

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR PROPOSED EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EPLs 6773, 7440, 7423, 7442, &
7718 AROUND SESFONTEIN AREA,
KUNENE REGION



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1.1 BACKGROUND

Kaoko Mining Namibia (Pty) Ltd being the Proponent, proposes to conduct the following activity: ***Exploration activities on EPLs 6773, 7440, 7423, 7442 & 7718 around Sesfontein area, Kunene Region.***

Eco-Wise Environmental Consulting cc as an independent environmental consultancy has been appointed by the Proponent to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and apply for an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the proposed project. The EMP has been developed in terms of the Environmental Management Act (EMA) No 7 of 2007, EIA Regulations of 2012, related international environmental treaties and conventions binding to Namibia. This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been developed to manage all the impacts, which were identified during the environmental assessment of the project. Exploration is listed as an activity, which cannot be undertaken without an EIA. The project therefore falls under mining and quarrying activities.

1.2 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The following activities will be done under exploration:

- Research and reconnaissance
- Trenching and drilling
- Geochemical sampling and analysis
- Mapping

2. EMP OBJECTIVES

The EMP aims to take a pro-active route by addressing potential problems before they occur. The objectives of the EMP are therefore;

- To outline mitigation measures in order to manage environmental and socio-economic impacts associated with the project
- Provide a framework for implementing the management actions recommended in the EIA for exploration activities.
- To ensure that the project will comply with relevant environmental legislations of Namibia and other requirements throughout its activities.

3. POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

The proponent will be required to abide to different legislations relating to the project. The Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007 and its Regulation of 2012 were the main legislations used as guiding tools during the development of the EMP. Table 1, indicate the relevant legislations related to the project.

Table 1: Relevant legislation and policies related to the project

Aspect	Legislation	Relevant Provisions	Relevance to the Project
The Constitution	Namibian Constitution First Amendment Act 34 of 1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to article 91(c) it provides for duty to guard against “the degradation and destruction of ecosystems and failure to protect the beauty and character of Namibia” - Article 95 (l) deals with the “maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity” and sustainable use of the country’s natural resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exploration activities to be conducted might negatively affect the environment if the proponent does not conduct the activities in a sustainable manner. It will therefore remain the responsibility of the proponent to implement all the stated measures and to abide to the legislation related to the project so as to safeguard the environment.
Environmental	Environmental Management Act 7 of 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - States that, projects with significant environmental impacts are subject to an environmental assessment process (Section 27). - Requires for adequate public participation during the environmental assessment process for interested and affected parties to voice their opinions on a project (Section 2). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The stated project is listed under activities which require an EIA. - As stated in the act, adverts should be published in two local newspapers twice. - The public and relevant authorities should be consulted during the process of public participation as per the requirement of the act - The EMP which will guide on the management of the environment should be drafted as per the requirement of the act

	EIA Regulations (2012)	- Lists all activities, which cannot be undertaken without an EIA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This project is listed under mining and quarrying activities. - Activity 3.3 states that resource extraction, manipulation, conservation and related activities require an EIA.
	Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)	- Article 1 lists the conservation of biological diversity amongst the objectives of the convention.	- The area under study is under conservancies hence the need for the proponent to carry out the project in a sustainable manner such that the biodiversity of the area is not disturbed.
	Nature Conservation Ordinance No. 4 of 1975	Chapter 6 provides for legislation regarding the protection of indigenous plants	- The area of study has protected plants around hence the need of the proponent to protect the plants. Indigenous and protected plants should be incorporated within the development of the project.
	Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, 1992 (Act 33 of 1992)	To provide for the reconnaissance, prospecting and mining for, and disposal of, and the exercise of control over, minerals in Namibia; and to provide for matters incidental thereto. "mineral" means any substance, whether in solid, liquid or gaseous form, occurring naturally in, on or under any land and having been formed by, or subjected to, a geological process, excluding-(c) subject to the provision of	- The intended activity involves exploration of minerals mainly copper ore.

		subsection (2) , soil, sand, clay, gravel or stone (other than rock material specified in Part 2 of schedule 1) .	
Soil	Soil Conservation Act 6 of 1969	This act covers the prevention and combating of soil erosion; the conservation, improvement and manner of use of the soil and vegetation; and the protection of water sources	- Limited trenching will leave earthed soils hence it should not be left unrehabilitated.
Water	Water Act 54 of 1956	- Prohibits the pollution of underground and surface water bodies.	- If drilling activities go below the level of the water table, they might be possibilities of pollution. Hence the pollution of water resources should be avoided during the exploration process.
Health and Safety	Labour Act (No 11 of 2007)	- This act emphasizes and regulates basic terms and conditions of employment, it guarantees prospective health, safety and welfare of employees and protects employees from unfair labour practices.	- Work related hazards which include noise, dust, stress might be encountered by employees during the exploration phase. - The proponent will therefore be obliged to create a safe working environment for the employees.
	Public Health and Environmental Act, 2015	- The act mainly emphasis on proper management of the environment, to prevent negative health impacts. - The act promotes proper waste management.	- Proper waste management should be promoted to prevent nuisance, which can consequently affect public health. - Recycling, reuse and reduce must be practised at all times thus if any waste is generated.

	Heritage Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Heritage Act of 2004 makes provision for the developer to identify and assess any archaeological and historical sites of significance. The existence of any such sites should be reported to the Monuments Council as soon as possible. The Council may serve notice that prohibits any activities as prescribed within a specified distance of an identified heritage/archaeology site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In an event that the proponent comes across any archaeological or historical sites of significance, they should report immediately to the Monuments Council
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4. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN ADMINISTRATION AND TRAINING

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) shall clearly state the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders to ensure that the EMP is fully implemented. The proponent shall appoint an overall responsible person (Environmental Control Officer) to ensure the successful implementation of the EMP. The Environmental Control Officer needs to have qualifications and knowledge in environmental management implementation.

4.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Proponent (Kaoko Mining Namibia Pty Ltd): has the overall responsibility for all financial and work force provisions, which will facilitate the implementation of this EMP. The proponent is responsible for the appointment of other personnel responsible for the implementation of this EMP.

Competent and Monitoring authority (The Department of Environmental Affairs: Ministry of Environment and Tourism): Responsible for the review and approval of the EIA and EMP documents.

Project Manager - required in carrying out the overall responsibility for the implementation of the EMP to ensure that all required resources and mechanisms for environmental management are in place.

Health Safety and Environmental Site Officer (HSEO) - responsible of all environmental issues (waste management) and safety of employees. The HSEO should record and report all incidents on site.

Environmental Control Officer (ECO) - required to take independent responsibility of the implementation of this EMP. ECO is contracted to conduct periodic auditing of the sites, compilation of all reports to be submitted to MET: DEA for renewal of the environmental clearance certificate.

Employees - required to follow requirements as directed by the project manager. Report any potential environmental issues to the project manager or HSEO.

Contractors - all contractors (including subcontractors) and service providers are ultimately responsible for:

- Complying with the Environmental Management Plan specifications where applicable;

- Provide Environmental; Method Statements to the Project Manager with regards to how certain activities on-site will be conducted.
- Adhering to any environmental instructions issued by the Project Manager
- Arrange that all the contractor's employees receive training. Trainings have to be appropriate for the level of the tasks and functions undertaken.

The Environmental Method Statement referred to above will cover applicable details with regard to:

- Equipment to be used;
- Getting the equipment to and from site;
- How the equipment will be moved while on-site;
- How and where material will be stored;
- The containment (or action to be taken if containment is not possible) of leaks or spills of any liquid or material that may occur;
- Identified potential impacts of the activity and mitigation measures thereof;
 - Compliance/non-compliance with the Environmental Specifications; and
 - Any other information deemed necessary by the Project Manager.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The following tables form the core of this EMP for the exploration phase. The below information shown in the tables, should be used as a checklist on site.

5.1 MANAGEMENT OF NEGATIVE IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH EXPLORATION PHASE:

1. Impact on landscape

Impacts	Description	Mitigation Measures	Project Phase	Responsibility
Landscape	Exploration activities such as limited trenching and drilling will disturb the original landscape. Rocks and top soil will be disturbed such that this will cause alteration of existing landscape. However, less harm is expected during the exploration phase given that trenching shall be limited and done at a small scale with the use of shovels and picks. No machinery shall be used during trenching and it shall only be used to understand the surface geology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited trenching should be done to understand the surface geology but when need arise to understand the subsurface geology, drilling should be used.• Removed rocks and soil should be replaced back and levelling of the area done so as to try to restore the area to its natural state.	Exploration Phase	Kaoko Mining Namibia Pty Ltd, Contractors, Project Manager and appointed Environmental Control Officer

2. Impact on fauna

Impacts	Description	Mitigation Measures	Project Phase	Responsibility
<p>Fauna</p>	<p>Exploration activities such as walking, trenching and drilling might disturb animals. Noise generated from these activities might scare away animals. Poaching activities for meat can also be a cause of concern.</p> <p>Pits created might pose a hazard to both animals and people therefore the proponent should stick to limited trenching and use drilling for examination of subsurface geology.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain shallow trenches for surface geology exploration and drilling for subsurface geology examination • Poaching of wildlife shall not be allowed. • A drilling interval should be established, used and adhered to • Working hours should be limited to minimum of 8 hours per day • Noise should be addressed and mitigated at an early stage. • Proper and timely maintenance of machineries and vehicles to prevent noise. • Rehabilitate the area after the exploration activities. 	<p>Exploration Phase</p>	<p>Kaoko Mining Namibia Pty Ltd, Contractors, Project Manager and appointed Environmental Control Officer</p>

3. Dust

Impacts	Description	Mitigation Measures	Project Phase	Responsibility
Dust	The following activities might cause accumulation of dust; trenching, movement of vehicles and machines. People at risk are likely to be employees working on the area. Accumulation of dust might lead to respiratory problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil watering when soil works are being executed and where dust is emitted • People at site should be provided with respirators • Regular monitoring and review to ensure safe operation. 	Exploration Phase	Kaoko Mining Namibia Pty Ltd, Contractors, Project Manager and appointed Environmental Control Officer

4. Generation of waste

Impacts	Description	Mitigation Measures	Project Phase	Responsibility
Generation of waste	Waste might be generated from unearthed rocks and soil, oils, fuel, food leftovers, papers and plastics. It is definite that waste will be generated from unearthed rocks and soil but if mitigation measures are implemented such as making sure that after completion of exploration activities such as trenching, removed soil layers are replaced and levelling are done so that the original condition is restored, the impact will be of low environmental significance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contaminated wastes in the form of soil, litter and other material must be disposed off at an appropriate disposal site. • Strictly, no burning of waste on the site or at the disposal site is allowed as it possess environmental and public health impacts • After completion of exploration activities such as trenching, removed soil layers and rocks must be replaced and levelling must be done so that the original condition is restored. 	Exploration Phase	Kaoko Mining Namibia Pty Ltd, Project Manager, Contractors and ECO

5. Noise

Impacts	Description	Mitigation Measures	Project Phase	Responsibility
<p>Noise</p>	<p>Noise will be generated through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Exploration drilling activities -Frequent movement of exploration vehicles <p>Noise generated might disturb animals and result in some animals changing their habitant. If noise is generated, it might cause annoyance to passers-by.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A drilling interval will be established, used and adhered to • Working hours should be limited to minimum of 8 hours per day • Noise should be addressed and mitigated at an early stage. • Proper and timely maintenance of machineries and vehicles • Employees to be equipped with ear protection equipment. 	<p>Exploration Phase</p>	<p>Kaoko Mining Namibia Pty Ltd, Contractors, Site Manager & appointed ECO</p>

6. Disturbance of vegetation

Impacts	Description	Mitigation Measures	Project Phase	Responsibility
Disturbance of vegetation	Vegetation loss might be experienced when creating the cutlines and vegetation might be disturbed during drilling and limited trenching. The severity of the impact is expected to be slight given that the proponent will use existing roads and in cases that the roads need improvement, they will be upgraded. No new roads will be established but cutlines might only be created for accessibility of exploration vehicles thus when there is need. The study areas do not have dense vegetation, the areas are rocky. Droughts over the years have also affected the density and growth of vegetation in the area. It is essential to note that, the EPLs are located within conservancies and within the EPLs there are protected plants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected plant species shall not be removed • Massive clearing shall not be allowed • Maintain the stated boundaries, no activities shall be carried outside the demarcated boundaries • All the major trees will be preserved and the activities will fit into the environment without affecting the trees. • Upon completion of drilling activities, it is encouraged to plant more trees around the sites to restore the sites • When necessary a permit must be obtained from the Directorate of Forestry before removing a major tree species. • Exploration personnel shall not be allowed to cut trees for firewood 	Exploration Phase	Kaoko Mining Namibia (Pty) Ltd, ECO

7. Impact on soil

Impacts	Description	Mitigation Measures	Project Phase	Responsibility
Soil	It is definite that soil shall be disturbed by exploration activities such as drilling and limited trenching. Soil might also be partly affected by oil or fuel leakages from vehicular and drilling machines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After completion of exploration activities such as trenching, removed soil layers must be replaced and levelling must be done so that the original condition is restored. • Proper care should be taken so that there is no spill that would cause soil contamination • If any hazardous waste is produced it should be properly handled and sent for disposal to appropriate disposal areas • Fuels shall not be kept/stored at the site 	Exploration Phase	Kaoko Mining Namibia Pty Ltd, Contractors, Project Manager and appointed Environmental Control Officer

8. Impact on surface and groundwater

Impacts	Description	Mitigation Measures	Project Phase	Responsibility
Surface and groundwater contamination	Surface water bodies near the EPLs is an ephemeral river, Hoanib River which passes on the south boundary of EPL 7423. There will be no storage of oils and fuel on site, however there is risk of spillage of hydrocarbons from vehicles and drilling machine which may result in environmental contamination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a maintenance programme to ensure all vehicles, machinery and equipment remain in proper working condition • Vehicle maintenance should be conducted in designated areas only, preferably off-site. • Waste oils and fuels from drip trays on stationery vehicles and machinery will be disposed of as hazardous waste at a licensed facility by a specialist hazardous waste handler. 	Exploration Phase	Kaoko Mining Namibia Pty Ltd, Contractors, appointed HSEO

5.2 MANAGEMENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH EXPLORATION

1. Occupational Health and Safety

Impacts	Description	Mitigation Measures	Project Phase	Responsibility
OHS	Noise, dust and occupational stress are hazards, which are likely to be encountered during exploration phase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Hazard identification and risk assessments • Comply with all Health and Safety standards specified in the Labour Act. • Provide all staff on site with protective equipment (helmets, gloves, respirators, work suits, earplugs, goggles and safety shoes where applicable). • Use of dust suppression measures • Reduce noise exposure by isolating noisy equipment and rotate tasks • Provision of First Aid at the site • Provisions of immediate accident/incident reporting and investigation. • Safety Posters and slogans should be exhibited at conspicuous places. 	Exploration Phase	Kaoko Mining Namibia Pty Ltd, Contractors

2. Heritage impact

Impacts	Description	Mitigation Measures	Project Phase	Responsibility
Heritage impact	At the sites, there are no known heritage areas or artefacts deemed to be impacted by the exploration activities. However, the proponent is required to consult with the headman of the area before any work is done so that if there are any areas which are holy or with graves, the proponent would be aware. In addition, if the proponent come across archaeological features or objects that possess cultural values (e.g. Pottery, bones, shells, ancient clothing or weapons, ancient cutlery, graves etc.), the area should be barricaded off and the relevant authorities should be contacted immediately.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Proponent should consult the headman of the area before conducting any work. • The Proponent will need to monitor, by seeking consultation from an archaeological consultant during topsoil removal over relatively large areas so as to ensure the full recognition and recording of any buried finds or features. • All works are to be immediately ceased should an archaeological or heritage resource be discovered. • The National Heritage Council of Namibia (NHCN) should advise with regards to the removal, packaging and transfer of the potential resource. 	Exploration Phase	Kaoko Mining Namibia Pty Ltd, Contractors

3. Population Influx

Impacts	Description	Mitigation Measures	Project Phase	Responsibility
Population Influx	At the stage of exploration, few people will be employed hence the impact will be of low environmental significance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local employment should be a priority so as to reduce the number of outsiders entering Opuwo area 	Exploration Phase	Kaoko Mining Namibia Pty Ltd

4. Risk and spread of HIV/AIDS

Impacts	Description	Mitigation Measures	Project Phase	Responsibility
HIV/AIDS	Even though a few employees will be employed during this phase but the virus might still spread. The fact that people will be coming from different locations and meeting at one place can result in anti-social behaviours like prostitution hence the spread of HIV/AIDS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employer should allocate time for employees to visit their families. Free distribution of condoms 	Exploration Phase	Kaoko Mining Namibia (Pty) Ltd,

5. Cumulative impacts

Impacts	Description	Mitigation Measures	Project Phase	Responsibility
<p>Cumulative impacts</p>	<p>Alteration of existing landscape caused by limited trenching and drilling might impact on unknown archaeological heritage and also result in loss of habitancy for some animals which can further affect the food web. The greatest potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological heritage of the surrounding landscape will be during the removal of topsoil during limited trenching and drilling on identified areas of interest with possible mineral deposits. The proposed works will have a negative archaeological impact on undisturbed areas of ground where topsoil will be removed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited trenching should be done to understand the surface geology but when need arise to understand the subsurface geology, drilling should be used. • The Proponent will need to monitor, by seeking consultation from an archaeological consultant during topsoil removal over relatively large areas so as to ensure the full recognition and recording of any buried finds or features. • Removed rocks and soil should be replaced back and levelling of the area done so as to try to restore the area to its natural state. 	<p>Exploration Phase</p>	<p>Kaoko Mining Namibia (Pty) Ltd</p>

5.3 POSITIVE IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROJECT

1. Local empowerment

Impacts	Description	Enhancement Required	Project Phase	Responsibility
Local empowerment	The shareholders of Kaoko Mining Namibia (Pty) Ltd are all Namibian citizens who managed to group their licenses together in a bid to explore for the possible discovery of a medium to large minable copper deposit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to promote locals 	Exploration Phase	Kaoko Mining Namibia (Pty) Ltd

2. Employment creation

Impacts	Description	Enhancement Required	Project Phase	Responsibility
Employment creation	It is definite that jobs will be created during the exploration phase. The type of jobs will range from skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled and locals will definitely be recruited when manual labour is required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employ locals in all casual labour and ensure gender equality. Equity, transparency, to be put into account when hiring and recruiting 	Exploration Phase	Kaoko Mining Namibia Pty Ltd

3. Land utilisation for the benefit of people

Impacts	Description	Enhancement Required	Project Phase	Responsibility
Land utilisation for the benefit of people	Locals were granted the EPLs but most of the shareholders did not have funds to start exploration activities. Therefore, the formation of the company helped most of the shareholders. Given that exploration activities are done and minable deposits are obtained, this can result in utilisation of the land hence benefiting the people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole community must benefit in future 	Exploration	Kaoko Mining Namibia Pty Ltd

4. Generation of Revenue

Impacts	Description	Enhancement Required	Project Phase	Responsibility
Generation of Revenue	Kaoko Mining Namibia Pty Ltd will pay tax hence generating revenue. More taxes will also be generated through contracted and subcontracted companies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractors will pay taxes as stipulated by the law of Namibia. 	Exploration Phase	Kaoko Mining Namibia (Pty) Ltd, appointed contractors

5.4 MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS AT POST-EXPLORATION PHASE

Impact on landscape

Impacts	Description	Mitigation Measures	Project Phase	Responsibility
<p>Post-exploration stage (Landscape)</p>	<p>The stage of exploration is expected to have minimum damage to the environment as compared to mining. However, the major issue which need to be looked after the phase of exploration is how the project has impacted the landscape. Exploration activities like limited trenching will leave pits although they are expected to be shallow. Pits created during limited trenching need to be rehabilitated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All pits shall be backfilled or contoured to a stable angle of repose. • Stockpile disturbed bedrock on site in a safe and stable manner. 	<p>Post-exploration Phase</p>	<p>Kaoko Mining Namibia (Pty) Ltd</p>

6. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

Monitoring will be required to ensure compliance with the EMP. It will be the responsibility of the Environmental Control Officer to ensure compliance with the EMP, and carry out monitoring/auditing activities. The Environmental Control Officer must have the appropriate experience and qualifications to undertake the necessary tasks. The Environmental Control Officer will report to the proponent should any non-compliance be evident or corrective action necessary. The suggested monitoring details are outlined in table 2 below.

Table 2: Monitoring of identified impacts

IMPACT	RECEPTORS	TYPE OF MONITORING	PERIOD/TIME
Alternation of existing landscape	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection 	Period of limited trenching and drilling
Dust	Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular site inspections 	Daily
Impact on fauna	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection 	Period of trenching and drilling
Pollution	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tests on the nearby surface water body and boreholes 	Once in a year
Noise	Employees Surrounding areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise monitoring 	Daily
Vegetation loss	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection of protected plant species and incorporate them into the development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Period of limited trenching, drilling and creating cutlines.
Heritage	Environment	Inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Period of exploration
O.H. S	Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site inspection • Conducting Hazard and Risk Assessments • Health and safety incident monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily
Impact on soil	Environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring moisture content & texture of soil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly
Generation of waste (solid)	Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site inspection on housekeeping • Regular collection of waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily • Weekly
HIV/AIDS	Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free testing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually

7. CONCLUSIONS

The proponent will be responsible to oversee that the EMP is implemented and made binding to the contractor by including the EMP in the contract documentation. The above Environmental Management Plan, if properly implemented, will help to minimise adverse impacts on the environment. Where impacts occur, immediate action must be taken to reduce the escalation of effects associated with these impacts.

The Environmental Management Plan should be used as an on-site reference document during the proposed development and auditing should take place in order to determine compliance with the EMP for the proposed sites. Parties responsible for transgression of the EMP should be held responsible for any rehabilitation that may need to be undertaken.