirement of fitment of bird flappers during stringing activity which is now underway

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
	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.						
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 EMP, 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.				-		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, 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

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
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							
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 removal of alien vegetation is an ongoing process observed to be underway within the construction footprints
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 now underway
37	No exotic plants must be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area must be utilised.				-		Noted, rehabilitation not yet underway at this stage
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 EMP, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
41.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
41.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
41.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
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	0	17	5	51 (total no. of conditions)		
29	-	0	-	-	29 (audited) 22 (NA)		
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(29x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (29x2) 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 is still NA 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 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 EMP, 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							
5.3	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 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
	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.	✓✓					
5.3	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 it is 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

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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 bowzers. The tanks/bowzers 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/ bowzers. 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 bowzers 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.				-		Noted, no turbines have been erected on site at this stage

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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.				-		NA at this stage

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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 EA holder and Contractors to make 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					
		70	0	0	5	6	81 (total no. of conditions)
		70	0	0	5	6	70 (audited) 11 (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(70x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (+70x2) x100
		EMPr Compliance					100%

No.	4 x Generic EMPs 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							
4	Developer's Project Manager (DPM) The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMP 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 EMP and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMP.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					
	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 EMP;	✓✓					
	- 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 EMP and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP 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 EMPs 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 EMP;	✓✓					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 EMP;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMP 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 EMP, 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 EMP;	✓✓					
4	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMP, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMP 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 EMP 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;	✓✓					
	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 EMP and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMP should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMP (or relevant sections of the EMP). 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 EMPs 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, EMP 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							
	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMP file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMP 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 EMP file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMP file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
5	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 EMP as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMP and subsequent approval of site specific EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMP	✓✓					
	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 EMP	✓✓					
	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 EMP 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 EMPs 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 EMP file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMP	✓✓					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 EMP				-		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 EMP 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 EMP	✓✓					
	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 EMP	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMP must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMP;	✓✓					
	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 EMP 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 EMPs 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 EMPs 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 are 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 EMPs 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	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
	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 EMPs;	✓✓					
	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;	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPs 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	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;	✓✓					
	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 bowsters;	✓✓					
	The tanks/ bowsters 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/ bowsters (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.	✓✓					
	Where possible and practical all maintenance of vehicles and equipment must take place in the workshop area;	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPs 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	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)	✓✓					
	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;	✓✓					
	Two way swop of contact details between ECO and FPA.	✓✓					Facilitated by full-time site based ESCO

No.	4 x Generic EMPs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
6.24	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	✓✓					
6.26	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
	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	✓✓					
6.27	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	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	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	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;	✓✓					
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;	✓✓					
6.34	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.						
	Landscaping and rehabilitation				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	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
	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

No.	4 x Generic EMPs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	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:				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	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 <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (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 EMPs 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 a 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.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					
9	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 EMPs 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 EMPs							
Terrestrial Ecology - Flora	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 of the road 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.	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
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.				-		Noted, NA at this stage. The ECO has communicated this month the requirement of fitment of bird flappers during stringing activity which is now 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 this month the requirement of fitment of bird flappers and 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.				-		No pylon structures changed at this stage

No.	4 x Generic EMPs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
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						
		355	0	0	56	0	411 (total no. of conditions)
		355	0	0	56	0	355 (audited) 56 (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(355x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (+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 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.	✓✓					

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	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:	✓✓					
6	» 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.	✓✓					

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	» 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).	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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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.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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	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.	✓✓					
	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).	✓✓					
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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.	✓✓					

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	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;	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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	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.	✓✓					

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	» 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. This 5m 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 were underway 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.	✓✓					

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	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 (re-vegetation) not underway this stage
	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 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 SO ₂ , NO ₂ , 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.	✓✓					

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	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.	✓✓					Conservancy tanks used at site 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, rehabilitation NA at this stage of construction
	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, rehabilitation NA at this stage of construction
	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.	✓✓					
6	» Stipulate norms and standards for water supply and usage (i.e.: comply strictly to licence and legislation requirements and restrictions).	✓✓					
	» Storm water method statement.	✓✓					

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	» 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.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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
	- 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; » 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.	✓✓					

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 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)+(0x1)] / (283x2) x100
							100%

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July 2024



ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

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

July 2024

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 2024

PREPARED BY:

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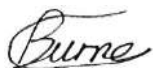
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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

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 work 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:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Burne', is written over a horizontal line.

Craig Burne

05 August 2024

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 visit. 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, 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	05/08/2024

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	05/08/2024	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	07/08/2024	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	05 August 2024	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	05 August 2024	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	05 August 2024	Electronic
Queen Mothiba	DFFE (Environment Impact & Pollution Directorate)	07 August 2024	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
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**") was 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 cabling, a 33/132kV substation, an operational and maintenance building and internal access roads.

In addition to the construction of the wind turbines, connecting overhead powerline ("**OHPL**") and substations, the combined authorised project footprint includes laydown areas, a construction site camp and a batch plant.

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 all 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 2024. In terms of this monitoring report, an audit site inspection was undertaken between the 22nd and 23rd July 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, Craig Burne, is a senior environmental consultant with over 16 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**). Craig has worked on 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 <i>Pr. Sci. Nat.</i>
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 status	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)

Construction work activities underway during the reporting period (July 2024) included the following:

- Delivery of turbine components to turbine sites and assembly of components
- Preparation of temporary laydown area completed for contractor (Vestas) to establish site offices
- Grouting works

- Earthworks rehabilitation along WEF access road verges and turbine hardstands
- Roadworks; stormwater control measures including installation of v-drains and gabion baskets
- MV cabling
- Civil and building and construction works at the WEF substation
- Stringing of the OHPLs
- Erection of steel monopoles

3.1 General Outstanding matters

Any major outstanding matters are to be recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (**Annexure A**).

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 conditions will roll-over to the next reporting period and will be removed once resolved.

There are no outstanding matters i.e. concerns for this reporting period.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request.

The ECO undertakes external monthly 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 area and general waste management on site was observed to be in good order this month. Refer to **Photos' 1b & 5c** in **Annexure D** showing skips and wheelie bins at the site office waste storage areas. 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

A designated waste area has been designated at the contractor's main site office area which functions to store waste temporarily prior to being transferred to the relevant licensed waste facility. The waste area consists of two (2) skips labelled for general waste (See **Photo 1b**) and was observed to be maintained in good working order in terms of neatness and cleanliness. A waste disposal register is kept on file for record purposes. No general waste was disposed of for the month of July 2024. For this reporting period 8780kg of steel off-cuts were recycled. All cleared alien vegetation currently stockpiled on site (e.g. see **Photo 7d**) must also be treated as waste and disposed of at a registered licensed landfill.

The concrete rubble previously stockpiled on site was not disposed of at a registered landfill site as the contractor reached an agreement with the local municipality in Jansenville who will re-use the material for other local building and/or backfilling purposes in the area. In the previous (June) audit, the ECO requested signed written agreement between the parties documenting the agreement however at the time this audit report was compiled, had not received the signed agreement.

4.2 Hazardous waste

Hazardous waste skips are available at the designated waste area at the contractor's main site offices. No hazardous waste was disposed of from site in July 2024.

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. Ablution facilities at the main site camp are connected to a 12m³ (12 000L) conservancy tank which is emptied and disposed of at the Jansenville WTP. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in July 2024 amounted to **60 528L**. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

5.1 General

Protective measures which have been deployed to mitigate negative environmental impacts or prevent impacts from occurring are described in this section. The arrestor bed is currently still under construction at the start of the main access road to the WEF turbines. The rationale for having an arrestor bed is to slow down and/or prevent a runaway vehicle coming down the steep incline of the WEF access road. At the entrance to the WEF all the necessary warning and safety information is displayed 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.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

No search and rescue of any plants was undertaken during this reporting period. All persons working at or visiting site are to be made aware not to disturb wildlife i.e., no hunting, trapping, or killing of animals are

allowed. All animal mortalities must be recorded and reported. No injuries or mortalities relating to fauna were recorded during this reporting period.

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 (See **Photo 7d**). 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 the landfill site.

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 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 concrete batching and dust suppression.

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"*.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil which was previously stripped and stockpiled at the WEF is in the process of being re-spread over disturbed footprint areas as part of rehabilitation purposes (See **Photos' 1a** and **2a**). Erosion prevention and stormwater measures have been put in place and should continue to be maintained to minimise loss of topsoil by rainfall, wind and erosion. Stockpiles of soil materials were observed to have been appropriately separated (e.g. refer to **Photo 5a**).

Due to strength test failures for many 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 (e.g. see **Photo 3d**) leaving behind a soil excess. Any excess 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.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 WEF, Substation and Main Access Road

Delivery of turbine components to site continued this month (**Photo 3a**) with erection of the first turbine observed to be underway (**Photo 4a**). Bulk civil earthworks (levelling and compacting) of the remaining hardstand wind turbine platforms has largely been completed. Laying of MV cables in open trench sections is still underway with backfilling having been done where cables have been laid into trench sections (**Photo 5a**). Re-placement of topsoil onto the edge of sloped batters has been undertaken for several turbines hardstands and road verges (**Photos 1a** and **2a**). This includes between WE23 and WEA27. In some places the original topsoil layer was thin, mineral and rocky in nature with low levels of organic matter and little topsoil. Although natural re-growth of vegetation is likely with the return of the summer rainfall season in the upcoming months, visual monitoring should continue and appropriate rehabilitation measures undertaken as and when required, such as erosion repairs and re-seeding. Installation of stormwater infrastructure, cleaning and excavation for concrete V drains and excavation and installation of gabion baskets remained underway along the main access road (**Photos' 4b, 5b** and **6b**).

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

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 must always be erected around open excavations on site to prevent fauna or livestock incidents and potential landowner conflict. Daily inspections have been requested by and are undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

An existing farm building is being utilised by the principal 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 12m³ conservancy tank which formed part of the original (existing) farm buildings. The other construction contractor (Optipower) is utilising an existing building at their site office in Kleinpoort as well as a previously disturbed area on a farm near the Daniell Cheetah Project the adjacent to the main R75 tar 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

Toolbox talks on site were conducted during the month relating to housekeeping procedures and the importance of ensuring good housekeeping is implemented throughout the 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 period.

11 WARNING & NCRS

No warning, deviations or non-conformance reports ("**NCRs**") were noted or issued by the ECO during this reporting period (See **Table 3**). A copy of the project's environmental NCR register is included as **Annexure B**.

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date.

Open NCRs	Closed NCRs
0	0

12 REHABILITATION

As previously reported passive rehabilitation is underway at the bellmouth at the WEF entrance. In July 2024 earthworks rehabilitation commenced 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 register for rehabilitation that has been undertaken has been compiled and as rehabilitation is completed at the various disturbed areas, reports for each section have been compiled and submitted for review and approval.

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

The ECO conducted the monthly site visit between the 22nd and 23rd July 2024 with observations documented in this report. Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section 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

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, EMPs 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 permanent site-based staff.

15.3 Findings

Any key findings highlighted in this report 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 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 table 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. The rating system used is based on the approach taken by the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning ("**DEA&DP**") whereby each auditable condition is provided with a score in order to ensure consistency with future auditing and monitoring.

Table 4: Compliance rating and scoring.

Status	Compliance Rating		Scoring	Description
	Abbreviation	Symbol		
<i>Compliant</i>	C	✓✓	2	<i>No improvements required</i>
<i>Partially-Compliant</i>	PC	✓	1	<i>Minor improvements required</i>
<i>Non-Compliant</i>	NC	x	0	<i>Major improvements required</i>
<i>Not Applicable / Not Audited</i>	NA	-	-	<i>No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit</i>
<i>Informative</i>	info	-	-	<i>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</i>

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 site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may pose significant findings.

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

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

- Documentation provided to the ECO/auditor is factual and true;
- The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPs;
- The construction phase is currently underway and operational phase activities are not applicable;
- Documentation / reports were randomly sampled / reviewed in order to accommodate time constraints;
- 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 interviews with technical 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 Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("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 thirty-nine (**1039**) conditions in the EAs and EMPs. Of the total number of conditions, nine hundred and ten (**910**) were **compliant**, zero (**0**) were **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) were **partially-compliant**, one hundred and twenty (**120**) were **not audited/applicable** and ten (**10**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). Findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated rating.

It is recommended to also refer to **Annexures' D, E and F** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists. At this early stage during the construction phase of the WEF and associated infrastructure, a closure plan is not applicable.

Based on the outcomes of the audit it was established that the objectives of the EAs and EMPs were achieved in terms of:

- i. *Sufficiently providing for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity on an on-going basis;*
- ii. *Ensuring compliance with the provisions of environmental authorisation and EMPs.*

18.1 Minor improvements required

None.

18.2 Major improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of the July 2024 ECO audit, the project achieved an overall **100%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EAs and EMPs.

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the July 2024 ECO audit.
Individual compliance ratings to the EAs and EMPs 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)	56	0	0	17	4 (100%)
6	90km OHPL EA (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	29	0	0	17	5 (100%)
7	13.4km OHPL EA (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	30	0	0	17	3 (100%)
8	EMPr for Wolf WEF (Rev 6 dated March 2022 - Zutari)	70	0	0	5	6 (100%)
9	EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (Rev 6 dated May 2022 - Savannah)	355	0	0	56	0 (100%)
10	Generic EMPs for the OHPLs and Substations - 13.4km and 90km (dated March & June 2022)	283	0	0	16	0 (100%)
Overall total no. conditions		910	0	0	119	10 1039
Audited conditions		910	0	0	-	- 1820 (Potential max score)
Scoring symbol		✓✓	✓	x	-	-
Total score		1820	0	0	-	- 1820 (Achieved score)
Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)		{[(1820+0+0)] / 1820} x100				
Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions		87.60%	0%	0%	11.45%	0.96%

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Given that stringing activities on both OHPLs is underway, the requirement to fit bird flappers and perches should be attended to with some priority i.e. as the OPGW / earth wires are strung, the bird flappers should be fitted promptly thereafter. The avifauna specialist recommendations indicate that bird flappers should be fitted on the 13.4km OHPL from the wind farm substation to the R75 and fitted to the full length of the 90km OHPL.
- Continue to monitor and remove invasive vegetation from the construction footprints and dispose of as waste as per the EMPr.
- 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 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 undertaking appropriate rehabilitation measures as and when required.

21 CONCLUSION

It is apparent that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently with minimal impact to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts are functioning well at an acceptable standard and should continue to do so. In conclusion at this stage of construction, no new impacts or risks were identified as a result of undertaking the project. In general the EMPrs are considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance and there are no major shortcomings. At this stage it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs.

PREPARED BY:

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Burne', is positioned above the printed name.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Suggested Due Date ¹	Proposed Corrective Action	Status	Closure status

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

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date suggested by ECO	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 with 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.	Immediately	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

Ref No.	Originator	Dated Issued	Suggested Rectification Date ¹	Description / summary of NCR	Proposed Corrective Action	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 have been implemented however due to rains during the period effectiveness was unable to be determined.	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	TBC	Open	-	-

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

¹ Suggested dates and actions to be discussed and decided upon between the Project Team, ECO and Contractor.

ANNEXURE D - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Audit observations at the Wolf WEF construction site



Photo 1a: Topsoil returned to sloped edges of batters.



Photo 2a: State of rehabilitation, topsoil levelling underway.



Photo 3a: Delivery of turbine components continues.



Photo 4a: Erection of one of the wind turbines underway.



Photo 5a: Backfilled section of an MVA cable trench.



Photo 6a: Civil construction continues at the WEF substation.



Photo 7a: Levelled platform at the temporary laydown area available to use for office facilities by the contractor.



Photo 8a: Bunded fuel storage facility at the temporary laydown area.

Photo Series B: Audit observations at the main site office and WEF access road



Photo 1b: Waste storage skips available at main site office.



Photo 2b: Neat, tidy housekeeping observed on site.



Photo 3b: Concrete batch plant has been demobilised.



Photo 4b: Installation of gabions for stormwater run-off.



Photo 5b: Construction of arrestor bed for the road underway.



Photo 6b: Stormwater v-drains between road and cut slope.



Photo 7b: View of fill slope (left) and cut/back slope (right).



Photo 8b: View of the road's fill slope embankment.

Photo Series C: Audit observations along the 13.4km OHPL (Wolf-Kleinpoort)



Photo 1c: WK4R excavations underway adjacent to the existing 132kV line.



Photo 2c: WK3 tower excavations underway outside Wolf SS.



Photo 3c: Protective measures on site (bins & fire equipment).



Photo 4c: Back-stayed tower WK5. Pulling of pilot cable underway.



Photo 5c: Waste storage bins available at Mayogi site office.



Photo 6c: Conductor drums and hydraulic stringing machine observed at the Mayogi site office.

Photo Series D: Audit observations along the 90km OHPL (Grassridge-Skilpad-Wolf)



Photo 1d: Cleared access between CR179 and CR180.



Photo 2d: Foundations still to be undertaken at tower CR178.



Photo 3d: View north-west from tower CR154.



Photo 4d: Access route with berms between CR157 & CR154.



Photo 5d: Access between CR152 & CR147, still to be strung.



Photo 6d: View west from CR48 on Grassridge Wind Farm.



Photo 7d: Cleared prickly pears between CR49 & CR50.



Photo 8d: Natural vegetation growth around tower CR53.

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 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)		
✓✓	✓	✗	-	-	81 (audited) 18 (NA)		
80	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)
✓✓		✓	✗	-	-		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 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 EMP, 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.				-		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, 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

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
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							
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 removal of alien vegetation is an ongoing process observed to be underway within the construction footprints
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 now underway
37	No exotic plants must be used for rehabilitation purposes. Only indigenous plants of the area must be utilised.				-		Noted, rehabilitation not yet underway at this stage
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 EMP, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
41.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
41.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
41.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
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	0	17	5	51 (total no. of conditions)		
29	-	0	-	-	29 (audited) 22 (NA)		
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(29x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (29x2) 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 is still NA 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 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 EMP, 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							
5.3	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 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
	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.	✓✓					
5.3	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 it is 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

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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 bowzers. The tanks/bowzers 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/ bowzers. 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 bowzers 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.				-		Noted, no turbines have been erected on site at this stage

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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 in terms of re-shaping subsoil and topsoil material along the WEF access road verges and the sloped edges of several turbine hardstands.

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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 (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>). 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 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					
		70	0	0	5	6	81 (total no. of conditions)
		70	0	0	5	6	70 (audited) 11 (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(70x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (+70x2) x100
		EMPr Compliance					100%

No.	4 x Generic EMPs 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 EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMP 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 EMP and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMP.	✓✓					
	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 EMP;	✓✓					
	- 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 EMP and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP 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 EMPs 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 EMP;	✓✓					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 EMP;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMP 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 EMP, 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 EMP;	✓✓					
4	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMP, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMP 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 EMP 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;	✓✓					
	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 EMP and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMP should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMP (or relevant sections of the EMP). 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 EMPs 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, EMP 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							
	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMP file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMP 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 EMP file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMP file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
5	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 EMP as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMP and subsequent approval of site specific EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMP	✓✓					
	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 EMP	✓✓					
	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 EMP 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 EMPs 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 EMP file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMP	✓✓					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 EMP				-		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 EMP 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 EMP	✓✓					
	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 EMP	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMP must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMP;	✓✓					
	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 EMP 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 EMPs 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 EMPs 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 EMPs 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 EMPs;	✓✓					
	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 EMPs 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	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;	✓✓					
	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 EMPs 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;	✓✓					
	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 EMPs 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 swap 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	✓✓					
6.26	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
	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	✓✓					
6.27	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	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 EMPs 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				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	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 EMPs 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:				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	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 <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (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.	✓✓					

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	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 a 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 EMPs 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 EMPs							
Terrestrial Ecology - Flora	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 of the road 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.	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
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.				-		Noted, NA at this stage. The ECO has communicated this month the requirement of fitment of bird flappers during stringing activity which is now 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 this month the requirement of fitment of bird flappers and 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.				-		No pylon structures changed at this stage

No.	4 x Generic EMPs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
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						
		355	0	0	56	0	411 (total no. of conditions)
		355	0	0	56	0	355 (audited) 56 (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(355x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (+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 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.	✓✓					

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	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:	✓✓					
6	» 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.	✓✓					

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	» 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).	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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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.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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	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.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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	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;	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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	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.	✓✓					

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	» 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. This 5m 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.	✓✓					

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	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
	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 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 SO ₂ , NO ₂ , 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.	✓✓					

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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.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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	» 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.	✓✓					
	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 bundled 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.	✓✓					

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	» 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; » 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.	✓✓					
6	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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August 2024



ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

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

August 2024

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 2024

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

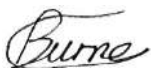
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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

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 work 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:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Burne', is written over a horizontal line.

Craig Burne

06 September 2024

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	06/09/2024

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	06/09/2024	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	06 September 2024	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	06 September 2024	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	06 September 2024	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
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 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 cabling, a 33/132kV substation, an operational and maintenance building and internal access roads.

In addition to the construction of the wind turbines, connecting overhead powerline ("**OHPL**") and substations, the combined authorised project footprint includes laydown areas, a construction site camp and a batch plant.

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 all 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 2024. In terms of this monitoring report, an audit site inspection was undertaken between the 22nd and 23rd August 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, Craig Burne, is a senior environmental consultant with ~16.5 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**). Craig has worked on 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 <i>Pr. Sci. Nat.</i>
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 status	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)

Construction work activities underway during the reporting period (August 2024) included the following:

- Trimming and cleaning of road edges and turbine platforms
- Grouting works
- Stringing of the OHPL

- Erection of steel monopoles
- Delivering and assembly of turbine components
- Trenching for MV cables
- Laying of MV cables
- Rehabilitation around access road verge and around turbine hardstands
- Civil and building construction at the WEF Substation
- Preparation of temporary laydown for the Contractor's site offices
- Roadworks, stormwater control including installation of V-drains and gabion baskets

3.1 General Outstanding matters

Any major outstanding matters are to be recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (**Annexure A**).

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 conditions will roll-over to the next reporting period and will be removed once resolved.

There are no outstanding matters i.e. concerns for this reporting period.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request.

The ECO undertakes external monthly 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 2024. Refer to **Annexure D** showing available waste facilities at the Mayogi laydown area (**Photo 1b**) and acceptable waste management measures at working areas on site (**Photo 2c**). 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

A designated waste area has been designated at the contractor's main site office area which functions to store waste temporarily prior to being transferred to the relevant licensed waste facility. The dedicated waste storage area at the main site offices consists of two (2) skips labelled for general waste. The site camp for the OHPL contractor also has waste facilities available (See **Photo 1b**). A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record purposes. **18m³** of general waste was disposed of in the month of August 2024. For this reporting

period no materials on site were recycled. 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.

4.2 Hazardous waste

Hazardous waste skips are available at the dedicated waste storage area at the contractor's main site offices. No hazardous waste was disposed of from site in August 2024.

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. Ablution facilities at the main site camp are connected to a 12m³ (12 000L) conservancy tank which is emptied and disposed of at the Jansenville WTP. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in August 2024 amounted to **62578L**. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes.

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. The arrestor bed is another protective measure which is still currently under construction at the start of the main access road to the WEF turbines. The rationale for having an arrestor bed is to slow down and/or prevent a runaway vehicle coming down the steep incline 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, are further illustrated in this report.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

No search and rescue of any plants was undertaken during this reporting period. All persons working at or visiting site are to be made aware not to disturb wildlife i.e., no hunting, trapping, or killing of animals are allowed. All animal mortalities must be recorded and reported. No injuries or mortalities relating to fauna were recorded during this reporting period.

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.

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 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 concrete batching and dust suppression.

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"*.

6.3 Soil Management

Topsoil which was previously stripped and stockpiled at the WEF during earthworks activities was and is in the process of being re-distributed over disturbed footprint areas for the purpose of rehabilitation (See **Photos' 1a, 2a and 3a**). Erosion prevention and stormwater measures have been put in place and should continue to be maintained to minimise loss of topsoil by rainfall, wind and erosion.

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 (e.g. see **Photo 3c**) leaving behind a soil excess. Any excess 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.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 WEF, Substation and Main Access Road

Delivery of turbine components to site continued this month (**Photo 5a**) with assembly of the first turbine (WEA09) observed to be underway during the audit (**Photo 7a**). Bulk civil earthworks (levelling and compacting) of the remaining hardstand wind turbine platforms has largely been completed. The laying of MV cables in open trenches followed by backfilling is still required for some sections (**Photo 4a**) whilst other MV cable sections have already been backfilled and completed (**Photo 6b**). Re-placement of topsoil onto the edge of sloped

batters has been undertaken for several turbines hardstands and road verges (**Photos' 1a, 2a and 3a**). During August this included the area between WEA03 and WEA07. In some places the original topsoil layer was thin, mineral and rocky in nature with low levels of organic matter and little topsoil. Although natural re-growth of vegetation is likely with the return of the summer rainfall season in the upcoming months, visual monitoring should continue and appropriate rehabilitation measures undertaken as and when required, such as erosion repairs and re-seeding. Installation of stormwater infrastructure including drains, culverts and gabion baskets remained underway along sections of the main access road (**Photos' 7b and 8b**). Gravel sections of the access road have U-shaped earthen stormwater drains (**Photo 5b**).

7.2 Fences, Gates and Barricading

Protection measures for fences and gates during stringing activities was observed to be in place (**Photo 8c**). 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 must always be erected around open excavations on site to prevent fauna or livestock incidents and potential landowner conflict. Daily inspections have been requested by and continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

An existing farm building is being utilised by the principal 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 12m³ conservancy tank which formed part of the original (existing) farm buildings. The other construction contractor (Optipower) is utilising an existing building at their site office in Kleinpoort as well as a previously disturbed area on a farm near the Daniell Cheetah Project the adjacent to the main R75 tar 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 Consortium Contractor included topics on parking areas to be used by light duty vehicles (LDVs) and plant, hydrocarbon spillages, dust management and housekeeping and litter

management. Monthly toolbox talks conducted for Vestas included topics on biodiversity protection, safety surrounding animals on the road and avoidance of driving on vegetated areas and rehabilitated areas.

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 WARNING & NCRS

No warning, deviations or non-conformance reports ("**NCRs**") were noted or issued by the ECO during this reporting period (See **Table 3**). A copy of the project's environmental NCR register is included as **Annexure B**.

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date.

Open NCRs	Closed NCRs
0	0

12 REHABILITATION

As previously reported passive rehabilitation is underway at the bellmouth at the WEF entrance. In July 2024 earthworks rehabilitation commenced 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 register for rehabilitation that has been undertaken has been compiled and as rehabilitation is completed at the various disturbed areas, reports for each section have been compiled and submitted for review and approval.

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

The ECO conducted the monthly site visit between the 22nd and 23rd August 2024 with observations documented in this report. Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO.

15 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

This section 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 EMPs 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, EMPs 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:

- Available documentation and records viewed or received prior, subsequent, or during the site visit;
- Observations made during the period that the ECO/auditor was on site; and
- 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 EMPs. 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 EMPs. 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 site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may pose 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 EMPs;
- 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 interviews 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 Environmental Site Compliance Officer ("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 thirty-nine (**1039**) conditions in the EAs and EMPs. Of the total number of conditions, nine hundred and ten (**911**) were **compliant**, zero (**0**) were **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) were **partially-compliant**, one hundred and twenty (**118**) were **not audited/applicable** and ten (**10**) were

informative (refer to **Table 5**). Findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated rating.

It is recommended to also refer to **Annexures' D, E and F** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists. At this early stage during the construction phase of the WEF and associated infrastructure, a closure plan is not applicable.

Based on the outcomes of the audit it was established that the objectives of the EAs and EMPs were achieved in terms of:

- i. *Sufficiently providing for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity on an on-going basis;*
- ii. *Ensuring compliance with the provisions of environmental authorisation and EMPs.*

18.1 Minor improvements required

None.

18.2 Major improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of the August 2024 ECO audit, the project achieved an overall **100%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EAs and EMPs.

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the August 2024 ECO audit.
Individual compliance ratings to the EAs and EMPs 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)	56	0	0	17	4 (100%)
6	90km OHPL EA (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	29	0	0	17	5 (100%)
7	13.4km OHPL EA (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	30	0	0	17	3 (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)	355	0	0	56	0 (100%)
10	Generic EMPs for the OHPLs and Substations - 13.4km and 90km (dated March & June 2022)	283	0	0	16	0 (100%)
Overall total no. conditions		911	0	0	118	10 1039
Audited conditions		911	0	0	-	- 1822 (Potential max score)
Scoring symbol		✓✓	✓	x	-	-
Total score		1822	0	0	-	- 1822 (Achieved score)
Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)		{[(1822+0+0)] / 1822} x100				
Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions		87.70%	0%	0%	11.35%	0.96%

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Install bird flappers and perches once the OPGW/earth wires have been strung. The avifauna specialist recommendations indicate that bird flappers should be fitted on the 13.4km OHPL from the WEF substation to the R75 and fitted to the full length of the 90km OHPL.
- 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 and remove invasive vegetation from the construction footprints and dispose of as waste as per the EMPr.
- 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 undertaking appropriate rehabilitation measures as and when required.

21 CONCLUSION

Based on the outcome of this audit it is the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently with minimal impact to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts are functioning well at an acceptable standard and should continue to do so. In conclusion at this stage of construction, no new impacts or risks were identified as a result of undertaking the project. In general the EMPrs are considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance and there are no major shortcomings. At this stage it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Suggested Due Date ¹	Proposed Corrective Action	Status	Closure status

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

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date suggested by ECO	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 with 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.	Immediately	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

Ref No.	Originator	Dated Issued	Suggested Rectification Date ¹	Description / summary of NCR	Proposed Corrective Action	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 have been implemented however due to rains during the period effectiveness was unable to be determined.	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	TBC	Open	-	-

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

¹ Suggested dates and actions to be discussed and decided upon between the Project Team, ECO and Contractor.

ANNEXURE D - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Audit observations at the Wolf WEF construction site



Photo 1a: Rehabilitation progress, topsoil levelled around turbine hardstands.



Photo 2a: Topsoil returned to sloped edges of hardstands.



Photo 3a: Topsoil returned to sloped edges of batters.



Photo 4a: Section of MVA cable trench still to backfilled.



Photo 5a: Turbine components on site, drip trays in use.



Photo 6a: Civil construction continues at the WEF substation.



Photo 7a: Wind turbine (WEA09) being assembled.



Photo 8a: Temporary laydown area in use by Contractor for office facilities.

Photo Series B: Audit observations at the Mayogi site office and WEF access road



Photo 1b: Waste storage skips available at site office.



Photo 2b: Good housekeeping observed at the site camp.



Photo 3b: Dust suppression observed at site camp.



Photo 4b: Use of drip trays observed for parked vehicles.



Photo 5b: Section of road with earthen stormwater drains.



Photo 6b: Backfilled MVA trench section along road verge.



Photo 7b: Drainage installation along the road's fill slope.



Photo 8b: Gabion and culvert installations underway.

Photo Series C: Audit observations along the 90km OHPL (Grassridge-Skilpad-Wolf)



Photo 1c: Rebar installation in preparation for concrete foundations at CR2 outside Grassridge SS.



Photo 2c: Ablution and protective measures at CR2 (bins, fire equipment, signage, drinking water).



Photo 3c: Barricaded excavations at CR202.



Photo 4c: Steel tower components delivered to servitude prior to erection of CR202.



Photo 5c: Stringing activities underway along the SW line.



Photo 6c: Clamping of insulators underway on the SW line.



Photo 7c: View east along a strung section of the SW powerline on the Glenconnor farm portions.



Photo 8c: Protection of farm fences observed during pulling of pilot cables.

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 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 EMP, 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 EMP, 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)		
✓✓	✓	✗	-	-	81 (audited) 18 (NA)		
80	0	0			Audit Score (%) = $[(81 \times 2) + (0 \times 1) + (0 \times 1)] / (81 \times 2) \times 100$		
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)
✓✓		✓	✗	-	-		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 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 EMP, 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.				-		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, 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

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
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							
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 removal of alien vegetation is an ongoing process observed to be underway within the construction footprints
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 now 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 EMP, must be made available for inspection and copying-						
41.1	at the site of the authorised activity;	✓✓					
41.2	to anyone on request; and				-		EA holder website does makes provision
41.3	where the holder of the Environmental Authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website.	✓✓					
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	0	17	5	51 (total no. of conditions)		
29	-	0	-	-	29 (audited) 22 (NA)		
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(29x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (29x2) 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 is still NA 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 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 EMP, 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							
5.3	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 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
	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 it is 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 bowzers. The tanks/bowzers 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/ bowzers. 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 bowzers 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 ($\leq 5\%$) 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 first turbine assembled this month has 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 in August 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 (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>). 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 -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 EMPs 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							
4	Roles and responsibilities						
	<i>Developer's Project Manager (DPM)</i> The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMP implementation; and Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation	✓✓					
	<i>Developer Site Supervisor (DSS)</i> 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 EMP and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMP.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					
	<i>Environmental Control Officer (ECO)</i> 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 EMP;	✓✓					
	- 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 EMP and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP 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 EMPs 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 EMP;	✓✓					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 EMP;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMP 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 EMP, 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 EMP;	✓✓					
4	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMP, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMP 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 EMP 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;	✓✓					
	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 EMP and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMP should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMP (or relevant sections of the EMP). 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 EMPs 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, EMP 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							
	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMP file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMP 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 EMP file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMP file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
5	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 EMP as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMP and subsequent approval of site specific EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMP	✓✓					
	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 EMP	✓✓					
	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 EMP 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 EMPs 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 EMP file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMP	✓✓					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 EMP				-		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 EMP 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 EMP	✓✓					
	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 EMP	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMP must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMP;	✓✓					
	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 EMP 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 EMPs 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 EMPs 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 EMPs 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 EMPs;	✓✓					
	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 EMPs 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	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;	✓✓					
	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 EMPs 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;	✓✓					
	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 EMPs 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 swap 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	✓✓					
6.26	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
	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	✓✓					
6.27	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	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 EMPs 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;	✓✓					
6.33	Refuse bins must have been emptied and secured;	✓✓					
	Drip trays must have been emptied and secured.	✓✓					
	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;	✓✓					
6.34	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.						
	Landscaping and rehabilitation				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	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
6.34	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 EMPs 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:				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	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 <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (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 EMPs 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 a 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.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					
9	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 EMPs 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 EMPs							
Terrestrial Ecology - Flora	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 of the road 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.	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
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.				-		Noted, NA at this stage. The ECO has communicated this month the requirement of fitment of bird flappers during stringing activity which is now 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 this month the requirement of fitment of bird flappers and 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.				-		No pylon structures changed at this stage

No.	4 x Generic EMPs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
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						
		355	0	0	56	0	411 (total no. of conditions)
		355	0	0	56	0	355 (audited) 56 (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(355x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (+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 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.	✓✓					

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	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:	✓✓					
6	» 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.	✓✓					

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	» 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).	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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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.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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	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.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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	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;	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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	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.	✓✓					

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	» 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. This 5m 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.	✓✓					

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	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
	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 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 SO ₂ , NO ₂ , 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.	✓✓					

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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.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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	» 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.	✓✓					
	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 bundled 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.	✓✓					

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	» 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; » 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.	✓✓					

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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)+(0x1)] / (283x2) x100
							100%

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September 2024



ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

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

September 2024

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 2024

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

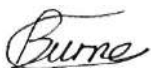
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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

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 work 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:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Burne', is written over a horizontal line.

Craig Burne

07 October 2024

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	07/10/2024

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	07/10/2024	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	07 October 2024	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	07 October 2024	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	07 October 2024	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 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 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 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 all 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 2024. In terms of this monitoring report, an audit site inspection was undertaken between the 18th and 19th September 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, Craig Burne, is a senior environmental consultant with ~16.5 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**). Craig has worked on 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 <i>Pr. Sci. Nat.</i>
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 status	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 the reporting period (September 2024) included the following:

- Grouting for the turbine foundations
- Installation of manhole slabs along the access road

- Building of check dams towards the end of the access road
- Backfilling around gabions along the access road
- Re-seeding of rehabilitated areas
- Rehabilitation around access road verge and around turbine hardstands
- Civil and building construction at the WEF substation
- Delivering and assembly of turbine components
- Trenching for MV cables
- Laying and backfilling of MV cables
- Stringing of the OHPL
- Erection of the OHPL monopole towers
- Installation of fencing around Contractor (Vestas) site camp

3.1 General Outstanding matters

Any major outstanding matters are to be recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (**Annexure A**).

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 conditions will roll-over to the next reporting period and will be removed once resolved.

There are no outstanding matters i.e. concerns for this reporting period.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request.

The ECO undertakes external monthly 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 2024. Refer to **Annexure D** showing available waste facilities at the Mayogi laydown area (**Photo 1b**) and acceptable waste management measures at working areas on site (**Photo 2c**). 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

A designated waste area has been designated at the contractor's main site office area which functions to store waste temporarily prior to being transferred to the relevant licensed waste facility. The dedicated waste storage

area at the main site offices consists of two (2) skips labelled for general waste. The site camp for the OHPL contractor also has waste facilities available (See **Photo 1b**). A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. **12m³** of general waste was disposed of in the month of September 2024. For this reporting period no materials on site were recycled. 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.

4.2 Hazardous waste

Hazardous waste skips are available at the dedicated waste storage area at the contractors' main site offices/lay down areas. No hazardous waste was disposed of from site in September 2024.

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.

Ablution facilities at the main site camp are connected to a 12m³ (12 000L) conservancy tank which is emptied and disposed of at the Jansenville WTP. The total volume of sewage wastewater disposed of in September 2024 amounted to **58172L**. Safe disposal records are maintained on file for record-keeping purposes and were verified by the ECO during document review at the contractor's site office.

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. The arrestor bed is another protective measure which is still currently under construction at the start of the main access road to the WEF turbines. The rationale for having an arrestor bed is to slow down and/or halt 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 are further illustrated under the following sections of this report.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

6.1 Conservation of Flora and Fauna

A plant search and rescue was undertaken along the 90km OHPL between CT119 and CR99 during this reporting period where bush clearing for access and construction is required. No species of conservation concern ("**SCC**") were identified between these tower positions. All persons working at or visiting site are to be made aware not to disturb wildlife i.e., no hunting, trapping, or killing of animals are allowed. All animal mortalities must be recorded and reported. No injuries or mortalities relating to fauna were recorded during this reporting period. Toolbox talks conducted during the month included topics related to fauna i.e. snakes, tortoises and baboons and flora i.e. avoiding driving on vegetated areas and rehabilitated areas and no-go areas for vehicles.

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.

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 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

Topsoil which was previously stripped and stockpiled at the WEF during earthworks activities was and is in the process of being re-distributed over disturbed footprint areas for the purpose of rehabilitation (See **Photos' 1a**,

2a and **16a**). Erosion prevention and stormwater measures have been put in place and should continue to be maintained to minimise loss of topsoil by rainfall, wind and erosion.

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 (e.g. see **Photo 7c**) leaving behind a soil excess. Any excess 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. 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 the subsoil and topsoil around the stay anchors is the likely best option however same may not necessarily be ideal for large rocks and boulders.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 WEF, Substation and Main Access Road

Delivery of turbine components to site continued this month (**Photo 8a**). At the time of the audit and to date the assembly of three turbines namely WEA08, WEA09 and WEA10 had been completed (See **Photo 12a**). Bulk civil earthworks (levelling and compacting) of the remaining hardstand wind turbine platforms has largely been completed. The laying of MV cables in open trenches followed by backfilling is still required for some sections (**Photo 4a**) whilst other MV cable sections have already been backfilled and completed (**Photo 15a**). Replacement of rock, subsoil and topsoil onto the edge of sloped batters has been undertaken for several turbines hardstands and road verges. During September this included the area between WEA03 and WEA07. In some places the original topsoil layer was thin, mineral and rocky in nature with low levels of organic matter and little topsoil. Although natural re-growth of vegetation is likely with the return of the summer rainfall season in the upcoming months, visual monitoring should continue and appropriate rehabilitation measures undertaken as and when required, such as erosion repairs and re-seeding. Installation of stormwater infrastructure including drains, culverts and gabion baskets continued along sections of the main access road.

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 (see **Photos' 3c, 8c** and **11a**) and should always be maintained around open excavations to prevent fauna or livestock incidents and potential landowner conflict. Daily inspections have been requested to continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

An existing farm building is being utilised by the principal 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 12m³ conservancy tank which formed part of the original (existing) farm buildings. The other construction contractor (Optipower) is utilising an existing building at their site office in Kleinpoort as well as a previously disturbed area on a farm near the Daniell Cheetah Project the adjacent to the main R75 tar 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 September 2024 included topics on gate management on site, general house-keeping and waste management, no-go areas for vehicles and mandatory areas for parking, danger of dust and measures to mitigate excessive dust, snakes, tortoises and baboons and avoiding driving on vegetated areas and rehabilitated areas.

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 WARNING & NCRS

No warning, deviations or non-conformance reports ("NCRs") were noted or issued by the ECO during this reporting period (See **Table 3**). A copy of the project's environmental NCR register is included as **Annexure B**.

Table 3: ECO NCR Status from project inception to date.

Open NCRs	Closed NCRs
0	0

12 REHABILITATION

In July 2024 earthworks rehabilitation commenced 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 continued this month along the road verges, sloped edges of turbine hardstands and the road sidings. This included the re-seeding of areas by hand by the contractor. Passive rehabilitation is still underway at the bellmouth at the WEF entrance. In this regard, toolbox talks were held this month to emphasise to the contractors to avoid driving over rehabilitated areas.

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

The ECO conducted the monthly site visit between the 18th and 19th September 2024 with observations documented in this report. Monthly ECO compliance reports are submitted to the Department by the ECO.

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 EMPs 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, EMPs 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 EMPs. 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 EMPs. 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		
<i>Compliant</i>	C	✓✓	2	<i>No improvements required</i>
<i>Partially-Compliant</i>	PC	✓	1	<i>Minor improvements required</i>
<i>Non-Compliant</i>	NC	x	0	<i>Major improvements required</i>
<i>Not Applicable / Not Audited</i>	NA	-	-	<i>No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit</i>
<i>Informative</i>	info	-	-	<i>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</i>

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 site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may pose significant findings.

16 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

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

- Documentation provided to the ECO/auditor is factual and true;
- The audit is based purely on the conditions as stipulated in the EAs and EMPs;
- 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 interviews 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 thirty-nine (**1039**) conditions in the EAs and EMPs. Of the total number of conditions, nine hundred and eleven (**911**) were **compliant**, zero (**0**) were **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) were **partially-compliant**, one hundred and eighteen (**118**) were **not audited/applicable** and ten (**10**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). Findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated rating.

It is recommended to also refer to **Annexures' D, E and F** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists. At this early stage during the construction phase of the WEF and associated infrastructure, a closure plan is not applicable.

Based on the outcomes of the audit it was established that the objectives of the EAs and EMPs were achieved in terms of:

- i. *Sufficiently providing for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity on an on-going basis;*
- ii. *Ensuring compliance with the provisions of environmental authorisation and EMPs.*

18.1 Minor improvements required

None.

18.2 Major improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of the September 2024 ECO audit, the project achieved an overall **100%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EAs and EMPs.

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the September 2024 ECO audit.
Individual compliance ratings to the EAs and EMPs 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)	29	0	0	17	5 (100%)
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)	355	0	0	56	0 (100%)
10	Generic EMPs for the OHPLs and Substations - 13.4km and 90km (dated March & June 2022)	283	0	0	16	0 (100%)
Overall total no. conditions		911	0	0	118	10 1039
Audited conditions		911	0	0	-	- 1822 (Potential max score)
Scoring symbol		✓✓	✓	x	-	-
Total score		1822	0	0	-	- 1822 (Achieved score)
Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)		{[(1822+0+0)] / 1822} x100				
Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions		87.70%	0%	0%	11.35%	0.96%

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Install bird flappers and perches once the OPGW/earth wires have been strung. The avifauna specialist recommendations indicate that bird flappers should be fitted on the 13.4km OHPL from the WEF substation to the R75 and fitted to the full length of the 90km OHPL.
- 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 and remove invasive vegetation from the construction footprints and dispose of as waste as per the EMPr.
- 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 is the view of the ECO that significant efforts are being made to ensure the project runs effectively and efficiently with minimal impact to the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts are functioning well at an acceptable standard and should continue to do so. In conclusion at this stage of construction, no new impacts or risks were identified as a result of undertaking the project. In general the EMPrs are considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance and there are no major shortcomings. At this stage it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs.

PREPARED BY:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Burne'.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Suggested Due Date ¹	Proposed Corrective Action	Status	Closure status

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

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date suggested by ECO	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 with 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.	Immediately	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

Ref No.	Originator	Dated Issued	Suggested Rectification Date ¹	Description / summary of NCR	Proposed Corrective Action	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 have been implemented however due to rains during the period effectiveness was unable to be determined.	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	TBC	Open	-	-

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

¹ Suggested dates and actions to be discussed and decided upon between the Project Team, ECO and Contractor.

ANNEXURE D - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photo Series A: Audit observations at the Wolf WEF and Access Road



Photo 1a: Original soil and rock material levelled around WEA28 hardstand.



Photo 2a: Soil and rock material levelled around WEA28 hardstand.



Photo 3a: Turbine components stored on site pre-assembly.



Photo 4a: Excavations underway to link MVA cables in the trench to the turbines.



Photo 5a: Drip tray observed in use for mobile generator.



Photo 6a: Progress at wind turbine WEA10.



Photo 7a: Wind turbine blades stored at WEA28.



Photo 8a: Delivery of turbine components to site.



Photo 9a: Civil construction progress at WEF substation.



Photo 10a: Civil construction progress at WEF substation.



Photo 11a: Construction of transformer oil dam underway.



Photo 12a: Progress at wind turbine WEA08.



Photo 13a and Photo 14a: Good condition gravel road sections observed between the turbine sites.



Photo 15a: Backfilled MVA trench adjacent to the road.



Photo 16a: Topsoil has been returned and levelled around the verges of completed road sections.

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



Photo 1b: Waste storage skips available at Concor site office.



Photo 2b: Good housekeeping observed at Concor offices.



Photo 3b: Designated smoking area at Concor site offices.



Photo 4b: Leftover G5 material from demobilised batch plant facility at Concor site offices.



Photo 5b: Waste storage skips available at the site office in Wolwefontein.



Photo 6b: Good housekeeping observed at the Wolwefontein laydown area.



Photo 7b & Photo 8b: Neat and tidy housekeeping observed at the Mayogi laydown area.

Photo Series C: Audit observations along the 90km OHPL (Grassridge-Skilpad-Wolf)



Photo 1c: View NW from CR113 towards CR132 on ridge.



Photo 2c: Steel monopole section on site for tower CR112.



Photo 3c: Barricaded excavations at CR144A.



Photo 4c: Good state of vegetation groundcover post-bush clearing along the servitude and around tower positions.



Photo 5c: Cleared access route between CR139 & CR143.



Photo 6c: Erected towers on the Dassies' Ridge property.



Photo 7c: Cleared prickly pears between CR119 & CR120.



Photo 8c: Barricaded excavations at CR120.

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 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 EMP, 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 EMP, 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)		
✓✓	✓	✗	-	-	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)
✓✓		✓	✗	-	-		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 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 EMP, 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.				-		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, 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

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
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							
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.				-		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 EMP, 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	0	17	5	51 (total no. of conditions)		
29	-	0	-	-	29 (audited) 22 (NA)		
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(29x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (29x2) 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							

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
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
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 is still NA 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.	✓✓					

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, 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 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							
5.3	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 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
	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.	✓✓					
5.3	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 it is 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 bowzers. The tanks/bowzers 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/ bowzers. 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 bowzers 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 ($\leq 5\%$) 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 Aug and Sep 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 (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>). 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 EMPs 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							
4	Developer's Project Manager (DPM) The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMP 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 EMP and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMP.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					
	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 EMP;	✓✓					
	- 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 EMP and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP 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 EMPs 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;	✓✓					
4	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;	✓✓					
	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 EMPs 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, EMP 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							
	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMP file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMP 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 EMP file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMP file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
5	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 EMP as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMP and subsequent approval of site specific EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMP	✓✓					
	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 EMP	✓✓					
	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 EMP 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 EMPs 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 EMP file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMP	✓✓					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 EMP				-		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 EMP 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 EMP	✓✓					
	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 EMP	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMP must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMP;	✓✓					
	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 EMP 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 EMPs 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 EMPs 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 EMPs 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 EMPs;	✓✓					
	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 EMPs 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	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;	✓✓					
	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 EMPs 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;	✓✓					
	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 EMPs 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	✓✓					
6.26	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
	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	✓✓					
6.27	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	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 EMPs 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				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	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 EMPs 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:				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	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 <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (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 EMPs 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 a 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.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					
9	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 EMPs 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 EMPs							
Terrestrial Ecology - Flora	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 of the road 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.	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
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.				-		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.				-		No pylon structures changed at this stage

No.	4 x Generic EMPs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
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						
		355	0	0	56	0	411 (total no. of conditions)
		355	0	0	56	0	355 (audited) 56 (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(355x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (+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 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.	✓✓					

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	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:	✓✓					
6	» 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.	✓✓					

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	» 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).	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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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.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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	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.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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	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;	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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	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.	✓✓					

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	» 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. This 5m 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.	✓✓					

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	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
	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 SO ₂ , NO ₂ , 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.	✓✓					

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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.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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	» 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.	✓✓					
	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 bundled 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.	✓✓					

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	» 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; » 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.	✓✓					

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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)+(0x1)] / (283x2) x100
							100%

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October 2024



ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

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

October 2024

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 2024

PREPARED BY:

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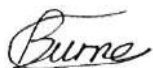
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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

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 work 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:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Burne', is written over a horizontal line.

Craig Burne

04 November 2024

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	04/11/2024

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	04/11/2024	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 November 2024	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	04 November 2024	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	04 November 2024	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 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 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 all 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 2024. In terms of this monitoring report, an audit site inspection was undertaken between the 21st and 22nd October 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, Craig Burne, is a senior environmental consultant with ~16.5 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**). Craig has worked on 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 <i>Pr. Sci. Nat.</i>
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 status	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 the reporting period (October 2024) included the following:

- Civil and building construction at the WEF (Lupo/IPP) substation
- Preparation for installation of v-drains at the WEF (Lupo/IPP) substation

- Installation of gabion baskets at the WEF (Lupo/IPP) station
- Grouting for the turbine foundations
- Delivering and assembly of turbine components
- Rehabilitation around access road verge and around turbine hardstands
- Trenching for Medium Voltage (MV) cables
- Laying of MV cables
- Clearing of vegetation between tower positions CR112 to CR119
- Erection of the overhead power line (OHPL) monopoles
- Stringing and regulating of the OHPL

3.1 General Outstanding matters

Any major outstanding matters are to be recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register (**Annexure A**). 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 conditions will roll-over to the next reporting period and will be removed once resolved. There are no outstanding matter for this reporting period.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes external monthly 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 2024. Refer to **Annexure D** showing available waste facilities at the contractors' main site office and laydown areas as well as a dedicated waste recycling area (**Photo 1c**) and acceptable waste management measures observed at working areas on site (**Photo 12a**). 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. The dedicated waste storage area at the Concor site office consists of one (1) skip labelled for general waste (**Photo 1c**). There are two (2) general skips and one (1) steel off-cut skip available at the Wolwefonein laydown area and two (2)

general waste skips and one (1) hazardous waste skip available at the Vestas laydown area (**Photo 8c**). The OHPL contractor also has waste facilities (wheelie bins) available at Mayogi laydown area (**Photo 10c**). A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. No general waste was disposed of in the month of October 2024 and no materials on site were recycled. 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.

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. An estimated total amount of **6m³** hazardous waste was disposed of in October 2024.

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 flowbin at the Vestas site.

Ablution facilities at the main site camp are connected to a 12m³ (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 October 2024 amounted to **69 310L** in addition to **1000L** of greywater disposed of. 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 (**Photo 3b**) is another protective measure which has been constructed at the start of the main access road to the WEF turbines. The rationale for having an arrestor bed is to slow down and/or halt 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 are further illustrated under the following sections of this report.

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. Due to the significant rainfall in this reporting month the removal of the AIPs was hampered due to the servitude roads being too wet to traverse.

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

Dust suppression via water spraying on exposed surfaces and soil stockpiles is implemented on site when needed. Topsoil and subsoil is separately stockpiled and is being shaped/landscaped (as part of rehabilitation) to match the surrounding topography as civil construction is completed in areas. There are excavated MVA cable trenches requiring soil to be backfilled and levelled once the MVA cables have been installed (**Photos' 2a and 3a**). Topsoil which was previously stripped and stockpiled at the WEF during earthworks activities has been re-distributed over disturbed footprint areas as part of rehabilitation. Erosion prevention and stormwater measures have been put in place and should continue to be maintained to minimise loss of topsoil by rainfall, wind and erosion.

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 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. 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 the subsoil and topsoil around the stay anchors is the likely best option however same may not necessarily be ideal for large rocks and boulders.

7 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

7.1 WEF, Substation and Main Access Road

Bulk civil earthworks (levelling and compacting) of the remaining hardstand wind turbine platforms has largely been completed with grouting of turbine foundations still currently underway. Delivery of turbine components to site continued this month with installations completed at WEA17 and WEA19. The laying of MV cables in open trenches followed by backfilling is still required for some sections (**Photos' 2a** and **3a**) whilst other MV cable sections have already been backfilled and completed. Re-placement of rock, subsoil and topsoil onto the edge of sloped batters has been undertaken for several turbines hardstands and road verges.

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 (see **Photo 4d**) and should always be maintained around open excavations to prevent fauna or livestock incidents and potential landowner conflict. Daily inspections have been requested to continue to be undertaken by the ESCO and Contractor.

7.3 Buildings and Structures

An existing farm building is being utilised by the principal 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 12m³ conservancy tank which formed part of the original (existing) farm buildings. The other construction contractor (Optipower) is utilising an existing building at their site office in Kleinpoort as well as a previously disturbed area on a farm near the Daniell Cheetah Project the adjacent to the main R75 tar 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 October 2024 included topics on the use of portable ablution facilities, driving and parking on rehabilitated areas and the Do's and Don'ts relating to potential encounters with animals such as snakes and scorpions and procedures to follow in the event of a bite or sting. Environmental awareness information is displayed at the Mayogi offices / laydown area (**Photo 11c**).

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 WARNING & NCRS

In October 2024 the OHPL contractor cleared vegetation on the servitude between tower positions CR112 and CR119. As the clearing was done prior to the appointed surveyor demarcating/pegging the revised mid-points of the tower positions on site, it resulted in approximately 0.36ha of vegetation being unnecessarily removed i.e. vegetation was incorrectly cleared at several locations. A non-conformance report ("**NCR**") will be issued by the EA holder to address the root causes and to prevent the event from re-occurring. A copy of the project's environmental NCR register is included as **Annexure B**. No warning, deviations or NCRs were raised or issued by the ECO during this reporting period (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 continued this month along the road

verges, sloped edges of turbine hardstands and the road sidings. This included the re-seeding of areas by hand by the contractor. Passive rehabilitation is still underway at the bellmouth at the WEF entrance. In this regard, toolbox talks were held this month to emphasise to the contractors to avoid driving over rehabilitated areas. Although natural re-growth of vegetation is likely with the return of the summer rainfall season in the upcoming months, visual monitoring should continue and appropriate rehabilitation measures undertaken as and when required, such as erosion repairs and re-seeding. Installation of stormwater infrastructure including drains, culverts and gabion baskets continued along sections of the main access road.

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 21st and 22nd October 2024 with observations documented in this report. During this period there was significant rainfall, flooding and inclement weather which was experienced in parts of the Eastern Cape including within the project footprint which constrained physical access to many of the working areas during the audit (See **Photo 1d**).

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 EMPs 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, EMPs 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 EMPs. 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 EMPs. 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		
<i>Compliant</i>	C	✓✓	2	<i>No improvements required</i>
<i>Partially-Compliant</i>	PC	✓	1	<i>Minor improvements required</i>
<i>Non-Compliant</i>	NC	x	0	<i>Major improvements required</i>
<i>Not Applicable / Not Audited</i>	NA	-	-	<i>No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit</i>
<i>Informative</i>	info	-	-	<i>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</i>

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 site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may pose 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 EMPs;
- 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 interviews 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 thirty-nine (**1039**) conditions in the EAs and EMPs. Of the total number of conditions, nine hundred and eleven (**908**) were **compliant**, three (**3**) were **non-compliant**, zero (**0**) were **partially-compliant**, one hundred and eighteen (**118**) were **not audited/applicable** and ten (**10**) were **informative** (refer to **Table 5**). Findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated rating.

It is recommended to also refer to **Annexures' D, E and F** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists. At this early stage during the construction phase of the WEF and associated infrastructure, a closure plan is not applicable.

Based on the outcomes of the audit it was established that the objectives of the EAs and EMPs were achieved in terms of:

- i. *Sufficiently providing for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity on an on-going basis;*
- ii. *Ensuring compliance with the provisions of environmental authorisation and EMP.*

18.1 Minor improvements required

Prompter responses to communicating and implementing appropriate preventive and/or corrective actions in order to address NCRs to close them out.

18.2 Major improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of the October 2024 ECO audit, the project achieved an overall **99.7%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EAs and EMPs.

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the October 2024 ECO audit.
Individual compliance ratings to the EAs and EMPs 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
2	Amended Wolf WEF EA (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/AM4)	2	0	0	0	1
3	Amended Wolf WEF EA (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/599/AM5)	2	0	0	0	1
4	Amended Wolf WEF EA (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/1/AM1)	2	0	0	0	1
5	Wolf WEF Main Access Road EA (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2516)	30	0	0	17	3
6	90km OHPL EA (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2515)	29	0	0	17	5
7	13.4km OHPL EA (Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/599/2)	56	0	0	17	4
8	EMPr for Wolf WEF (Rev 6 dated March 2022 - Zutari)	71	0	0	4	6
9	EMPr for Wolf WEF Main Access Road (Rev 6 dated May 2022 - Savannah)	283	0	0	16	0
10	Generic EMPrs for the OHPLs and Substations - 13.4km and 90km (dated March & June 2022)	352	0	3	56	0
Overall total no. conditions		908	0	3	118	10
Audited conditions		908	0	3	-	-
Scoring symbol		✓✓	✓	x	-	-
Total score		1816	0	0	-	-
Overall Compliance Rating Calculation (%)		{[(1816+0+0)] / 1822} x100				
Breakdown as a % of total no. of conditions		87.40%	0%	0.29%	11.35%	0.96%

20 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Implement appropriate preventive and corrective actions (e.g. internal induction and environmental awareness training) in order to address NCRs and close them out.
- Install bird flappers and perches once the OPGW/earth wires have been strung. The avifauna specialist recommendations indicate that bird flappers should be fitted on the 13.4km OHPL from the WEF substation to the R75 and fitted to the full length of the 90km OHPL.
- 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 and remove invasive vegetation from the construction footprints and dispose of as waste as per the EMPr.
- 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 is 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. The systems and resources which are currently in place to monitor and manage environmental risks and impacts are functioning well at an acceptable standard and should continue to do so. In conclusion at this stage of construction, no new impacts or risks were identified as a result of undertaking the project. In general the EMPrs are considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance and there are no major shortcomings. At this stage it is not considered necessary for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures which are provided in the EMPrs.

PREPARED BY:

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Burne', is positioned above the printed name.

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ANNEXURE A - CONCERNS REGISTER

Open Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Suggested Due Date ¹	Proposed Corrective Action	Status	Closure status

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

Closed Concerns

No	Observation date	Concern	Due Date suggested by ECO	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 within 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.	Immediately	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	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	TBC	TBC	Unnecessary vegetation clearance in Oct 2024 on the 90km OHPL servitude	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

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

¹ Suggested dates and actions to be discussed and decided upon between the Project Team, ECO and Contractor.

ANNEXURE D - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

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



Photo 1a: Two of the assembled wind turbines.



Photo 2a: Incomplete section of MVA cable trench.



Photo 3a: Excavated MVA cable trench requiring completion.



Photo 4a: Construction of transformer oil dam underway.



Photo 5a: Second transformer installed at the substation.



Photo 6a: Civil construction progress at substation building.



Photo 7a: Painting underway in (switching) substation building.



Photo 8a: Construction of steel fencing around substation.



Photo 9a: Civil construction progress at the substation.



Photo 10a: Bricks stored at the substation laydown area.



Photo 11a: Chemical ablutions available on site.



Photo 12a: Waste skips available on site.



Photo 13a: Drip trays observed in use for mobile generators on site.

Photo Series B: Audit observations at the WEF Access Road



Photo 1b: Gravel section of the WEF access road passing the substation.



Photo 2b: Gravel section of the WEF access road where levelling of subsoil and topsoil is still to be undertaken.



Photo 3b: Arrestor bed at the bottom of the WEF access road. Note the main tar road (R75) in the background.



Photo 4b: Tared section of the WEF access road accessible via the R75 main road between Kleinpoort and Jansenville.

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



Photo 1c: Waste storage skips available at Concor site office.



Photo 2c: Recycling area at Concor site office.



Photo 3c: Area at Concor site offices where the batch plant was situated and which was demobilised during August 2024.



Photo 4c: Leftover G5 material from the demobilised batch facility at the Concor site offices.



Photo 5c: Hazardous substance store at Concor's site office.



Photo 6c: Chemical ablutions available at the Vestas office / laydown area.



Photo 7c: Vestas offices established since the previous audit.



Photo 8c: Waste storage skips available at the Vestas offices.



Photo 9c: Chemical ablutions available at Optipower/Mayogi laydown area.



Photo 10c: Waste bins available at the Optipower / Mayogi laydown area.

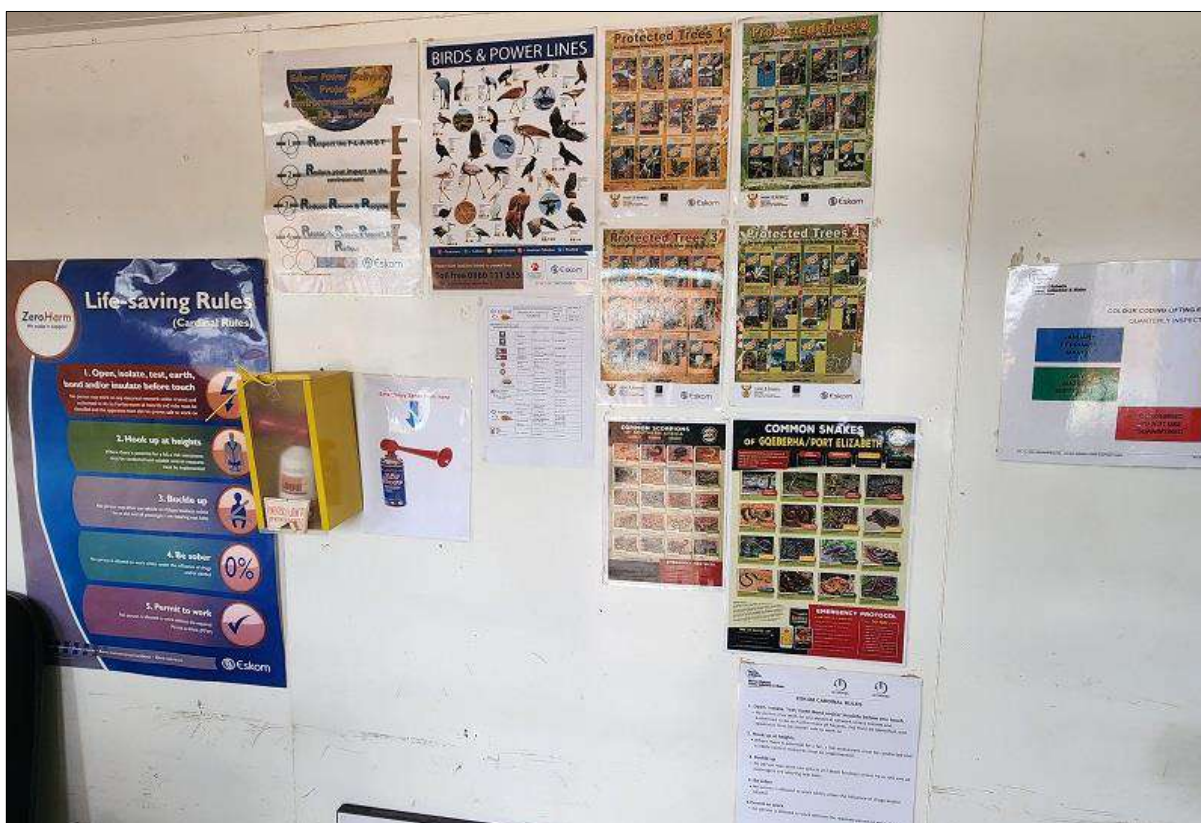


Photo 11c: Environmental information displayed at the Optipower / Mayogi offices and laydown area.

Photo Series D: Audit observations along the 90km and 13.4km OHPLs'



Photo 1d: Wet farm access roads travelling to CR117.



Photo 2d: Vegetation cleared along the servitude centre from CR117 towards CR118 and beyond.



Photo 3d: Vegetation cleared unnecessarily at five tower footprints between CR112 and CR117.



Photo 4d: Terminal tower foundation (WK3) outside Wolf SS.



Photo 5d: Dismantlement of timber pylons is underway on the existing Wolf-Skilpad line.



Photo 6d: Fence protective structures have been installed in preparation for stringing activities.



Photo 7d: Stringing activities on the Wolf-Skilpad line.



Photo 8d: Stringing done up to and backstayed at tower WK5.

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 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 EMP, 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 EMP, 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)		
✓✓	✓	✗	-	-	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)
✓✓		✓	✗	-	-		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 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 EMP, 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.				-		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, 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

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
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							
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.				-		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 EMP, 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	0	17	5	51 (total no. of conditions)		
29	-	0	-	-	29 (audited) 22 (NA)		
✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(29x2)+(0x1)+(0x1)] / (29x2) 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 is still NA 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 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 EMP, 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							
5.3	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 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
	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.	✓✓					
5.3	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 it is 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

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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 bowzers. The tanks/bowzers 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/ bowzers. 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 bowzers 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 Aug and Sep 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 (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>). 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 EMPs 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							
4	Developer's Project Manager (DPM) The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMP 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 EMP and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMP.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					
	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 EMP;	✓✓					
	- 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 EMP and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP 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 EMPs 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 EMP;	✓✓					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 EMP;				-		Noted, NA at this stage
	Communication of all modifications to the EMP 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 EMP, 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 EMP;	✓✓					
4	Be familiar with the recommendations and mitigation measures of this EMP, and implement these measures;	✓✓					
	- Ensure that all stipulations within the EMP 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 EMP 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;	✓✓					
	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 EMP and that Method Statements are implemented as described. External contractors must ensure compliance with this EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP, to the satisfaction of the ECO.	✓✓					
	Contractor Environmental Officer (cEO) Each Contractor affected by the EMP should appoint a cEO, who is responsible for the on-site implementation of the EMP (or relevant sections of the EMP). 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 EMPs 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, EMP 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							
	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMP file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMP 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 EMP file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMP file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
5	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 EMP as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMP and subsequent approval of site specific EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMP	✓✓					
	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 EMP	✓✓					
	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 EMP 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 EMPs 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 EMP file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMP	✓✓					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 EMP				-		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 EMP 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 EMP	✓✓					
	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 EMP	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMP must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMP;	✓✓					
	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 EMP 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 EMPs 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 EMPs 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 EMPs 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 EMPs;	✓✓					
	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 EMPs 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	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;	✓✓					
	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 EMPs 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;	✓✓					
	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 EMPs 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 swap 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	✓✓					
6.26	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
	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	✓✓					
6.27	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	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 EMPs 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				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	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 EMPs 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:				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	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 <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (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.	✓✓					

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	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 a 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 EMPs 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 EMPs							
Terrestrial Ecology - Flora	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			~0.36ha of vegetation was unnecessarily removed between CR112 & CR119 i.e. was incorrectly cleared. An NCR will be issued by the EA holder to the Contractor.
	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.			X			~0.36ha of vegetation was unnecessarily removed between CR112 & CR119 i.e. was incorrectly cleared. An NCR will be issued by the EA holder to the Contractor.
	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.	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	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.			X			~0.36ha of vegetation was unnecessarily removed between CR112 & CR119 i.e. was incorrectly cleared. An NCR will be issued by the EA holder to the Contractor.
	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.	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
	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.				-		No pylon structures changed 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							
		352	0	3	56	0	411 (total no. of conditions)
		352	0	3	56	0	355 (audited) 56 (NA)
		✓✓	✓	x	-	-	Audit Score (%) = [(352x2)+(0x1)+(3x0)] / (+355x2) x100
EMPr Compliance							99.2%

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.	✓✓					

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	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:	✓✓					
6	» 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.	✓✓					

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	» 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).	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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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.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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	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.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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	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;	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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	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.	✓✓					

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	» 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. This 5m 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.	✓✓					

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	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
	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 SO ₂ , NO ₂ , 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.	✓✓					

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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.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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	» 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.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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	» 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; » 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)+(0x1)] / (283x2) x100
							100%

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November 2024



ECO Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

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

November 2024

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 2024

PREPARED BY:

NCC Environmental Services

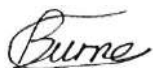
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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

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 work 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:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Burne', is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Craig Burne

05 December 2024

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, 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	05/12/2024

Revision	Date	Description
Rev 00	05/12/2024	First Draft - Internal
Rev 01	06/12/2024	Final Draft - Authority submission

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Name	Organisation	Date	Format
Janine Brasington	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	05 December 2024	Electronic
Serina Pillay	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	05 December 2024	Electronic
Maggie Logan	Wolf Wind Farm (RF) (Pty) Ltd	05 December 2024	Electronic
Queen Mothiba	DFFE (Environment Impact & Pollution Directorate)	06 December 2024	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 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 all 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 2024. In terms of this monitoring report, an audit site inspection was undertaken between the 20th and 21st November 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, Craig Burne, is a senior environmental consultant with ~17 years' experience currently employed with NCC (**Table 2**). Craig has worked on 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 <i>Pr. Sci. Nat.</i>
Tel	+27 21 702 2884
Fax	+27 86 555 0693
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Address	26 Bell Close, Westlake Business Park Westlake, 7945
Professional status	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 the reporting period (November 2024) included the following:

- Civil and building construction at the WEF (Lupo/IPP) substation
- Preparation for installation of v-drains at the WEF (Lupo/IPP) substation

- Installation of gabion baskets at the WEF (Lupo/IPP) station
- Grouting for the turbine foundations
- Delivering and assembly of turbine components
- Rehabilitation around access road verge and around turbine hardstands
- Trenching for Medium Voltage (MV) cables
- Laying of MV cables
- Clearing of vegetation between tower positions CR112 to CR119
- Erection of the overhead power line (OHPL) monopoles
- Stringing and regulating of the OHPL

3.1 General Outstanding matters

Any major outstanding matters are to be recorded and summarised in the Concerns Register where the ECO has raised a project concern (ref no. 003) this month (Refer to **Annexure A**). Further details regarding the concern 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 conditions will roll-over to the next reporting period and will be removed once resolved.

3.2 Audits (Internal and External)

Internal audits are undertaken on a monthly basis by the ESCO. Audit tables/checklists are available on request. The ECO undertakes external monthly 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 2024. Refer to **Photo 1c (Annexure D)** showing some of the available waste facilities at one of the contractors' laydown areas. Where recycling is a viable alternative and where there are opportunities for such, it is recommended such options be explored and presented for consideration. Waste disposal records and documentation for October and November was provided to the ECO to verify.

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) skip labelled for general waste, two (2) general skips and one (1) steel off-cut skip available at the Wolwefonein laydown area 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. A centralised waste disposal register is kept on file for record-keeping purposes. **24m³** general waste was disposed of in the month of November 2024. No materials from the site were recycled this month. 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. The Contractor commenced transporting stockpiled alien vegetation to a landfill site this month.

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 hazardous waste was disposed of in November 2024.

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 lphupha) 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 12m³ (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 November 2024 amounted to **79 132L** in addition to **1000L** of greywater disposed of. 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. 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 this month 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. 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 (e.g. **Photo 5b**) and subsoil is separately stockpiled and is being shaped/landscaped, as part of rehabilitation, to match the surrounding topography as construction is completed in areas. There are a few sections of the MVA cable trenches which are still open (i.e. excavated) requiring soil to be backfilled and levelled once all MVA cables have been installed (**Photos' 1b, 2b, and 4b**). 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 and should continue to be maintained to minimise loss of

topsoil by rainfall, wind and erosion. Some small-scale soil erosion was observed this month around several wind turbine generator ("WTG") hardstand edges due to recent heavy rainfall (**Photos' 3a** and **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. **Photo 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. 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 the subsoil and topsoil around the stay anchors is the likely best option however same may not necessarily be ideal for large rocks and 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. Delivery of remaining turbine components to site continued this month (**Photo 2a**) with turbine assembly underway (**Photo 4b** and **7b**). The backfilling of sections of open MV cable trenches is still required in some areas (**Photos' 1b, 2b, and 4b**) whilst other MV cable sections have already been backfilled and completed. The re-placement of rock, subsoil and topsoil onto the edge of sloped batters was undertaken for several turbines hardstands and road verges in previous months. The main gravel access road is in good condition with no major signs of damage or erosion observed (**Photos' 2b, 3b, and 8b**).

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 (see **Photo 8a**) which should continue to be maintained around all open excavations to prevent fauna (wildlife and livestock) incidents and potential 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 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 12m³ 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 previously disturbed

areas in Wolwefontein 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 (**Photo 5c**).

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 November 2024 included topics on HIV/AIDS awareness, waste management on site, the grievance procedure at work, working with hazardous substances and chemicals in the workplace, safe use and storage of chemicals, wildlife animals on site, no driving on rehabilitated areas.

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

In October 2024 one of the contractor's cleared vegetation on the OHPL servitude between tower positions CR112 and CR119. As the clearing was done prior to the appointed surveyor demarcating/pegging the revised mid-points of the tower positions on site, it resulted in approximately 0.36ha of vegetation being unnecessarily removed i.e. vegetation was incorrectly cleared at several locations. A non-conformance report ("**NCR**") was issued by the EA holder to address the root causes and to prevent the event from re-occurring. The NCR has now been closed out after the Contractor convened an environmental toolbox talk for all staff relating to the EMPr requirements for vegetation clearing. A copy of the project's environmental NCR register is included as **Annexure B**. No warning, deviations or NCRs were raised or issued by the ECO during this reporting period (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 likely to be faster and more robust during the summer rainfall months, visual monitoring should continue and appropriate rehabilitation measures undertaken as and when required, such as erosion repairs and re-seeding. Some germination of grass and forbs was observed this month (**Photo 5a**) however percentage cover is still minimal with some small-scale soil erosion observed around several hardstand edges due to recent heavy rainfall events (**Photos' 3a** and **4a**).

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 20th and 21st November 2024 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 EMPs 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, EMPs 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 EMPs. 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 EMPs. 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		
<i>Compliant</i>	C	✓✓	2	<i>No improvements required</i>
<i>Partially-Compliant</i>	PC	✓	1	<i>Minor improvements required</i>
<i>Non-Compliant</i>	NC	x	0	<i>Major improvements required</i>
<i>Not Applicable / Not Audited</i>	NA	-	-	<i>No improvements required and / or the condition is either not, not yet or no longer relevant at the time of the audit</i>
<i>Informative</i>	info	-	-	<i>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</i>

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 site may have an overall compliance rating of 97% which is perceived as good however the 3% which is non-compliant may pose 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 EMPs;
- 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 interviews 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 EMPs. 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**). Findings should be considered individually in the context of the full audit and each condition and associated rating.

Environmental awareness training with the OHPL contractor was undertaken as corrective action for the NC EMP findings from the previous audit (October 2024) related to unnecessary clearing of vegetation on the 90km OHPL. Those findings and the NCR have been closed out.

It is recommended to refer to **Annexures' D, E and F** for the corresponding photographic records and detailed audit checklists.

18.1 Major improvements required

An NC audit finding raised by the ECO this month also in terms of the 90km OHPL EA condition 5 relates 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 take remedial action in terms of section 28 of NEMA (Duty of Care). The desired remedial action is to relocate all the OHPL tower deviations (**Photos' 4d, 5d, 6d and 7d**) back to within the approved 100m corridor and rehabilitate any resultant environmental damage.

18.2 Minor improvements required

None.

19 AUDIT SUMMARY

In terms of the findings and results of the November 2024 ECO audit, the project achieved an overall **99.6%** compliance rating with the conditions of the EAs and EMPs.

Table 5: Overall compliance rating for the November 2024 ECO audit
Individual compliance ratings to the EAs and EMPs 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.
- Implement appropriate preventive and corrective actions (e.g. internal induction and environmental awareness training) in order to address NCRs and close them out.
- 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 EMP.
- 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 EMPs are considered to be effective in their current format in terms of content and relevance, one significant NC audit finding in terms of the 90km OPHL EA was identified this month as a result of potential oversight and/or failed communication during construction. To close this finding out resolution must be reached on the deviated sections of powerline and take remedial action in terms of section 28 of NEMA (Duty of Care).

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 EMPs and a Closure Plan is not applicable. The objectives of the EAs and EMPs 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 EMPs.*

PREPARED BY:

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Burne'.

Craig Burne

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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 90km OHPL servitude	A Toolbox Talk about Vegetation Clearing with reference to the Optipower Vegetation Management Method statement and the OHPL EMPr was communicated to all employees.	Closed	27 Nov 2024	None

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

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: Assembled wind turbine generators ("WTGs").



Photo 2a: Delivery of WTG components to site underway.



Photo 3a & Photo 4a: Small-scale soil erosion observed around several WTG hardstand edges due to recent heavy rainfall.



Photo 5a: Some germination of grass and forbs observed on the hardstand edges, no invasive vegetation observed.



Photo 6a: View of civil construction progress at substation.



Photo 7a: Earthing underway at Lupo (switching) substation.



Photo 8a: Construction of steel fencing around substation.

Photo Series B: Audit observations at the WEF Access Road



Photo 1b: Incomplete section of MVA cable trench.



Photo 2b: Cable trench adjacent to road, to be backfilled.



Photo 3b: Sloped gravel road section, no erosion observed.



Photo 4b: Levelling/backfilling of cable trench in progress.



Photo 5b: Available topsoil stockpile for rehabilitation use.



Photo 6b: Rehabilitated road siding/vehicle turning point.



Photo 7b: Backfilled / levelled MVA cable trench adjacent to road.



Photo 8b: State of gravel road section before the transition to the paved surface section which adjoins the R75 tar road.

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



Photo 1c: Waste bins available at Wolwefontein laydown area.



Photo 2c: Water provided at the Wolwefontein laydown area.



Photo 3c: Bunded platform for storage of transformer oil at Wolwefontein laydown area.



Photo 4c: Good housekeeping observed in the Wolwefontein material storage / laydown area.



Photo 5c: Vestas office block adjacent to Concor's previous laydown / refuelling area.

Photo Series D: Audit observations along the 90km and 13.4km OHPLs'



Photo 1d: Regulating underway at WK4 outside Wolf SS.



Photo 2d: Remnants of the dismantled/broken down timber pylons along the former Skilpad-Wolf 132kV powerline.



Photo 3d: Stringing completed on the Grassridge-Skilpad powerline between tower CR20R and Grassridge Substation.



Photo 4d: View eastward where two tower positions (SW164A & SW165) were deviated beyond the 100m Skilpad-Wolf powerline corridor on farm property Good Will No. 70.

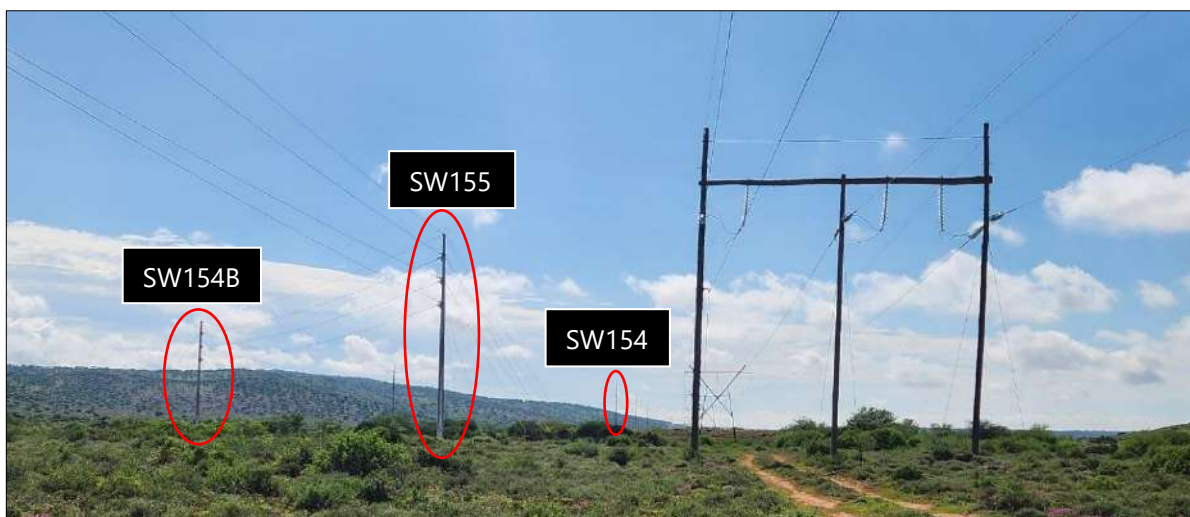


Photo 5d: View eastward where two tower positions (SW154A & SW154B) were deviated beyond the 100m Skilpad-Wolf powerline corridor on farm property Good Hope No. 71.



Photo 6d: NE view where seven tower positions were deviated beyond the 100m Grassridge-Skilpad powerline corridor (situated on the left side of the gravel road) on farm property Geluksdal No. 590.



Photo 7d: SW view across the Grassridge-Skilpad 100m powerline corridor towards CR16 from CR21 on farm property Geluksdal No. 590 where seven tower positions were deviated beyond the authorised 100m corridor.

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 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)		
✓✓	✓	✗	-	-	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)
✓✓		✓	✗	-	-		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 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 EMP, 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. 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 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 EMP, 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							
5.3	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 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
	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.	✓✓					
5.3	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 it is 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 bowzers. The tanks/bowzers 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/ bowzers. 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 bowzers 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 Aug and Sep 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 (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>). 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 EMPs 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							
4	Roles and responsibilities						
	<i>Developer's Project Manager (DPM)</i> The Project Developer is accountable for ensuring compliance with the EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP throughout the project by means of site inspections and meetings. Overall management of the project and EMP implementation; and Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on the project implementation	✓✓					
	<i>Developer Site Supervisor (DSS)</i> 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 EMP and for ensuring the compliance of all contractors with the conditions and requirements stipulated in the EMP.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					
	<i>Environmental Control Officer (ECO)</i> 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 EMP;	✓✓					
	- 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 EMP and applicable licenses in order to monitor compliance as required;	✓✓					
	Educate the construction team about the management measures contained in the EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP 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 EMPs 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;	✓✓					
4	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;	✓✓					
	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 EMPs 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, EMP 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							
	The holder of the EA is solely responsible for the upkeep and management of the EMP file. As a minimum, all documentation detailed below will be stored in the EMP 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 EMP file must be made available at all times on request by the CA or other relevant authorities. The EMP file will form part of any environmental audits undertaken as prescribed in the EIA Regulations.	✓✓					
5	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 EMP as well as any amendments thereof; • Copy of declaration of implementing generic EMP and subsequent approval of site specific EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP.	✓✓					
	The method statement must cover applicable details with regard to: refer to EMP	✓✓					
	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 EMP	✓✓					
	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 EMP 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 EMPs 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 EMP file and will at a minimum include the following: refer to EMP	✓✓					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 EMP				-		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 EMP 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 EMP	✓✓					
	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 EMP	✓✓					
	Internal environmental audits of the activity and implementation of the EMP must be undertaken. The findings and outcomes included in the EMP 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 EMP 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 EMP and made aware of their individual roles and responsibilities in achieving compliance with the EA and EMP;	✓✓					
	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 EMP 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 EMPs 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 EMPs 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 EMPs 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 EMPs;	✓✓					
	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 EMPs 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	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;	✓✓					
	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 EMPs 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;	✓✓					
	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 EMPs 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 swap 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	✓✓					
6.26	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
	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	✓✓					
6.27	Hazardous substances spills from equipment must be managed in accordance with Section 5.17: Hazardous substances.	✓✓					
	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 EMPs 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				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	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 EMPs 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:				-		Noted, rehabilitation NA at this stage
	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 <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (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 EMPs 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 a 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 EMPs 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 EMPs							
	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	✓✓					The NCR issued by the EA holder to the Contractor in the previous month (Oct 2024) for unnecessarily removal of ~0.36ha of vegetation between CR112 & CR119 has been closed out, as is this previous finding. Induction training in the form of a toolbox talk for the Contractor staff to prevent any future re-occurrence was undertaken as corrective action.
	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.	✓✓					The NCR issued by the EA holder to the Contractor in the previous month (Oct 2024) for unnecessarily removal of ~0.36ha of

No.	4 x Generic EMPs for the OHPLs (13.4km & 90km) and Substations (dated March & June 2022)	Compliant	Partially Compliant	Non-compliant	Not Applicable / Not Audited	info	Findings & Recommendations
							vegetation between CR112 & CR119 has been closed out, as is this previous finding. Induction training in the form of a toolbox talk for the Contractor staff to prevent any future re-occurrence was undertaken as corrective action.
	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.	✓✓					The NCR issued by the EA holder to the Contractor in the previous month (Oct 2024) for unnecessarily removal of ~0.36ha of vegetation between CR112 & CR119 has been closed out, as is this previous finding. Induction training in the form of a toolbox talk for the Contractor staff to prevent any future re-occurrence was undertaken as corrective action.
	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	✓✓					
Avi fau	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.	✓✓					

No.	4 x Generic EMPs 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 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.	✓✓					
	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 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.	✓✓					

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	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:	✓✓					
6	» 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.	✓✓					

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 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).	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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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.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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	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.	✓✓					
	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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	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;	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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	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.	✓✓					

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	» 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. This 5m 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.	✓✓					

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	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
	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 SO ₂ , NO ₂ , 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.	✓✓					

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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.	✓✓					
	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.	✓✓					

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
	» 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.	✓✓					
	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 bundled 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.	✓✓					

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, 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; » 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.	✓✓					
6	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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