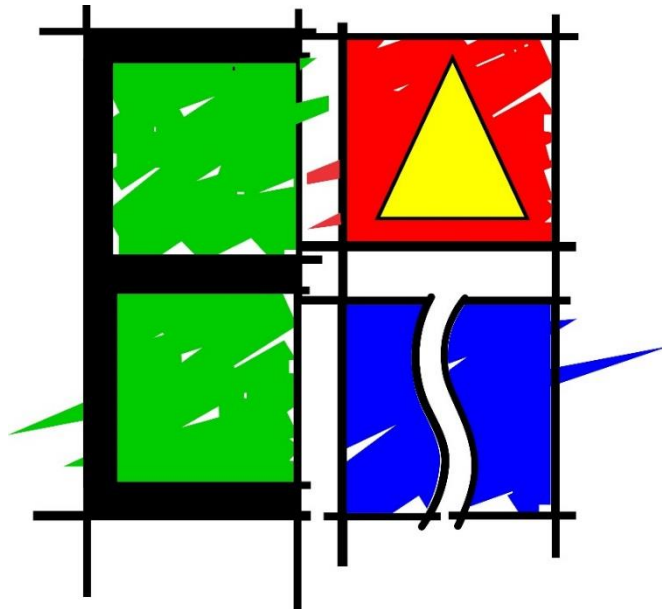

OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF ERVEN 984 AND 1134, PARSONS VLEI
EXT 10 FOR STORAGE, WAREHOUSING, AND RELATED FACILITIES

DEDEAT Ref No: ECm1/C/LN1&3/M/46-2025

Prepared by:



Engineering Advice & Services

Prepared for:

Lurco Trading 128 (Pty) Ltd

October 2025

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF ERVEN 984 AND 1134, PARSONS VLEI EXT 10 FOR STORAGE, WAREHOUSING, AND RELATED FACILITIES

OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

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EAS Project Number: **2420**

Date: **October 2025**

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EAS Ref: F:\2400-2499\2420\Environmental\Reports\BAR Report\Final\2420 - Appendix F ii - Final OEMPr.docx		

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ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

DEDEAT	Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DMR	Department of Mineral Resources
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EO	Environmental Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
Environment	The surroundings within which humans exist could be made up of: the land, water and atmosphere of the earth; microorganisms, plant and animal life; any part of combinations of the aforementioned and the interrelationships among and between them as well as the physical, chemical, aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that influence human health and wellbeing
Environmental Impact	The change to the environment, whether desirable or undesirable, that will result from the effect of a construction activity. An impact may be the direct or indirect consequence of a construction activity
Invasive Alien Vegetation	An undesirable plant growth which shall include, but not be limited to, all declared category 1 and 2 listed invader species as set out in the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983).
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
NO-GO Areas	Generally, those areas outside the designated working areas, including but not limited to: existing services and infrastructure, occupied property; grave sites; cultivated lands, wetland areas, 'Special or Sensitive Environments' as defined in the EMP
RE	Resident Engineer
Topsoil	Natural soil covering, including all the vegetation and organic matter, with variable depth
Working Areas	Working areas are those areas required by the Contractor to construct the works, as approved by the Resident Engineer

OEMPR REQUIREMENTS

OEMPr Requirements	
1. An OEMPr must comply with section 24N of the Act and include--	
a) details of	
i. The EAP who prepared the OEMPr; and	√

OEMPr Requirements	
ii. the expertise of the EAP to prepare an OEMPr, including a curriculum vitae;	√
b) a detailed description of the aspects of the activity that are covered by the OEMPr as identified by the project description;	√
c) a map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity, its associated structures, and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site, indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers;	√
d) a description of the impact management outcomes, including management statements, identifying the impacts and risks that need to be avoided, managed and mitigated as identified through the environmental impact assessment process for all phases of the development including—	√
i. planning and design	√
ii. pre-construction activities	√
iii. construction activities	√
iv. rehabilitation of the environment after construction and where applicable post closure; and	√
v. where relevant, operation activities;	√
f) a description of proposed impact management actions, identifying the manner in which the impact management outcomes contemplated in paragraph (d) will be achieved, and must, where applicable, include actions to —	√
i. avoid, modify, remedy, control or stop any action, activity or process which causes pollution or environmental degradation;	√
ii. comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices;	√
iii. comply with any applicable provisions of the Act regarding closure, where applicable; and	√
iv. comply with any provisions of the Act regarding financial provision for rehabilitation, where applicable;	√
g) the method of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);	√
h) the frequency of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);	√
i) an indication of the persons who will be responsible for the implementation of the impact management actions;	√
j) the time periods within which the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f) must be implemented;	
k) the mechanism for monitoring compliance with the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);	√
l) a program for reporting on compliance, taking into account the requirements as prescribed by the Regulations;	√

OEMPr Requirements	
m) an environmental awareness plan describing the manner in which—	√
i. the applicant intends to inform his or her employees of any environmental risk which may result from their work; and	√
ii. risks must be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or the degradation of the environment; and	√
n) and specific information that may be required by the competent authority.	√
2. Where a government notice gazette by the Minister provides for a generic OEMPr, such generic OEMPr as indicated in such notice will apply.	

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Project information and Location

Lurco Trading 128 (Pty) Ltd has appointed Engineering Advice and Services (EAS) to apply for environmental authorisation to develop Erven 984 and 1134 Parsons Vlei Ext 10, situated south of Old Cape Road, Ward 12 of Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality (**Figure 1**). Lurco Trading 128 (Pty) Ltd is the registered owner of both properties, which are currently vacant. The applicant intends to develop Erf 984 (± 7.29 ha), which is zoned Industrial 1, for Storage, Warehousing and Related Facilities. Erf 1134 (± 3.31 ha) is earmarked for future development and will be submitted for environmental authorisation at this stage based on its current approved zoning, which includes Business Zone 1, Open Space Zone 2, Open Space Zone 3, and Transport Zone 2.

The properties are situated approximately 600 meters apart. They are located in the south-western corner of the Parsons Vlei Allotment Area, north of Hunters Retreat. Parsons Vlei is part of the Western Suburbs of Port Elizabeth, and south of Cape Road. The subject sites are situated approximately 15 km away from Port Elizabeth City Centre, but well within the Urban Growth boundary (NMBM, 2011). In the local context in relation to the surrounding Allotment Areas, Hunters Retreat is located to the southeast, Greenbushes is located to the west of the site, and the Farms PE Allotment Area is located to the southwest. Erf 984 is along Reserve Road, and Erf 1134 can be accessed via Romulus Crescent, as indicated below, but neither has direct access via Cape Road.

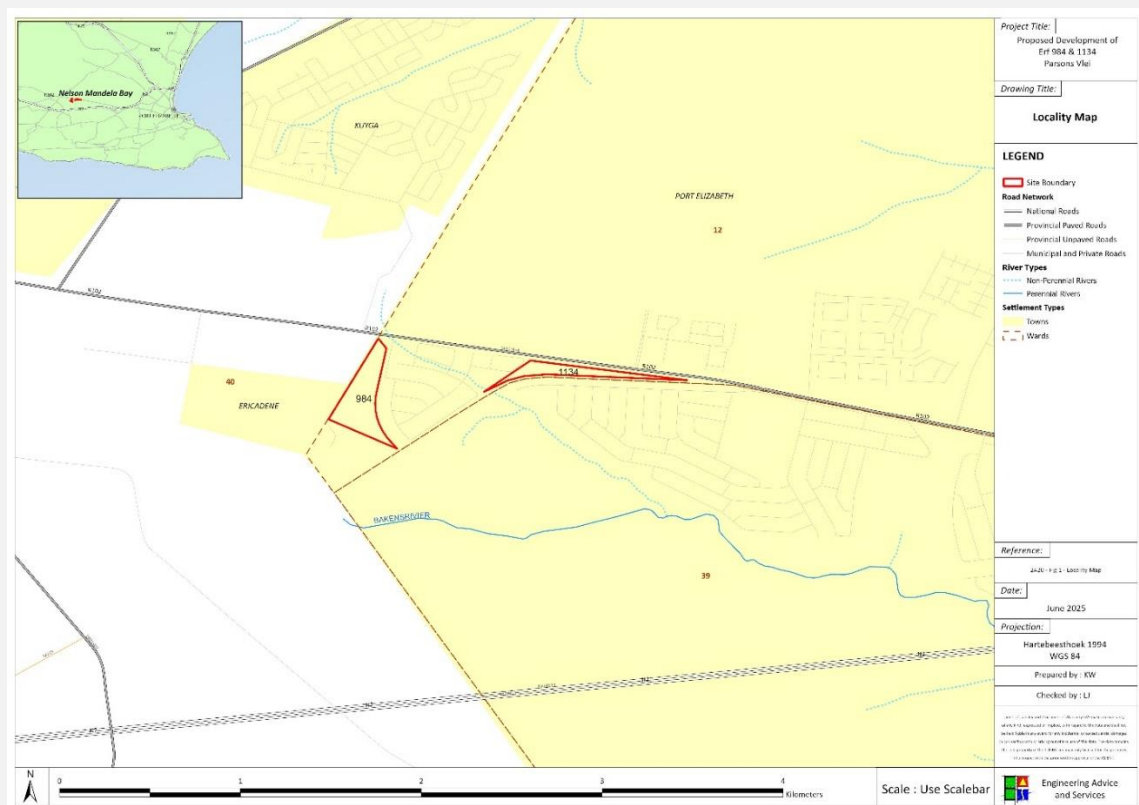


Figure 1. Locality of the subject sites south of Old Cape Road

1.2 Sensitivity Maps

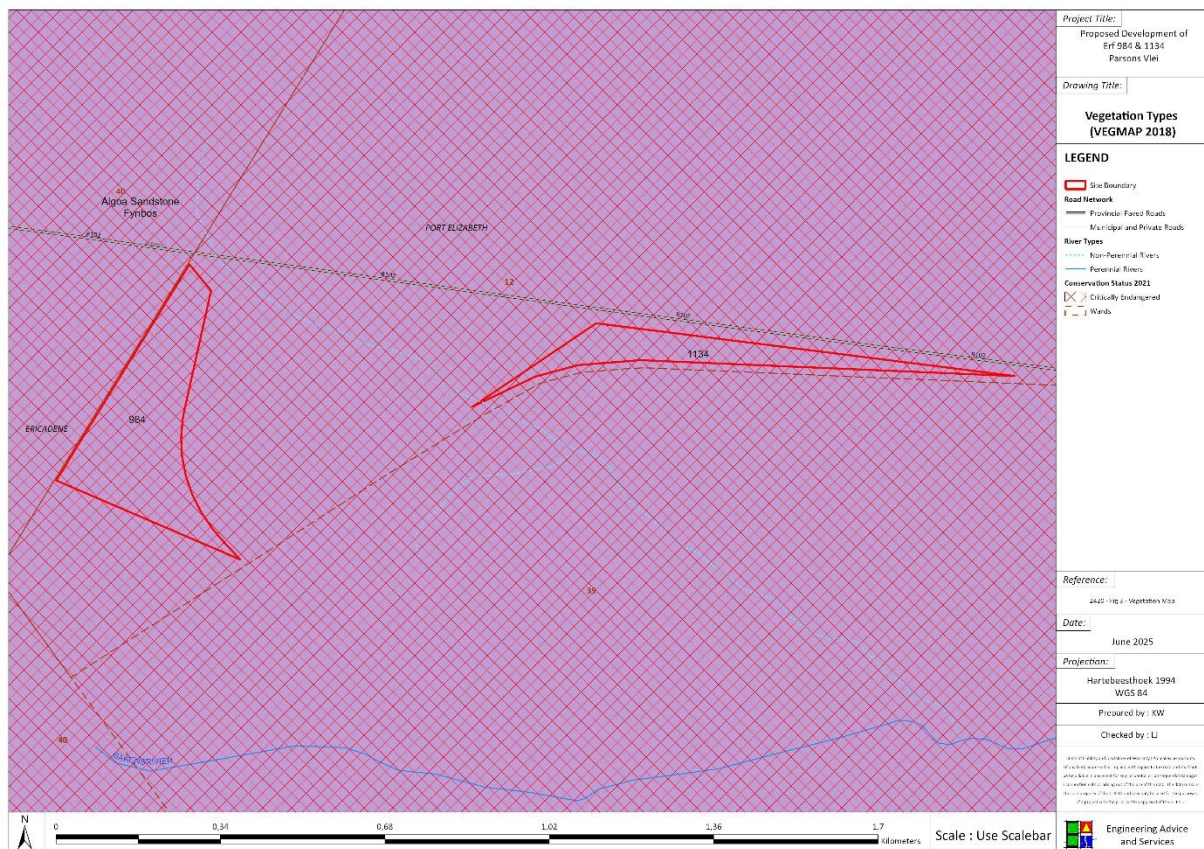


Figure 2. Vegmap and Vegetation Types 2018

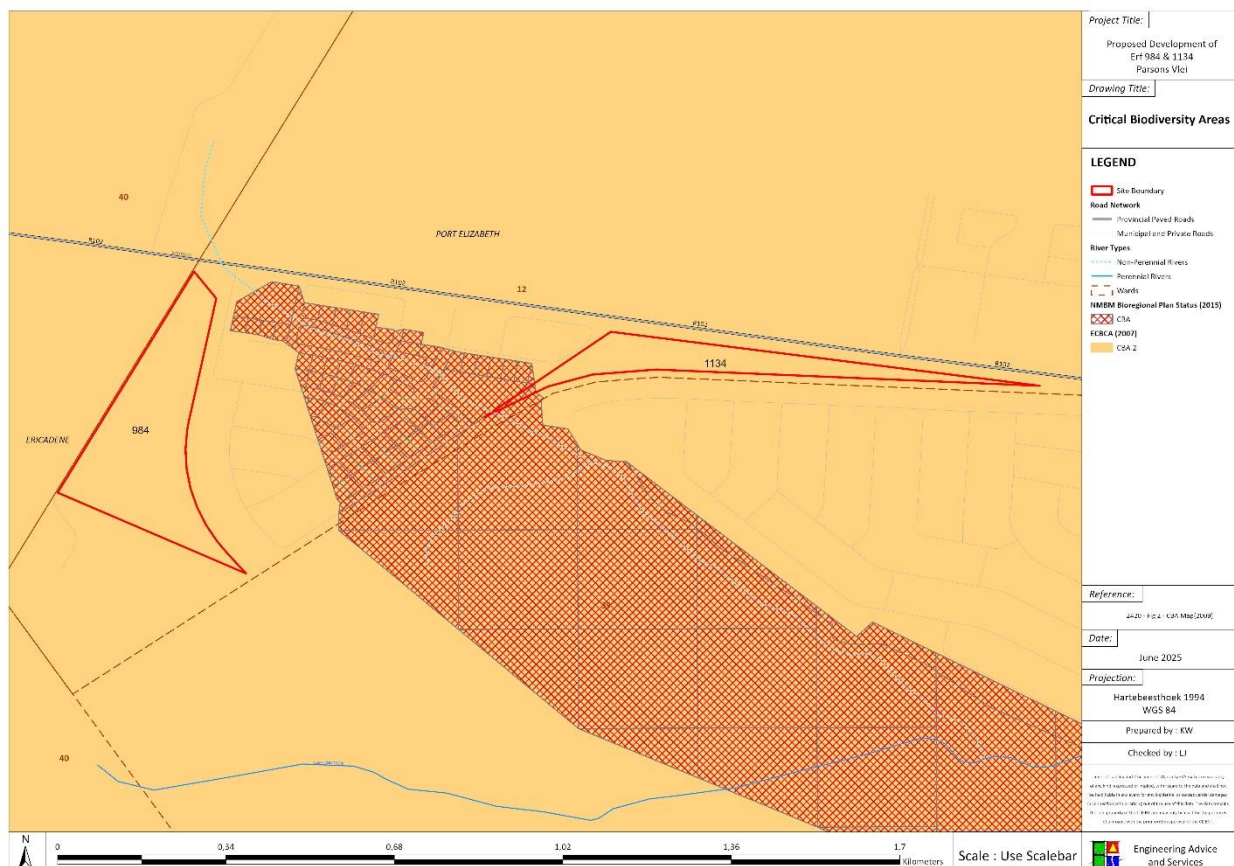


Figure 3. Critical Biodiversity Areas and Nature Reserves (ECBCP, 2019)

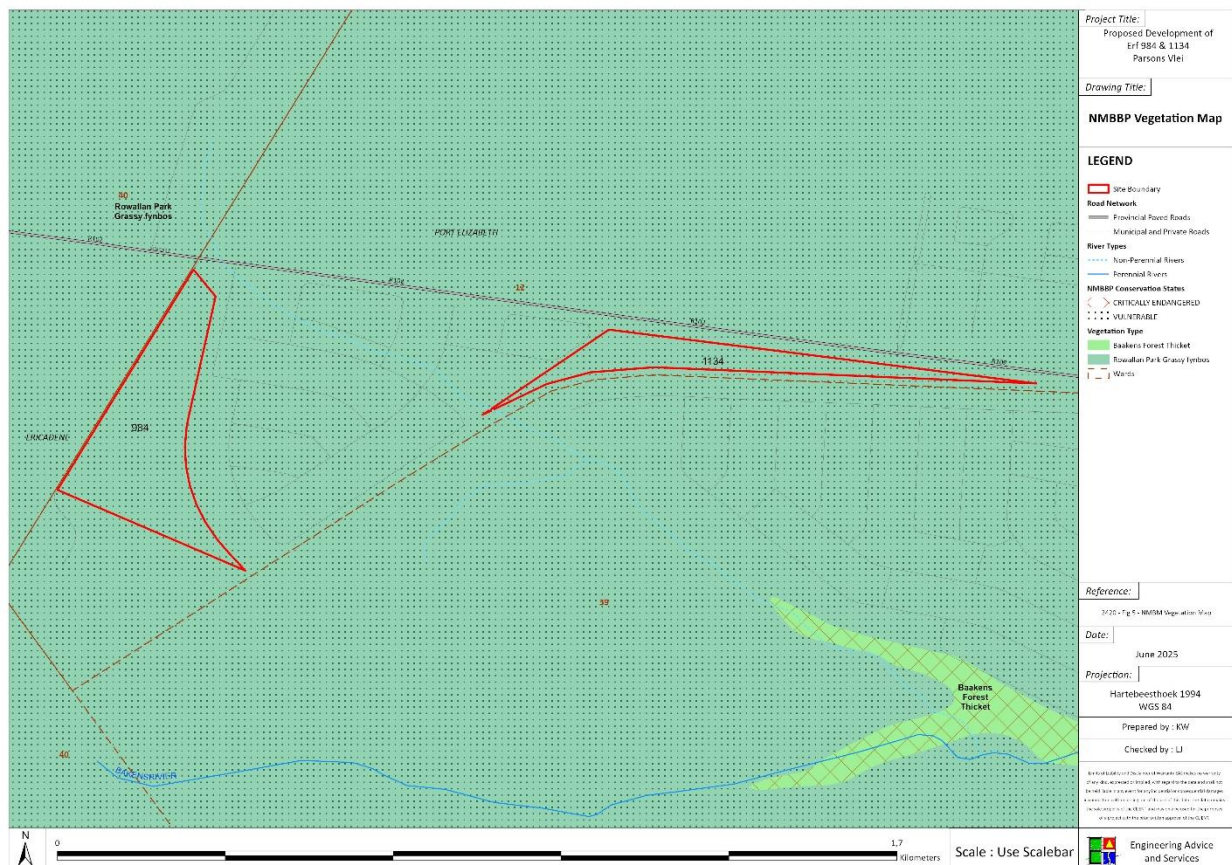


Figure 4. NMBBP Vegetation Map (2015)

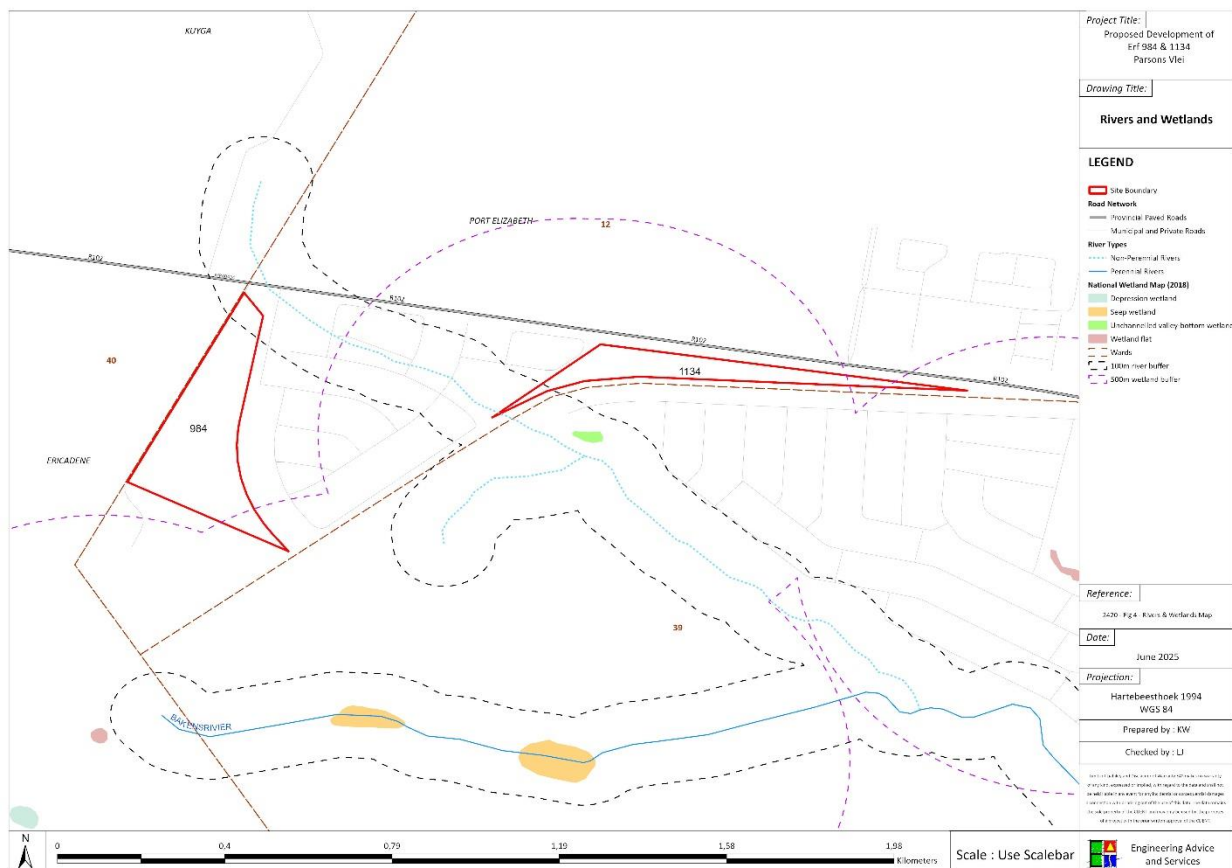


Figure 5. Rivers and Wetlands (NFEPA 2018)



Figure 6. Erf 984 Terrestrial Biodiversity Sensitivity Map



Figure 7. Erf 1134 Terrestrial Biodiversity Sensitivity Map

2 SCOPE

This Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMPr) is compiled to control the impacts on the environment during the operational phase of the development of Erf 984 and 1134 Parsons Vlei, respectively. The purpose of the Operational Environmental Management Programme is to control those operational activities that can have potentially adverse environmental implications on the site and surrounding areas and to ensure that Environmental Legislation requirements are met. In short, the OEMPR describes good environmental practice principles that must be applied for the duration of the operational activities. Some specific activities may not take place during work.

2.1 Proposal & Scope of Works

2.1.1 Development in Erf 984, Parsons vlei

Erf 984 is abutted by fully functional residential dwellings along Reserve Road, east of the site. Light industries such as storage facilities, transport warehouses, etc., are located further west and north west within the Greenbushes allotment area. The site layout makes provisions for the development of warehouses and is zoned Industrial 1. Uses permitted in this zone are Funeral Parlours, Industries, Business Purposes, Public Garages, Parking, Warehousing, Shops, Workshops, Builder's Yards, and Noxious Uses, subject to regulation 3.15.2 of the Port Elizabeth Zoning Scheme. **No noxious uses are planned or will take place.**

The proposed development may entail the construction of facilities such as:

- Warehouses which include inbound and outbound operational areas
- Changing rooms and ablutions
- Canteen and warehouse offices
- Yard areas on each site of the warehouse
- A return and repack store
- A truck wash bay, guardhouse, fire tank and pump house, refuse area, workshop,
- Parking in terms vehicle bays and truck bays
- An office block with reception, waiting and meeting rooms and offices
- Entrance/exit
- Guardhouse, refuse area, entrance/exit
- Yard areas to north, east and south of warehouses

2.1.2 Development in Erf 1134, Parsons vlei

Erf 1134 is currently vacant. The erf is abutted by fully functional residential properties along Deon Street to the south and to the west along Romulus Crescent. Light industries such as storage facilities, transport warehouses, etc., are located further west and north west within the Greenbushes allotment area. The applicant proposes the future development of Erf 1134. The erf measures approximately 3.31 hectares and is currently zoned as Business Zone 1, Open Space Zone 2, Open Space Zone 3, and Transport Zone 2, in accordance with municipal approvals granted in January 2025. Additionally,

Erf 1134 was subdivided into eight land units. The applicant proposes to develop Erf 1134 in the future development within the confines of the land use rights, while retaining the open space area in the western corner. The south-western part of Erf 1134 will be retained as Open Space Zone 3 since that section is within a CBA according to the NMBM Bioregional Plan Status (2015). This layout represents the current proposal being submitted for environmental authorisation. However, as the erf will only be developed at a later stage, a final site development plan will be submitted for approval if it differs from what is currently proposed.

Specialist Input

- **Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment** – A specialist report was conducted by Mr Jamie Pote in August 2020 and was reviewed in July 2025 by Mr Jamie Pote (Botanical Specialist). The review findings of July 2025 were consistent with the findings of August 2020.

3 INTERPRETATIONS

3.1 Details of the EAP

Lea's graduate qualifications include geology in sedimentology, structural geology and petrography as well as Environmental Sciences. Lea has been instrumental in compiling and editing environmental reports for a range of projects in the Eastern Cape within the roads and transport, mining, housing, and agricultural sectors. Lea's primary experience since joining EAS has been related to facilitation of application processes for environmental authorisations for borrow pits in the different areas of the Eastern Cape through site assessments; research and report writing. Most of the processes include the facilitation of the formal basic assessment applications through facilitating public participation processes, and managing environmental studies as well as interpreting and compiling specialist reports relating to these studies with the availability of spatial tools and technologies.

She has experience in borrow pit screening and assessing the feasibility and environmental impacts surrounding the activities related to mining as well as public consultation. She has been involved with, and helped to facilitate licensing applications for more than 200 borrow pits throughout the Eastern Cape. Her responsibilities relating to environmental compliance auditing for road maintenance projects and borrow pit assessments were included during these operations. She assisted with ecological assessments, search and rescue operations, facilitating Environmental Management Programmes, and applications.

Through competent mentoring Lea has become familiar with the applicable legislation for different projects' required application formats and procedures. Lea has gained valuable knowledge of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and its related Regulations, the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Act (MPRDA), the National Water Act (NWA), and the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA). Lea is a registered member of the International Association for Impact Assessment South Africa (6471) and has recently attended a SACNASP-accredited two-day Online EIA Law Course as well as a Continuing Professional Development-accredited Introductory EIA Report Writing Course

hosted by IAIAsa. She is a Certified Natural Scientist with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (Reg No. 129284).

See the EAP Curriculum Vitae attached as **Appendix B**.

4 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

The Operational Environmental Management Programme should be read in conjunction with the conditions of the environmental authorisation issued by the Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT), as well as licenses issued and any permits that may be required for the proposed project. It should be noted that the authorisations and licenses, and conditions attached to these, are legally binding. The following list describes legislation, policies, and/or guidelines of any sphere of government that are applicable to the application as contemplated in the EIA regulations:

Title of legislation, policy, or guideline:	Administering authority:
<u>GNR 327: Listing Notice 1(27)</u> The clearance of an area of 1 hectares or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for— (i) the undertaking of a linear activity; or (ii) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.	Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT)
<u>GN R 324.LN 3 (Activity 12)</u> The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan. (a) Eastern Cape (i) Within any <u>critically endangered or endangered ecosystem</u> listed in terms of section 52 of the NEMBA or prior to the publication of such a list, within an area that has been identified as critically endangered in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment 2004; (ii) Within critical biodiversity areas identified in bioregional plans; (iii) Within the littoral active zone or 100 metres inland from the high-water mark of the sea, whichever distance is the greater, excluding where such removal will occur behind the development setback line on erven in urban areas; (iv) Outside urban areas, within 100 metres inland from an estuarine functional zone; or (v) On land, where, at the time of the coming into effect of this Notice or thereafter, such land was zoned open space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning.	Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT)

Title of legislation, policy, or guideline:	Administering authority:
<u>National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999</u> The proposed site for development activities and material are not older than 60 years. An application will not need to be submitted for a permit from SAHRA. Permits may be required if archaeological resources are uncovered during construction activities.	South African Heritage Resources Agency
Eastern Cape Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance 19 of 1974 and Provincial Nature Conservation Ordinance 19 of 1974 <i>Not applicable</i>	Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT)
<u>National Water Act 36 of 1998</u> Section 21 of the NWA of 1998 may be triggered.	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)
National Forests Act 84 of 1998 with Amendments <i>Not Applicable. No NFA-protected trees were identified on site; therefore, permits will not be required.</i>	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act 43 of 1993 <i>Not applicable</i>	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)

The Developer is furthermore required to comply with other relevant legislation that may apply to the proposed activities. This includes, but is not limited to:

1. An environmental authorisation from the Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT), issued in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), EIA Regulations for the implementation of listed activities.
2. Statutory requirements of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and regulations promulgated in terms of Section 24 of NEMA;
3. Statutory requirements of Regulation Notice 983 and 985 respectively, as per Regulations 19 and 20 of the NEMA 2014 EIA Regulations (as amended 2017), and Regulation Notice 984 as per Regulations 21, 22, 23, and 24 of the NEMA 2014 EIA Regulations (as amended 2017);
4. Statutory requirements of the National Water Act (Act No 36 of 1998) (NWA);
5. Statutory requirements of the National Forests Act (Act No 84 of 1998) (NFA);
6. Statutory requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999) (NHRA); and
7. Statutory requirements of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No 59 of 2008) (NEMWA):

Note 1: In the Eastern Cape Province, the NEMA falls under the authority of the Department of Economic Development, Environment Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT).

5 OBJECTIVES OF THE OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

The Operational Environmental Management Programme, which is in accordance with the Environmental Policy of the Client, is intended primarily as a management tool for the guidance of the appointed operational manager of the development and staff. The OEMPr has been compiled to provide recommendations and guidelines according to which compliance monitoring can be done during the operation of the development. The objective of the OEMPr is also to ensure that all relevant operational factors are considered to ensure operational activities at the development are environmentally responsible. The purpose of the OEMPr is to provide specifications for "good environmental practice" applicable during the operational phase.

The Operational Environmental Management Programme outlines structures and procedures to be implemented by the Management of the Operational Phase and his staff to minimise and manage potential environmental impacts which the operational-related activities might have on the receiving environment.

A suitably qualified individual responsible for the management of the operational phase will be appointed by the Client to ensure that the Environmental Management Programme and approved OEMPr are being effectively implemented. The individual shall ensure that the OEMPr is implemented and strictly adhered to (inclusive of the relevant conditions contained within the Environmental Authorisation).

This OEMPr informs all relevant parties and all other staff employed by the client at the development as to their duties in the fulfilment of the legal requirements for the operation of the project with particular reference to the prevention and mitigation of anticipated environmental impacts. All parties should note that obligations imposed by the OEMPr are legally binding in terms of the environmental authorisation, should one be granted by the relevant environmental permitting authority.

The key objectives of this Operational Environmental Management Programme are as follows:

- To ensure effective communication with stakeholders and regulatory authorities;
- Ensure compliance with regulatory authority stipulations and guidelines which may be local, provincial, national, and/or international;
- OEMPr-related activities are consistent with the significance of project impacts;
- Verify environmental performance through information on impacts as they occur;
- Respond to unforeseen events;
- Provide feedback for continual improvement in environmental performance;
- To ensure good housekeeping practices and general site tidiness;
- To reduce the risk of fire and explosion as a result of operational activities;
- To preserve surrounding flora and fauna;
- To prevent excessive noise and associated impacts;

The OEMPr provides methods to ensure compliance, verification of compliance, and performance assessments to ensure that all objectives are achieved and the appropriate protocol is established.

6 BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT OPERATIONAL MITIGATION MEASURES

The mitigation measures below must be implemented by the holder of the Environmental Authorisation to ensure that environmental damage during operation is limited as far as practically possible. The measures mentioned must be included in the Operations Manual or Operational Environmental Management Programme (OEMPr).

<u>OPERATIONAL PHASE</u>
<i>Terrestrial Biodiversity</i>
<i>1. Invasion of alien species</i>
• Alien trees must be continuously removed from the site as per NEMBA requirements. • A suitable weed management strategy is to be implemented in the operation phase. • The green belt should be regularly inspected, and alien vegetation should be removed upon sighting. • The implementation of a formalised rehabilitation and landscaping plan, utilising indigenous species and a water-wise approach. • An ongoing maintenance and monitoring of alien vegetation invasion on the sites can result in the natural vegetation returning over time. • An effective fire management plan to control fynbos fires and an alien management plan to eliminate alien species triggering fires.
<i>2. Loss of faunal habitat and CBA</i>
• Ensure the proper management of the open space area and that it does not get polluted by any potentially contaminated run-off from the property. • The rehabilitation post-construction allows fauna to establish a habitat. • The establishment of an open space protects fauna from adverse human activity. • Faunal species present as transient visitors will balance the ecosystem structure and functioning. • The demarcation of the open space from developments will likely form a habitat and attract transient fauna, which will have a positive impact.
<i>Stormwater & Flooding</i>
<i>3. Increased impervious area and stormwater management</i>
• Correct planning and maintenance for stormwater drainage and engineering of development to keep water accumulation to a minimum. • Stormwater management must be planned and implemented at the commencement of bush clearing. • A stormwater management plan should be compiled by a professional engineer which will most likely be subject to the approval of the municipality.
<i>Waste</i>
<i>4. Accumulation of operational waste</i>
• Proper operational waste management systems should be in place for the operational phase of the project. • Waste should be collected weekly.

• Waste must be stored in secure waste bins, which must be impermeable and animal safe. • Waste recycling and sorting of recyclable materials should be encouraged. • A responsible person should be appointed to ensure that staff make use of the bins provided and do not litter on site. • The sites should be cleaned on a regular basis, and any litter or waste which have not been properly disposed of should be collected and disposed of
Visual
5. Visual impacts caused by the buildings on site
• Ensure that the open space area is properly rehabilitated and managed. • Ensure that the site is kept neat at all times and that all waste mitigation measures are facilitated regularly. • The proposed developments should be well in line with its approved zoning.
Noise
6. Noise pollution
• A buffer zone between the development proposed on Erven 984 and 1134 and the residential properties should be considered. • This buffer zone could be planted with trees and other vegetation to mitigate noise generated during the operational phase of Erf 1134. • The property boundary should be a solid wall on the side facing the neighbouring residential areas.
Socio-Economic and Cultural
7. Increased load on public roads
• The additional traffic generated by the development has little or no impact on the operation of the affected intersections in terms of capacity.

7 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

7.1 Responsibilities of the Developer

The Project Developer (Lurco Trading) is accountable for ensuring compliance with the OEMPr and any conditions of approval from the competent authority. The responsibilities of the Developer include:

- Be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA;
- Ensure that all stipulations within the OEMPr are communicated and adhered to by the Operations Manager and staff
- Monitor the implementation of the OEMPr throughout the lifespan of the development by means of site inspections and meetings.
- Ensure that periodic environmental performance audits are undertaken on operations

7.2 Manager of Operational Phase Activities

The role of Operations Manager will be to assume responsibility for the management of the operational phase of the development, including ensuring that the OEMPr is implemented and strictly adhered to, including the relevant conditions

contained within the Environmental Authorisation, and manage potential environmental impacts which the operational-related activities might have on the receiving environment. The responsibilities of the Manager may include:

- Be fully conversant with the conditions of the EA;
- Ensure that all stipulations within the OEMPr are communicated and adhered to by all staff
- Ensure that periodic internal environmental performance audits are undertaken on the operations
- Notify the Department in the event of a major incident or in the event that major environmental damage is detected
- Ensure staff remove all alien invasive species from the development and surrounds to prevent the spread of species

8 OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

It is not anticipated that the proposed project will require decommissioning in the near future. Regular maintenance of the facilities will be required to ensure their longevity. Maintenance activities may include the following:

8.1 Internal Roads, Parking and Yard Areas

- The internal road network, parking areas, and yard spaces must be regularly inspected to identify any signs of deterioration (e.g. cracks, potholes, or surface damage). If issues are detected, surfacing or patching should be undertaken promptly.
- Litter, refuse, oil residues, and general debris that may accumulate on the road surfaces, in parking bays, or within yard areas must be removed on a routine basis
- Road markings, directional arrows, and associated traffic signage must be checked frequently to ensure that they remain visible, legible, and in good condition, and any faded or damaged markings or signs must be repainted or replaced immediately

8.2 Drainage and Stormwater Management

- Stormwater must be directed away from buildings, yards, and road surfaces to prevent flooding
- The stormwater drainage network must be inspected regularly to ensure that the system is functioning effectively and that no blockages or structural defects are present.
- After significant rainfall events, accumulated debris, litter, and sediment must be removed from the stormwater system to prevent flooding, erosion, and waterlogging.
- Measures must be implemented to prevent hydrocarbons, litter, and debris from entering the stormwater system
- Monitoring of non-perennial drainage lines south of Erf 1134, Parsons Vlei, to avoid erosion or sedimentation impacts.
- Where landscaped or vegetated areas form part of the drainage layout, they must be maintained in good condition
- Any fuel storage or handling areas must be bunded, and spill response measures must be in place to ensure that accidental spills do not occur and contaminate stormwater.

8.3 Vegetation and Alien Invasive Species Control

- Proper action must be in place to ensure invasive species do not become prominent due to the development of the proposed project.
- Alien invasive vegetation shall be removed from areas surrounding the road, buildings, and open space areas.
- These vegetation species shall also be eradicated when they begin to establish themselves in disturbed areas (disturbance of the natural vegetation will encourage the establishment of invasive species).
- The Operations Manager shall assist in the identification of alien plant species, and staff will be responsible for the removal and eradication of alien plant species. Methods of removal and eradication may involve cutting by hand.
- Regular monitoring of vegetation regrowth in cleared areas is essential to identify and control invasive alien species, ensuring their removal is conducted in compliance with environmental regulations.
- No vegetation clearing or disturbance may take place within the retained open space on Erf 1134 (which forms part of a CBA), apart from alien invasive removal. This area must remain intact and free from any operational encroachment, dumping, or informal use.

8.4 Waste Management

8.4.1 Pollution Prevention

- Lurco Trading 128 to ensure that pollution of the soil or water (i.e., surface and ground) does not occur as a result of any operational activities. Pollution could result from the release, accidental or otherwise, of chemicals, oils, fuels, sewage, wastewater containing kitchen waste, detergents, solid waste, and litter, etc.
- Staff must be trained to avoid unnecessary waste production and to correctly use the designated collection systems for all waste streams.
- Good housekeeping practices (e.g. routine sweeping of warehouse floors, cleaning of loading bays, and prompt removal of litter from parking and yard areas) should be adhered to

8.4.2 Solid Waste Management

- Implement a structured waste management system with clear segregation (general, recyclable, hazardous, if any).
- Lurco Trading 128 shall ensure that all facilities are maintained in a neat and tidy condition and the site shall be kept free of litter. Measures shall be taken to reduce the potential for litter and negligent behaviour with regard to the disposal of all refuse
- Use enclosed, animal-proof, weather-resistant bins/refuse storage
- Solid waste must be removed regularly by licensed service providers and transported to approved disposal or recycling facilities, with all collections documented in a waste register
- Avoid illegal dumping, burying or burning of waste on site.
- Keep storage areas clean and odour-free.

8.4.3 Hazardous Waste Management

- All hazardous waste (including waste oils, oily rags, chemical containers, used filters, and any contaminated absorbent materials) must be stored separately from general waste in clearly marked, banded, and weatherproof containers.
- Lurco Trading 128 shall have in place a hazardous waste management system, which shall include collection facilities to be used, as well as suitable methods of disposal of hazardous waste.
- No hazardous material shall be disposed of on site
- Any hazardous waste material shall be disposed of in an appropriate manner as per the material safety data sheet specifications.
- Hazardous waste must only be collected and disposed of by licensed hazardous waste service providers
- All records of hazardous waste collection and disposal are to be kept.
- The truck wash bay, depot, and workshop areas must be equipped with spill kits, and staff must be trained in their proper use
- Banded areas for fuel and chemical storage must be inspected regularly

8.5 Noise and Air Quality

- All activities must be managed in a manner that minimises emissions, noise, and dust generation
- Limit noisy operations (e.g., deliveries, loading/offloading, mechanical equipment) and use of heavy-duty equipment to designated working hours
- Maintain equipment to avoid excessive noise and emissions.
- Pave or stabilise internal roads, parking areas and yard spaces, and regularly sweep dust-prone areas to prevent the generation of dust during dry or windy conditions
- Where possible, use landscaping and barriers to minimise noise and wind-blown dust.

8.6 Fire Risk Management

- Fire risk must be actively managed throughout the operational phase
- Firebreaks, where required by municipal regulations or site-specific risk assessments, must be established and maintained
- All fire hydrants, extinguishers, hose reels, and associated firefighting equipment installed on site must be serviced and tested at regular intervals to ensure they remain fully functional and compliant with local fire safety standards
- Open fires are strictly prohibited anywhere within the development, and smoking must only occur in designated smoking areas
- Fuel loads (e.g. accumulated litter, waste packaging, and unmanaged vegetation within open areas) must be kept to a minimum
- Particular attention must be paid to landscaped and open space buffer areas, where dry vegetation may present an elevated fire hazard

8.7 Emergency Response Preparedness

- A response plan should be available, including contacts for local medical, fire, and emergency services.
- In case of fuel or oil spills, spill kits must be available on-site. Affected areas should be contained and cleaned immediately.
- Staff working in the storage facilities, depot, and the entire centre must be trained in safety procedures
- Firefighting equipment, including extinguishers and water storage facilities, should be strategically placed at key locations.
- Regular fire drills and staff training on fire response protocols should be conducted to ensure preparedness.
- Effective communication is critical in emergency situations. A designated emergency coordinator should be appointed to oversee response actions and liaise with relevant authorities. A communication system, such as two-way radios or mobile network coverage, should be in place to ensure rapid reporting and coordination during emergencies.
- Emergency response drills should be conducted periodically to test the effectiveness of protocols and ensure all personnel are well-prepared.
- Training sessions should cover fire response, spill containment, medical emergencies, evacuations, and security incidents. Lessons learned from drills should be used to improve and refine emergency response strategies.
- Immediate spill containment and cleanup should be prioritised to prevent contamination of nearby soil, vegetation, and water sources.

8.8 Socio-Economic & Community Relations

- The operation of the warehousing and storage facilities must contribute positively to the surrounding community
- Wherever possible, priority should be given to the employment of suitably qualified individuals from nearby communities
- A clear grievance mechanism must be established to allow neighbouring residents, businesses, or other stakeholders to raise concerns related to traffic, noise, waste management, or any other operational impacts.
- Such grievances to be recorded, investigated, and resolved in a transparent and timely manner.
- Continuous engagement with the surrounding residential and industrial areas is encouraged

8.9 Documentation & Recordkeeping

8.9.1 Inspection and Maintenance Records

- Maintain a logbook for all inspections and maintenance activities, noting the date, findings, and any corrective actions taken.
- Document any incidents or deviations from standard operations and actions taken in response.

8.9.2 Environmental Compliance Records

- Keep copies of all environmental assessments, Basic Assessment Reports, permits, and licenses.

- Record any environmental incidents, such as spills or wildlife encounters, and actions taken.

8.9.3 **Training and Safety Records**

- Keep records of all staff training on operational and emergency procedures, updated regularly.
- Document any safety incidents, with follow-up actions taken to prevent recurrence.

9 APPENDICES

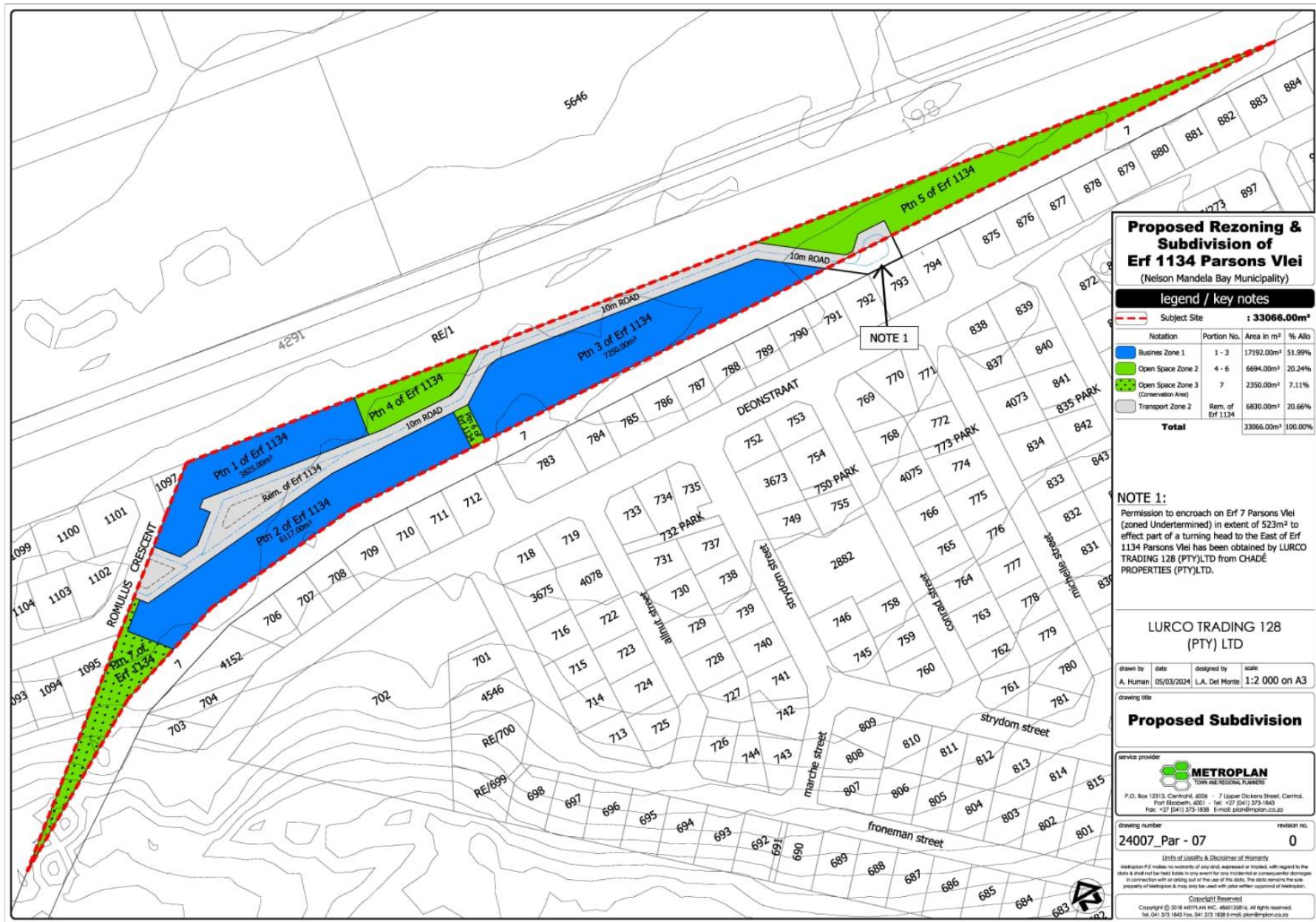
Appendix A – Layout Plans

Appendix B – Basic Decommissioning Plan

Appendix C – EAP Curriculum Vitae

9.1 Appendix A – Layout Plans





9.2 Appendix B – EAP Curriculum Vitae

Name of firm	Engineering Advice & Services (Pty) Ltd
Name of staff	LEA JACOBS
ID Number	9205230103083
Profession	Environmental Scientist
Years with firm	4 years
Nationality	South African
Membership to Professional Societies	International Association for Impact Assessment South Africa (IAIAsa Member Number 6471) EAPASA Registered EAP

KEY QUALIFICATIONS

Lea's graduate qualifications include geology in sedimentology, structural geology and petrography as well as Environmental Sciences.

Since Lea joined EAS in 2016, she has been instrumental in compiling and editing environmental reports for a range of projects in the Eastern Cape within the roads and transport, mining, housing, and agricultural sectors. Lea's primary experience since joining EAS has been related to facilitation of application processes for environmental authorisations for borrow pits in the different areas of the Eastern Cape through site assessments; research and report writing. Most of the processes include the facilitation of the formal basic assessment applications through facilitating public participation processes, and managing environmental studies as well as interpreting and compiling specialist reports relating to these studies with the availability of spatial tools and technologies.

She has experience in borrow pit screening and assessing the feasibility and environmental impacts surrounding the activities related to mining as well as public consultation. She has been involved with, and helped to facilitate licensing applications for more than 200 borrow pits throughout the Eastern Cape. Her responsibilities relating to environmental compliance auditing for road maintenance projects and borrow pit assessments were included during these operations. She assisted with ecological assessments, search and rescue operations, and facilitating the Operational Environmental Management Programmes, and applications.

Through competent mentoring, Lea has become familiar with the applicable legislation for different projects' required application formats and procedures. Lea has gained valuable knowledge of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and its related Regulations, The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Act (MPRDA), the National Water Act (NWA), and the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA). Lea is a registered member of the International Association for Impact Assessment South Africa (6471) and has recently attended a SACNASP Accredited two-day Online EIA Law Course as well as a Continuing Professional Development accredited Introductory EIA Report Writing Course hosted by IAIAsa. Lea is registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (Reg No. 129284).

EDUCATION

Stellenbosch University	Bachelor of Science (Earth Science)	2011-2016
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EMPLOYMENT RECORD

LANGUAGES

	<u>Speak</u>	<u>Read</u>	<u>Write</u>
Afrikaans	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
English	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

PROJECT EXPERIENCE**MINING PERMIT ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN APPLICATIONS**

▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Nkonkobe LM Borrow Pits – (SANRAL)	2016
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Mbhashe LM Borrow Pits – (SANRAL)	2016
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Mbizana LM Borrow Pits – (SANRAL)	2016
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Senqu LM Borrow Pits – (SANRAL)	2016
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Elundini LM Borrow Pits – (SANRAL)	2016
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Emalahleni LM Borrow Pits – (SANRAL)	2016
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Emalahleni LM Borrow Pits – (DRPW)	2016
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Ikwezi/Baviaans LM Borrow Pits – (DRPW)	2016
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Ingquza Hill LM Borrow Pits – (SANRAL)	2017
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Baviaans LM Borrow Pits – (DRPW)	2017
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Senqu LM Borrow Pits – (DRPW)	2017
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Kouga/Koukamma LM Borrow Pits – (DRPW)	2017
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Inkwanca (Enoch Mgijima) LM Borrow Pits – (DRPW)	2017
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Kouga/Koukamma LM Borrow Pits – (DRPW)	2017
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Sakhisizwe/Engcobo LM Borrow Pits – (DRPW)	2017
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Raymond Mahlaba LM Borrow Pits – (DRPW)	2017
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Camdeboo LM Borrow Pits – (DRPW)	2017
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Elundini LM Borrow Pits – (DRPW)	2017
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Emalahleni/Intsika Yethu LM Borrow Pits – (DRPW)	2017
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for 24 Borrow Pits in 6 districts within the Eastern Cape– (SANRAL)	2018
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Blue Crane Route LM Borrow Pits – (DoT)	2019
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Blue Crane Route LM Borrow Pits – (DoT)	2019
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Sakhisizwe LM Borrow Pits – (DoT)	2019
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Engcobo LM Borrow Pits – (DoT)	2019
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Kouga & Kou-Kamma LM's Borrow Pits – (DoT)	2019
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Senqu LM Borrow Pits – (DoT)	2019
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Elundini LM Borrow Pits – (DoT)	2019
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Blue Crane Route LM Borrow Pits – (DoT)	2019
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Engcobo LM Borrow Pits – (DoT)	2019
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Makana LM Borrow Pits – (DoT)	2020
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Dr Beyers Naude LM Borrow Pits – (DoT)	2020
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Blue Crane Route LM Borrow Pits – (DoT)	2020
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Sarah Baartman DM Borrow Pits – (SBDM)	2022
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Sarah Baartman DM Borrow Pits – (SBDM)	2023
▪ Mining BAR/EMP's for Sarah Baartman DM Borrow Pits – (Makana LM)	2024

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT PROJECTS

▪ Basic Assessment Application for Erf 14 Kabega, NMBM	2017
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▪ Basic Assessment Application for Hankey Housing, Kouga District Municipality	2017
▪ Basic Assessment Application for Fairwest Rental Housing, Nelson Mandela Bay	2017
▪ Basic Assessment Application for South-End Precinct Mixed Use Development, Nelson Mandela Bay	2018
▪ Basic Assessment Application for Nelson Mandela University Access Road, NMB	2019
▪ Basic Assessment Application for Erf 599 Walmer Mixed Use Development, Nelson Mandela Bay	2019
▪ Basic Assessment Application for Cookhouse Bridge rehabilitation	2019
▪ Basic Assessment Application for Parsonsvei Erf 984 & 1134 Parsonsvei	2019
▪ Basic Assessment Application for Little Chelsea No. 10 Port Elizabeth	2020
▪ Basic Assessment Application for Proposed Crossflow Hydroelectrical Turbine Generators installation: Farm Klipfontein (29/76), Cookhouse	2020
▪ Basic Assessment Application for Proposed Development on Erf 11667, Walmer for Bidfood Port Elizabeth	2020
▪ Basic Assessment Application for Proposed Refurbishment of a Damaged Low-level Watercourse Structure Along the DR01812, Hankey, Eastern Cape	2020
▪ Basic Assessment Application for Proposed Reconstruction of Undermined Bridge and Temporary Bypass Construction along the MR00391, Hankey, Eastern Cape	2020
▪ Basic Assessment Application for Proposed Replacement of Four Damaged Watercourse Structures and Temporary Bypass Construction along the MR00388, Tsitsikamma, Eastern Cape	2020
▪ Basic Assessment Application for Proposed Clearing of Indigenous Vegetation on Portions 6 & 19 of Farm Buffelshoek No. 180, Loeerie, Eastern Cape	2021
▪ Basic Assessment Application for Proposed Development of Erf 1382 and Portion of Portion 32 of Farm Goedgeloof No. 745 in St Francis Bay, Kouga Local Municipality	2021
▪ Basic Assessment Application for Proposed Herbertsdale Pipeline, Mossel Bay, Western Cape	2021
▪ Basic Assessment Application for Proposed Service Station, Parsons Vlei, Nelson Mandela Metro	2021
▪ Basic Assessment Application for development of Erf 168 Kabega, Nelson Mandela Bay	2022
▪ Basic Assessment Application for development of portions 98, 99 and 102 of the farm Little Chelsea no. 10, NMBM	2023
▪ Basic Assessment and Water Use License Application: proposed development of Erf 8078, Erf 1314, Erf r/793 and Erf r/9/313 Theewaterskloof Municipality	2023
▪ Basic Assessment Application for development of Erf 325, Theescombe, Nelson Mandela Bay	2024
▪ Basic Assessment Application for development of Erf 2006, Parsonsvei, NMBM	2024
▪ Basic Assessment Application for development of a runway at Shamwari Private Game Reserve	2024

ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING REPORTS

▪ Report compilation, editing for: Marina Martenique Rezoning, Aston Bay	2016
▪ Site assessment, report compilation for Herbetsdale Pipeline, Mossel Bay, Western Cape	2020
▪ Site assessment, report compilation for Summerstrand Erf 2399, Port Elizabeth	2020
▪ Site assessment, report compilation for Boknes Erf 548, Canon Rocks	2021
▪ Site assessment, report compilation for Erf 6195, Central, Gqeberha	2022
▪ Site assessment, report compilation for Erf 17655, Kariega	2022
▪ Site assessment, report compilation for SANRAL CD Bridge Projects	2023
▪ Site assessment, report compilation for Erf 310, Lorraine, NMBM	2023
▪ Site assessment, report compilation for SANRAL CD Bridge Projects	2024

WATER USE LICENSE APPLICATIONS

▪ Water Use License Application for Cookhouse Bridge rehabilitation	2019
▪ Water Use License Application for Proposed Refurbishment of a Damaged Low-level Watercourse Structure Along the DR01812, Hankey, Eastern Cape	2020
▪ Water Use License Application for Proposed Reconstruction of Undermined Bridge and Temporary Bypass Construction along the MR00391, Hankey, Eastern Cape	2020
▪ Water Use License Application for Proposed Replacement of Four Damaged Watercourse Structures and Temporary Bypass Construction along the MR00388, Tsitsikamma, Eastern Cape	2021
▪ Water Use License Applications for Proposed Crossflow Hydroelectrical Turbine Generators installation: Farm	

	Klipfontein (29/76), Cookhouse	2021
▪	Water Use License Application for Borehole Use on Erf 1206, Humewood, Nelson Mandela Bay	2022
▪	Water Use License Application for Development of Swanlake Eco Estate, Aston Bay, Kouga Local Municipality	2022
▪	Water Use License Application for rehabilitation of roads and stormwater along Jakes Gerwel Drive, Cape Town	2023
▪	Basic Assessment and Water Use License Application: proposed development of Erf 8078, Erf 1314, Erf r/793 and Erf r/9/313 Theewaterskloof Municipality	2023
▪	Water Use License Applications for SANRAL CD Bridge Projects	2023
▪	Water Use License Applications for SANRAL CD Bridge Projects	2024

AMENDMENT APPLICATIONS

▪	Part 2 Amendment Application for Nelson Mandela University Access Road, NMB	2020
▪	Part 1 Amendment Application and report compilation Service Station, Parsons Vlei, Nelson Mandela Metro	2021
▪	Part 1 Amendment Application and report compilation NMU phase 3 and phase 4 west end student residence development on Erf 3784, Port Elizabeth	2021
▪	Part 1 Amendment Application and report compilation NMU phase 1 and phase 2 west end student residence development on Erf 1904, Port Elizabeth	2021
▪	Part 1 Amendment Application and report compilation Arlington housing development, Erf 559 Walmer within Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality	2021
▪	Part 1 Amendment Application and report compilation proposed mixed-use development on erven 132 - 143, 86 - 95, 208 - 212 and 1699 South End and tourist related facilities on Erven 1536 - 1542, 1515 and 1516 South End Port Elizabeth	2021
▪	Part 1 Amendment Application and report compilation for Swanlake Eco Estate Development	2022
▪	Part 1 Amendment Application and report compilation for Erf 559, Walmer	2023

RELOCATION PLANS, PERMITS AND IMPLEMENTATION

▪	"Eco-Residential" Estate on the Remainder of Farm Swanlake no 755, Aston Bay (Flora and Fauna)	2021
▪	Permit Application for Cultivation of Virgin Soil, Portions 16 & 18 of Farm Buffelshoek No. 180	2022

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL OFFICER

▪	Proposed Establishment of an "Eco-Residential" Estate on the Remainder of Farm Swanlake no 755, Aston Bay within the Kouga Local Municipality	2021
▪	Mixed Use Development South End Port Elizabeth	2021

9.3 Appendix C – Basic Decommissioning Plan



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PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF ERVEN 984 AND 1134, PARSONS VLEI EXT 10 FOR STORAGE, WAREHOUSING, AND RELATED FACILITIES: BASIC DECOMMISSIONING PLAN

1. INTRODUCTION

The Basic Decommissioning Plan (BDP) provides guidelines and directions to a systematic approach designed to safely and efficiently shut down and dismantle the proposed development on Erven 984 and 1134, Parsons Vlei, at the end of its operational life. The BDP defines the objectives and scope of the decommissioning process, such as minimising environmental impact and ensuring the safety of workers, while adhering to regulatory and legal requirements. The decommissioning procedures involve detailed steps for shutting down operations, dismantling equipment, and managing waste. Site restoration is also addressed, aiming to return the site to its original condition or repurpose it as needed. Finally, the plan includes documentation of the entire process and post-decommissioning monitoring to ensure long-term safety and environmental integrity.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

The applicant intends to develop Erf 984 Parsons Vlei, which is approximately 7.29 Ha, in line with its zoning permitted uses, which are Industrial 1. Erf 1134 Parsons Vlei, which is 3.31 Ha, will be developed in the future in line with Business Zone 1, Open Space Zone 2, and Transport Zone 2. The properties are situated approximately 600 meters apart. They are located in the south-western corner of the Parsonslei Allotment Area, north of Hunters Retreat. Parsonslei is part of the Western Suburbs of Port Elizabeth, and south of Cape Road. The subject sites are situated approximately 15 km away from Port Elizabeth City Centre, but well within the Urban Growth boundary (NMBM, 2011). In the local context in relation to the surrounding Allotment Areas, Hunters Retreat is located to the southeast, Greenbushes is located to the west of the site, and the Farms PE Allotment Area is located to the southwest. Erf 984 is along Reserve Road, and Erf 1134 can be accessed via Romulus Crescent, as indicated below, but neither has direct access via Cape Road.

. Erf 984 is abutted by fully functional residential dwellings along Reserve Road, east of the site. Light industries such as storage facilities, transport warehouses, etc., are located further west and north west within the Greenbushes allotment area.

Erf 1134 Parsons Vlei, is currently vacant. The erf is abutted by fully functional residential properties along Deon Street to the south and to the west along Romulus Crescent. Light industries such as storage facilities, transport warehouses, etc., are located further west and north west within the Greenbushes allotment area. A "No Go" Area / Open Space Zone 3 will be retained on the southwest corner of Erf 1134, to retain the ecological corridor of the watercourse as proposed by the Biodiversity Specialist Assessment.



Figure 1. Aerial map for Erf 984, Parsons Vlei

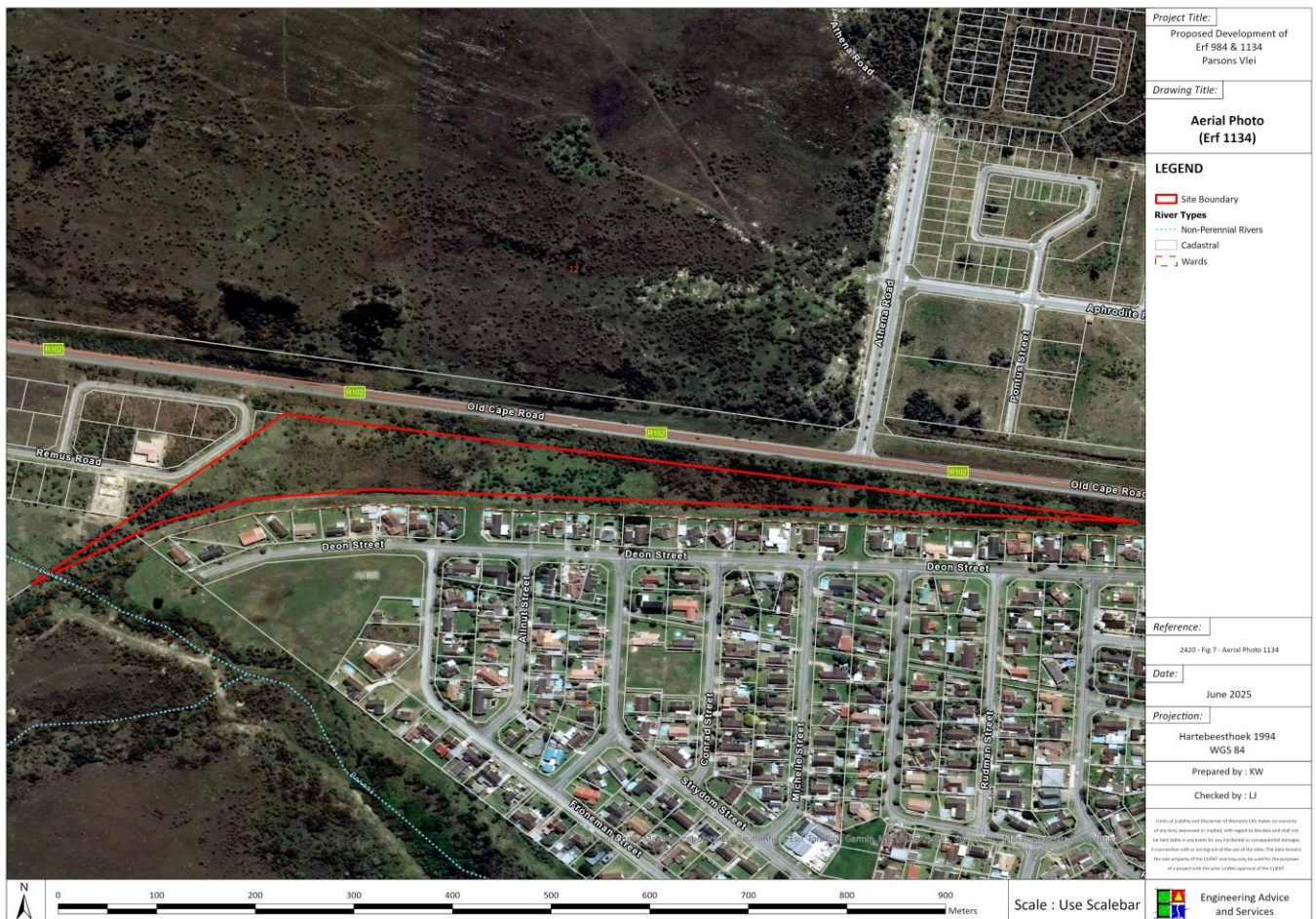


Figure 2. Aerial map for Erf 1134, Parsons Vlei

3. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Contractors, sub-contractors, and the property owner must comply with applicable national Environmental Law and regulatory requirements according to the National Environmental Management Act, No. 107 of 1998 (NEMA). In keeping with the requirements listed within the approved Environmental Authorisation (EA) and OEMPr, they must undertake to assess, document, and report the impact that direct decommissioning activities may have on the environment and to implement controls to mitigate any such risks, including the necessary policies and procedures as outlined in the EMPs.

In terms of the EA and OEMPr, failure to comply with any of the conditions contained therein resulting in non-compliance could lead to legal action by the competent authority (Eastern Cape Economic Development, Environmental Affairs, and Tourism). The legislation affords the Department the ability to undertake the following actions:

- The Applicant/ Developer and its successors will be held accountable for any breach or deviation from the EA and EMPs.
- Withdrawing of the authorisation if the Developer is in continued non-compliance with the conditions of the EA / EMPs.
- Issuing directives to address non-compliance, which must be rectified within a stipulated timeframe.
- Order to cease all activity on site until the directive has been rectified.
- Instituting criminal and/or civil proceedings to enforce compliance.

NB: The Developer/ECO will issue warnings & penalties to Contractors for any non-compliance on-site.

3.1. Regulatory Compliance

The developer must obtain the necessary permits and approvals from local authorities, environmental agencies, and other relevant bodies for the decommissioning of the proposed development in Erven 984 and 1134, Parsons Vlei. Ensure the decommissioning process complies with environmental protection laws and local waste management practices.

4. RISK ASSESSMENT AND INVENTORY

- A site evaluation must be conducted for a detailed assessment of the different facilities inside the development, including the road, turning circles, lighting systems, and any associated structures.
- An inventory must be conducted to document all components and materials, including asphalt or concrete, lighting fixtures, signage, and any underground infrastructure. Identify potential hazards, such as residual fuel or chemicals.
- Do a hazard identification to determine potential environmental hazards associated with decommissioning, such as toxic materials, asbestos, or radioactive substances.
- Do a risk evaluation to assess the likelihood and impact of these hazards on the environment and public health.

5. DECOMMISSIONING PLAN

5.1. Introduction

The decommissioning of the proposed development will involve the safe dismantling and rehabilitation of the site to restore it to a condition that minimises environmental impacts and aligns with the surrounding natural landscape. This plan outlines the key activities required for decommissioning, ensuring compliance with environmental regulations and stakeholder expectations.

5.2. Objectives

- Prevent or minimise environmental degradation.
- Safely remove all infrastructure and restore the land to a natural state.
- Prevent long-term environmental degradation, including soil erosion and habitat loss.
- Properly dispose of or recycle construction materials and waste.
- Minimise disruption to wildlife and nearby communities.

5.3. Decommissioning Activities

5.3.1. Infrastructure Removal

- Dismantle and remove the warehousing and storage facilities and any associated structures.
- Remove the asphalt on the road, ensuring that materials are either recycled or disposed of in accordance with environmental guidelines.
- Remove fencing and security infrastructure unless required for conservation purposes.

5.3.2. Site Rehabilitation

- Conduct a soil assessment to determine if any contamination has occurred and implement remediation if necessary.
- Rehabilitate the runway area by breaking up compacted soil, regarding the land, and restoring natural drainage patterns.
- Replant indigenous vegetation, prioritising species native to the area
- Implement erosion control measures, such as mulching, silt fences, and revegetation, to stabilise the land.

5.3.3. Waste Management

- Separate materials for reuse, recycling, and disposal, ensuring compliance with waste management regulations.
- Properly dispose of hazardous materials, such as fuel residues or contaminated soil, at licensed waste facilities.
- Remove and responsibly dispose of signage, lighting, and any other operational equipment.

5.3.4. Biodiversity Monitoring

- Monitor the site post-decommissioning to assess vegetation regrowth and habitat recovery.
- Implement invasive species control to prevent the establishment of alien vegetation in disturbed areas.
- Engage with environmental specialists to ensure the restoration process aligns with conservation objectives.

5.4. Stakeholder Engagement

- Inform local communities, conservation groups, and regulatory authorities about decommissioning timelines and activities.
- Address concerns raised by neighbours and conservation stakeholders to ensure minimal disruption.
- Provide updates on rehabilitation progress and any necessary adjustments to the decommissioning plan.

5.5. Compliance and Monitoring

- Ensure that decommissioning activities adhere to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations and any conditions set by authorities.
- Conduct post-decommissioning audits to verify that rehabilitation objectives have been met.
- Submit final environmental compliance reports to relevant authorities to confirm successful site restoration.