

APP-006594

**CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS OF A CONSUMER FUEL INSTALLATION
ON ERF 8050, WINDHOEK**

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN



Assessed by:

Assessed for:



**Von Braun Street
Investments (Pty) Ltd**

October 2025

Project:	CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS OF A CONSUMER FUEL INSTALLATION ON ERF 8050, WINDHOEK: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	
Report: Version/Date:	Final October 2025	
Prepared for: (Proponent)	Von Braun Street Investments (Pty) Ltd PO Box 6746 Windhoek	
Lead Consultant	Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd PO Box 11073 Windhoek Namibia	TEL.: (+264-61) 257411 FAX.: (+264) 88626368
Main Project Team:	Quzette Bosman (BA. Geography/Sociology);(BA Environmental Management) Johann Strauss (BA. Geography/Psychology/Environmental Management)	
Cite this document as:	Q Bosman, Strauss J. 2025 October; Construction and Operations of a Consumer Fuel Installation on Erf 8050, Windhoek: Environmental Management Plan	
Copyright	Copyright on this document is reserved. No part of this document may be utilised without the written permission of Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd.	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION	1
2	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	2
2.1	PLANNING	3
2.1.1	<i>Skills, Technology and Development</i>	4
2.1.2	<i>Demographic Profile and Community Health</i>	5
2.1.3	<i>Fuel Supply</i>	6
2.1.4	<i>Traffic</i>	7
2.1.5	<i>Health, Safety and Security</i>	8
2.1.6	<i>Fire</i>	9
2.1.7	<i>Air Quality</i>	10
2.1.8	<i>Noise</i>	11
2.1.9	<i>Waste production</i>	12
2.1.10	<i>Ecosystem and Biodiversity Impact</i>	13
2.1.11	<i>Groundwater, Surface Water and Soil Contamination</i>	14
2.1.12	<i>Visual Impact</i>	15
2.1.13	<i>Impacts on Utilities and Infrastructure</i>	16
2.1.14	<i>Cumulative Impact</i>	17
2.2	DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION	18
2.3	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.....	18
3	CONCLUSION	18

1 BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd was appointed by Von Braun Street Investments (Pty) Ltd (the Proponent) to undertake an environmental assessment and developed an environmental management plan for the proposed construction and operations of a consumer fuel installation on Erf 8050 in Windhoek. The site is located in Von Braun Street in the southern industrial area of Windhoek. Establishment of the consumer fuel installation will involve:

- ◆ Site clearing and preparation;
- ◆ Construction of infrastructure for the consumer fuel installation including the refuelling area and the installation of spill control infrastructure;
- ◆ Placement of the containerised fuel tank.

Operations of the consumer fuel installation will include:

- ◆ Filling of the storage tank with fuel from road transport tankers;
- ◆ Dispensing of fuel to fleet and contractor vehicles;
- ◆ Tank dips and fuel volume reconciliations;
- ◆ General operational activities and maintenance procedures associated with the facility. Assessment and Management of Impacts

2 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The EMP provides management options to ensure impacts of the facility are minimised. An EMP is a tool used to take pro-active action by addressing potential problems before they occur. This should limit the corrective measures needed, although additional mitigation measures might be included if necessary. The environmental management measures are provided in the descriptions below. These management measures should be adhered to during the various phases of the construction and operation of the facility. This section of the report can act as a stand-alone document. All personnel taking part in the operations of the facility should be made aware of the contents in this section, so as to plan the operations accordingly and in an environmentally sound manner.

The objectives of the EMP are:

- ◆ to include all components of construction activities and operations of the facility;
- ◆ to prescribe the best practicable control methods to lessen the environmental impacts associated with the project;
- ◆ to monitor and audit the performance of construction and operational personnel in applying such controls; and
- ◆ to ensure that appropriate environmental training is provided to responsible construction and operational personnel.

Various potential and definite impacts will emanate from the construction, operational and decommissioning phases. The majority of these impacts can be mitigated or prevented. The impacts, risk rating of impacts as well as prevention and mitigation measures are listed below.

Impacts related to the operational phase are expected to mostly be of medium to low significance and can mostly be mitigated to have a low significance. The extent of impacts are mostly site specific to local and are not of a permanent nature. Due to the nature of the surrounding areas, cumulative impacts are possible and include groundwater contamination and traffic impacts.

2.1 PLANNING

During the phases of planning for construction, operations and decommissioning of the proposed facility, it is the responsibility of the Proponent to ensure they are and remain compliant with all legal requirements. The Proponent must also ensure that all required management measures are in place prior to and during all phases, to ensure potential impacts and risks are minimised. The following actions are recommended for the planning phase and should continue during various other phases of the project:

- ◆ Ensure that all necessary permits from the various ministries, local authorities and any other bodies that governs the construction activities and operations of the project are in place and remains valid. This includes the consumer installation certificate and municipal approvals.
- ◆ Ensure that design parameters, where required, is approved by relevant authorities prior to construction of the facility.
- ◆ Ensure all appointed contractors and employees enter into an agreement which includes the EMP. Ensure that the contents of the EMP are understood by the contractors, sub-contractors, employees and all personnel present or who will be present on site.
- ◆ Make provisions to have a health, safety and environmental (HSE) coordinator to implement the EMP and oversee occupational health and safety as well as general environmental related compliance at the site.
- ◆ Have the following emergency plans, equipment and personnel on site where reasonable to deal with all potential emergencies:
 - Risk management/mitigation/EMP/ emergency response plan and HSE manuals;
 - Adequate protection and indemnity insurance cover for incidents;
 - Comply with the provisions of all relevant safety standards;
 - Procedures, equipment and materials required for emergencies.
- ◆ Establish and maintain a fund for future ecological restoration of the project site should project activities cease and the site is decommissioned and environmental restoration or pollution remediation is required.
- ◆ Establish and/or maintain a reporting system to report on aspects of construction activities, operations and decommissioning as outlined in the EMP.
- ◆ Submit bi-annual reports to the MEFT to allow for environmental clearance certificate renewal after three years. This is a requirement by MEFT.
- ◆ Appoint a specialist environmental consultant to update the EIA and EMP and apply for renewal of the environmental clearance certificate prior to expiry.

2.1.1 Skills, Technology and Development

Unskilled and skilled labourers will be used during the construction phase. Some skills transfer to unskilled workers may result. Some employment will be provided for the operations of the fuel installation. Income through salaries and wages will increase local spending power. Employment will be sourced locally while skilled labour/contractors may be sourced from other regions.

Desired Outcome: Employment and development of local Namibians and increase in their spending power through receipt of wages and salaries.

Actions

Enhancement:

- ◆ The Proponent must employ local Namibians where possible.
- ◆ If the skills exist locally, employees must first be sourced from the town, then the region and then nationally.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Record should be kept of training provided.
- ◆ Summary report based on employee records.
- ◆ Bi-annual summary reports on all training conducted.

2.1.2 Demographic Profile and Community Health

The facility will rely on labour for both construction and operational activities. Given the relatively limited scale of the project, it is not anticipated that the development will alter the demographic profile of the local community. During construction and operations, standard occupational health and safety measures will be implemented to protect employees. Spills and leaks may present risks to members of the public especially if groundwater is polluted.

Desired Outcome: To prevent the in-migration and growth in informal settlements, prevent the spread of communicable disease and prevent/discourage socially deviant behaviour.

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ Employ only local people from the area, deviations from this practice should be justified appropriately.
- ◆ Adhere to all municipal by-laws relating to environmental health which includes, but is not limited to sand and grease traps for the various facilities and sanitation requirements.

Mitigation:

- ◆ Educational programmes for employees on HIV/AIDs and general upliftment of employees' social status.
- ◆ Appointment of reputable contractors.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Facility inspection sheet for all areas which may present environmental health risks, kept on file.
- ◆ Bi-annual summary report based on educational programmes and training conducted.
- ◆ Bi-annual report and review of employee demographics.

2.1.3 Fuel Supply

The operations of the installation will aid in securing fuel supply to the fleet of vehicles of the Proponent and contractors on site. This will aid in the efficiency of the operations of the Proponent.

Desired Outcome: Ensure a secure fuel supply remains available to the Proponent.

Actions

Enhancement:

- ◆ Ensure compliance to the petroleum regulations of Namibia.
- ◆ Proper management to ensure reliable supply.
- ◆ Record supply problems and take corrective actions.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Record supply problems and corrective actions taken and compile a bi-annual summary report.

2.1.4 Traffic

The operations of the Proponent itself may increase traffic flow in the adjacent streets, especially in Marconi Street and Edison Street. However the consumer fuel installation is not expected to result in increased traffic impacts, apart from infrequent fuel deliveries, since it is located on the Proponent's premises. In turn, by providing fuel to the fleet of vehicles on site in the industrial area, the amount of vehicles needing to refuel in town will be reduced. This will mitigate traffic impacts at the already congested fuel retail facilities in town. Construction activities may however result in minor traffic impacts.

Desired Outcome: Minimum impact on traffic and no transport or traffic related incidents.

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ Erect clear signage regarding access and exit points at the facility.
- ◆ Tanker trucks delivering fuel and trucks collecting fuel should not be allowed park in surrounding streets, outside of designated parking areas, or to obstruct any traffic of entrances / exists of facilities in surrounding streets.
- ◆ If any traffic impacts are expected, traffic management should be performed to prevent these.

Mitigation:

- ◆ Tanker trucks collecting and delivering fuel should not be allowed to obstruct any traffic.
- ◆ Schedule fuel deliveries and construction vehicle movements outside peak traffic hours where possible.
- ◆ If any traffic impacts are expected, traffic management should be performed to prevent these.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Any complaints received regarding traffic issues should be recorded together with action taken to prevent impacts from repeating itself.
- ◆ A bi-annual report should be compiled of all incidents reported, complaints received, and action taken.

2.1.5 Health, Safety and Security

Activities associated with both the construction and operational phases will rely on human labour and will therefore expose workers to certain health and safety risks. During construction, risks may include those linked to earthworks, infrastructure development, and the presence of moving vehicles and machinery. In the operational phase, the handling of petroleum products will present the main risks to employees, such as exposure to hazardous chemicals through inhalation or skin contact. Health and safety measures, including training, personal protective equipment (PPE), and adherence to the EMP, will be implemented to minimise these risks. Security risks will also need to be managed, with measures put in place to prevent unauthorised entry, theft, and potential acts of sabotage.

Desired Outcome: To prevent injury, health impacts and theft.

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ All health and safety standards specified in the Labour Act should be complied with.
- ◆ Clearly label dangerous and restricted areas as well as dangerous equipment and products.
- ◆ Equipment that will be locked away on site must be placed in a way that does not encourage criminal activities (e.g. theft).
- ◆ Provide all employees with required and adequate PPE.
- ◆ Ensure that all personnel receive adequate training on operation of equipment/handling of hazardous substances.
- ◆ Implementation of maintenance register for all equipment and fuel/hazardous substance storage areas.

Mitigation:

- ◆ Selected personnel should be trained in first aid and a first aid kit must be available on site. The contact details of all emergency services must be readily available.
- ◆ Implement and maintain an integrated health and safety management system, to act as a monitoring and mitigating tool, which includes: colour coding of pipes, operational, safe work and medical procedures, permits to work, emergency response plans, housekeeping rules, Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS's) and signage requirements (PPE, flammable etc.).
- ◆ Strict security that prevents unauthorised entry.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Any incidents must be recorded with action taken to prevent future occurrences.
- ◆ A bi-annual report should be compiled of all incidents reported. The report should contain dates when training were conducted and when safety equipment and structures were inspected and maintained.

2.1.6 Fire

Operational and maintenance activities may increase the risk of the occurrence of fires. The site is located in a developed area which may increase the difficulty of fighting fires. The facility will only store diesel which is not as flammable as more volatile fuels.

Desired Outcome: To prevent property damage, possible injury and impacts caused by uncontrolled fires.

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ Ensure all chemicals are stored according to MSDS and SANS instructions.
- ◆ Maintain regular site, mechanical and electrical inspections and maintenance.
- ◆ Clean all spills/leaks.
- ◆ Special note must be taken of the regulations stipulated in sections 47 and 48 of the Petroleum Products and Energy Act, 1990 (Act No. 13 of 1990).
- ◆ Follow SANS standards for design, operation and maintenance of the facility, this includes refuelling locations and distances from boundaries.
- ◆ All dispensers must be equipped with devices that cut fuel supply during fires.
- ◆ The Proponent should liaise with the local fire brigade to ensure that all fire requirements are met. This includes, but is not limited to SANS 10400 T: 2011.
- ◆ Emergency shutoff systems.

Mitigation:

- ◆ A holistic fire protection and prevention plan is needed. This plan must include an emergency response plan, firefighting plan and spill recovery plan.
- ◆ Maintain firefighting equipment, good housekeeping and personnel training (firefighting, fire prevention and responsible housekeeping practices).

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ A register of all incidents must be maintained on a daily basis. This should include measures taken to ensure that such incidents do not repeat themselves.
- ◆ A bi-annual report should be compiled of all incidents reported. The report should contain dates when fire drills were conducted and when fire equipment was tested and training given.

2.1.7 Air Quality

Fuel vapours are released into the air during refuelling of the storage tank as well as at the filling point. Prolonged exposure may have carcinogenic effects. During the construction phase, dust will be generated where soil surfaces are exposed, which may temporarily affect local air quality.

Desired Outcome: To prevent health impacts and minimise dust generation.

Actions

Mitigation:

- ◆ Personnel issued with appropriate masks where excessive dust or vapours are present.
- ◆ A complaints register should be kept for any dust related issues and mitigation steps taken to address complaints where necessary e.g. dust suppression.
- ◆ Employees should be coached on the dangers of fuel vapours.
- ◆ Vent pipes must be properly placed as per SANS requirements.
- ◆ Engines of delivery trucks and construction vehicles should not be left idling unnecessarily on site.
- ◆ All fuel storage and dispensing equipment should be maintained to prevent leaks and excessive vapour emissions.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Any complaints received regarding dust or fuel vapours should be recorded with notes on action taken.
- ◆ All information and reporting to be included in a bi-annual report.

2.1.8 Noise

Construction activities (including maintenance and upgrades) may generate noise. This will be a temporary impact. During operations, noise pollution will be limited and may be related to vehicles accessing the site to offload fuel, trucks refuelling, or during maintenance activities. As the site is situated in an industrial area, some noise is expected, but is not likely to negatively affect surrounding land users.

Desired Outcome: To prevent any nuisance and hearing loss due to noise generated.

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ Follow the Health and Safety Regulations of the Labour Act and City of Windhoek guidelines for limits on noise pollution (Council Resolution 215/09/2006) to prevent hearing impairment and nuisances.
- ◆ All machinery must be regularly serviced to ensure minimal noise production.
- ◆ Restrict construction activities that generate excessive noise to daytime working hours.

Mitigation:

- ◆ Hearing protectors as standard PPE for workers in situations with elevated noise levels.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Labour Act Health and Safety Regulations and WHO Guidelines.
- ◆ Maintain a complaints register.
- ◆ Report on complaints and actions taken to address complaints and prevent future occurrences.

2.1.9 Waste production

Waste will be produced during the construction and operational phase. Waste may include hazardous waste associated with the handling of hydrocarbon products. Waste presents a contamination risk and when not removed regularly may become a fire hazard. Construction waste may include building rubble and discarded equipment contaminated by hydrocarbon products. Contaminated soil and water are considered hazardous wastes.

Desired Outcome: To reduce the amount of waste produced, and prevent pollution and littering.

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ Waste reduction measures should be implemented and all waste that can be re-used/recycled must be kept separate.
- ◆ Ensure adequate temporary waste storage facilities are available.
- ◆ Ensure waste cannot be blown away by wind.
- ◆ Prevent scavenging (human and non-human) of waste.
- ◆ All regulation and by-laws relating to environmental health should be adhered to.

Mitigation:

- ◆ Waste should be disposed of regularly and at appropriately classified disposal facilities, this includes hazardous material (empty chemical containers, contaminated rugs, paper water and soil).
- ◆ See the material safety data sheets available from suppliers for disposal of contaminated products and empty containers.
- ◆ Liaise with the municipality regarding waste and handling of hazardous waste.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ A register of hazardous waste disposal should be kept. This should include type of waste, volume as well as disposal method/facility.
- ◆ Any complaints received regarding waste should be recorded with notes on action taken.
- ◆ The oil water separator (where present) must be regularly inspected and all hydrocarbons removed once detected. Outflow water must comply with effluent quality standards.
- ◆ All information and reporting to be included in a bi-annual report.

2.1.10 Ecosystem and Biodiversity Impact

The nature of the operational activities is such that the probability of creating a habitat for flora and fauna to establish is low. No significant impact on the biodiversity of the area is predicted as the site is currently void of natural fauna and flora. Impacts are therefore mostly related to pollution of the environment.

Desired Outcome: To avoid pollution of and impacts on the ecological environment.

Actions

Mitigation:

- ◆ Educate all contracted and permanent employees on the value of biodiversity.
- ◆ Mitigation measures related to waste handling and the prevention of groundwater, surface water and soil contamination should limit ecosystem and biodiversity impacts.
- ◆ Prevent scavenging of waste by fauna.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Any ecologically significant events or sightings to be included in a bi-annual report.

2.1.11 Groundwater, Surface Water and Soil Contamination

Operations entail the storage and handling of diesel which presents a contamination risk. Contamination may either result from failing storage facilities, or spills and leaks associated with overfilling or human error. Such spills may contaminate surface water, soil and groundwater.

Desired Outcome: To prevent the contamination of water and soil.

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ Spill control structures and procedures must be in place according to SANS standards or better.
- ◆ All fuelling should be conducted on surfaces provided for this purpose. E.g. Concrete slabs with regularly maintained seals between slabs.
- ◆ The procedures followed to prevent environmental damage during service and maintenance, and compliance with these procedures, must be audited and corrections made where necessary.
- ◆ Proper training of operators must be conducted on a regular basis (fuel handling, spill detection, spill control).

Mitigation:

- ◆ Any diesel spillage of more than 200 litre must be reported to the Ministry Industries of Mines and Energy.
- ◆ Spill clean-up means must be readily available on site as per the relevant MSDS.
- ◆ Any spill must be cleaned up immediately.
- ◆ The spill catchment traps should be cleaned regularly and waste disposed of at a suitably classified hazardous waste disposal facility.
- ◆ Surfactants (soap) may not be allowed to enter an oil water separator (where present) e.g. soap usage on spill control surfaces.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ A report should be compiled bi-annually of all spills or leakages reported. The report should contain the following information: date and duration of spill, product spilled, volume of spill, remedial action taken, comparison of pre-exposure baseline data (previous pollution conditions survey results) with post remediation data (e.g. soil/groundwater hydrocarbon concentrations) and a copy of documentation in which spill was reported to Ministry of Industries, Mines and Energy.

2.1.12 Visual Impact

This is an impact that not only affects the aesthetic appearance, but also the integrity of the facility. The site is within an area zoned for industrial use. The development of the site is in line with the urban character.

Operations will be kept tidy and neat which will promote effectiveness and pollution prevention while being aesthetically pleasing.

Desired Outcome: To minimise aesthetic impacts associated with the facility.

Actions

Mitigation:

- ◆ Regular waste disposal, good housekeeping and routine maintenance on infrastructure will ensure that the longevity of structures are maximised and a low visual impact is maintained.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ A maintenance record should be kept.
- ◆ A report should be compiled of all complaints received and actions taken.

2.1.13 Impacts on Utilities and Infrastructure

Construction activities such as excavation and heavy vehicles accessing the site may lead to accidental damage to utilities and infrastructure, which in turn may lead to interruption of services such as water and electricity supply to the area.

Desired Outcome: No impact on utilities and infrastructure.

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ Appointing qualified and reputable contractors is essential.
- ◆ The contractor must determine exactly where amenities and pipelines are situated before construction commences (utility clearance e.g. ground penetrating radar surveys).
- ◆ Liaison with the suppliers of services is essential.

Mitigation:

- ◆ Emergency procedures for corrective action available on file.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ A report should be compiled every six months of all incidents that occurred and corrective action taken.

2.1.14 Cumulative Impact

Possible cumulative impacts associated with the operational phase include increased traffic in the area. This will have a cumulative impact on traffic flow, road wear and tear, and noise on surrounding streets.

Desired Outcome: To minimise cumulative all impacts associated with the facility.

Actions

Mitigation:

- ◆ Addressing each of the individual impacts as discussed and recommended in the EMP would reduce the cumulative impact.
- ◆ Reviewing biannual and annual reports for any new or re-occurring impacts or problems would aid in identifying cumulative impacts and help in planning if the existing mitigations are insufficient.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Bi-annual summary report based on all other impacts must be created to give an overall assessment of the impact of the operational phase.

2.2 DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION

Decommissioning is not foreseen during the validity of the environmental clearance certificate. Decommissioning was however assessed as construction activities include modification and decommissioning. Should decommissioning occur at any stage, rehabilitation of the area may be required. Decommissioning will entail the complete removal of all infrastructure including buildings and underground infrastructure. Any pollution present on the site must be remediated. The impacts associated with this phase include noise and waste production as structures are dismantled. Noise must be kept within the Health and Safety Regulations of the Labour Act and City of Windhoek guidelines for limits on noise pollution (Council Resolution 215/09/2006). Waste should be contained and disposed of at an appropriately classified and approved waste facility and not dumped in the surrounding areas. Future land use after decommissioning should be assessed prior to decommissioning and rehabilitation initiated if the land would not be used for future purposes. The EMP for the facility will have to be reviewed at the time of decommissioning to cater for changes made to the site and implement guidelines and mitigation measures.

2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Proponent could implement an Environmental Management System (EMS) for their operations. An EMS is an internationally recognized and certified management system that will ensure ongoing incorporation of environmental constraints. At the heart of an EMS is the concept of continual improvement of environmental performance with resulting increases in operational efficiency, financial savings and reduction in environmental, health and safety risks. An effective EMS would need to include the following elements:

- ◆ A stated environmental policy which sets the desired level of environmental performance;
- ◆ An environmental legal register;
- ◆ An institutional structure which sets out the responsibility, authority, lines of communication and resources needed to implement the EMS;
- ◆ Identification of environmental, safety and health training needs;
- ◆ An environmental program(s) stipulating environmental objectives and targets to be met, and work instructions and controls to be applied in order to achieve compliance with the environmental policy;
- ◆ Periodic (internal and external) audits and reviews of environmental performance and the effectiveness of the EMS; and
- ◆ The EMP.

3 CONCLUSION

The EMP should be used as an on-site reference document for the operations of the facility. Parties responsible for transgressing of the EMP should be held responsible for any rehabilitation that may need to be undertaken. The Proponent could use an in-house health, safety, security and environment management system in conjunction with the EMP. All operational personnel must be taught the contents of these documents.

Should the Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA) of the MEFT find that the impacts and related mitigation measures, which have been proposed in this report, are acceptable, an environmental clearance certificate may be granted to the Proponent. The environmental clearance certificate issued, based on this document, will render it a legally binding document which should be adhered to. Focus could be placed on which includes an EMP for this project. It should be noted that the assessment process's aim is not to stop the proposed activity, or any of its components, but to rather determine its impact and guide sustainable and responsible development as per the spirit of the EMA.