

# Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

For the construction and operational phase



## PROPOSED ONGOS PORTION 8 & 9 TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AND ITS ASSOCIATED WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT ON FARM ONGOS NO.38 , WINDHOEK

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UPDATE

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## GLOSSARY

<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>	an interconnected system of natural and human-made elements such as land, water and air; all living organisms and matter arising from nature, cultural, historical, artistic, economic and social heritage and values.
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT</b>	A management process which seeks to ensure, as far as possible, that no avoidable impact is caused to the environment and that when this is unavoidable that the consequences are understood prior to the impact being caused and that the impact is then mitigated as far as possible.
<b>GROUNDWATER</b>	Water located beneath the earth's surface in soil pore spaces and in the fractures of rock formations
<b>HAZARDOUS WASTE</b>	Waste that poses substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment.
<b>MITIGATION</b>	The implementation of practical measures to reduce adverse impacts or enhance beneficial impacts.
<b>NO-GO AREA</b>	Areas where all construction activities and related matters are prohibited.
<b>POLLUTION</b>	Any change in the environment caused by substances, radioactive or other waves; or noise, odours, dust or heat, emitted from any activity, including the storage or treatment of waste or substances, construction and the provision of services, whether engaged in by any person or an organ of state, where that change has an adverse effect on human health or well-being or on the composition, resilience and productivity of natural or managed ecosystems, or on materials useful to people, or will have such an effect in the future.
<b>REHABILITATION</b>	Restoring the disturbed area to more or less the natural set up.
<b>SITE</b>	An area of ground where the township is developed.

## 1. INTRODUCTION and BACKGROUND

The aim of an operational EMP is to ensure that the proposed township development is conducted in an environmentally acceptable and safe manner. This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) serves as a managing tool for all construction and operational activities during the development of the Ongos Portion 8 & 9 Township, in Windhoek. The EMP is developed to outline measures to be implemented in order to minimise adverse environmental degradation associated with this development.

The EMP serves as a guiding tool for the contractors and workforce on their roles and responsibilities concerning environmental management on site, and also provides an environmental monitoring framework for all project phases of the development. This environmental management plan aims to take a pro-active route by addressing potential problems before they occur. The EMP acts as a stand-alone document, which can be used during the various phases of the development.

In this report, the Contractor refers to Fullbright Investments (Pty) Ltd and its sub-contractors.

The purpose of the EMP is to:

- ✓ Train employees and contractors with regard to environmental obligations.
- ✓ Promote and encourage good environmental management practices.
- ✓ Outline responsibilities and roles of Fullbright Investments (Pty) Ltd and its contractors in managing the environment.
- ✓ Describe all monitoring procedures required to identify environmental impacts.
- ✓ Minimise disturbance of the natural environment.
- ✓ Develop waste management practices.
- ✓ Prevent all forms of pollution.
- ✓ Protect the natural environment.
- ✓ Prevent soil and water erosion.
- ✓ Comply with all applicable laws, regulations and standards for environmental protection.

Phases covered by the EMP:

**Construction Phase**

**Operational Phase**

The construction phase of the township development entails:

- ✓ Land clearance

- ✓ Transporting relevant building material and equipment.
- ✓ Installation of associated electrical supply cables.
- ✓ Installation of associated water pipelines.
- ✓ Installation of associated sewer lines.
- ✓ Installation of storm water management system; and
- ✓ Roads construction

The operational phase will entail:

- ✓ Operation and maintenance of the sewer and water reticulation systems, electrical services and roads.

## **2. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK**

### **❖ *The Namibian Constitution***

The Namibian Constitution has a section on principles of state policy. These principles cannot be enforced by the courts in the same way as other sections of the Constitution. But they are intended to guide the Government in making laws which can be enforced.

The Constitution clearly indicates that the state shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at management of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future.

### **❖ *Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007***

This Act provides a list of projects requiring an Environmental assessment. It aims to promote the sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources and to provide for a process of assessment and control of activities which may have significant effects on the environment; and to provide for incidental matters.

The Act defines the term “*environment*” as an interconnected system of natural and human-made elements such as land, water and air; all living organisms and matter arising from nature, cultural, historical, artistic, economic and social heritage and values.

The Environmental Management Act has three main purposes:

- (a) to make sure that people consider the impact of activities on the environment carefully and in good time
- (b) to make sure that all interested or affected people have a chance to participate in environmental assessments
- (c) to make sure that the findings of environmental assessments are considered before any decisions are made about activities which might affect the environment

*Line Ministry: Ministry of Environment and Tourism*

### **❖ *Water Resources Management Act of Namibia (2004)***

This act repealed the existing South African Water Act No.54 of 1956 which was used by Namibia. This Act ensures that Namibia’s water resources are managed, developed,

protected, conserved and used in ways which are consistent with fundamental principles depicted in section 3 of this Act. Part IX regulates the control and protection of groundwater resources. Part XI, titled Water Pollution Control, regulates discharge of effluent by permit.

*Line Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture, Water Affairs and Forestry*

❖ ***Environmental Assessment Policy of Namibia (1995)***

Environmental Assessments (EA's) seek to ensure that the environmental consequences of development projects and policies are considered, understood and incorporated into the planning process, and that the term ENVIRONMENT (in the context of IEM and EA's) is broadly interpreted to include biophysical, social, economic, cultural, historical and political components.

*Line Ministry: Ministry of Environment and Tourism*

❖ ***Draft Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill***

The Ongos Portion 8 & 9 township development project, only applies to Parts 2, 7 and 8 of the Bill.

Part 2 stipulates that no person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any pollutant to the air from a process except under and in accordance with the provisions of an air pollution licence issued under section 23. It further provides for procedures to be followed in licence application, fees to be paid and required terms of conditions for air pollution licences.

Part 7 states that any person who sells, stores, transports or uses any hazardous substances or products containing hazardous substances shall notify the competent authority, in accordance with sub-section (2), of the presence and quantity of those substances.

Part 8 calls for emergency preparedness by the person handling hazardous substances, through emergency response plans.

❖ ***Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance of Namibia No. 11 of 1976***

The Ordinance prohibits anyone from carrying on a scheduled process without a registration certificate in a controlled area. A certificate must be issued if it can be demonstrated that the best practical means are being adopted for preventing or reducing the escape into the atmosphere of noxious or offensive gases produced by the scheduled process. Best practice would be to notify the line Ministry about emissions but it is not a legal requirement.

*Line Ministry: Ministry of Health and Social Services*

❖ ***Hazardous Substances Ordinance No. 14 of 1974***

The Ordinance applies to the manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping of hazardous substances, as well as their import and export and is administered by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare. Its primary purpose is to prevent hazardous substances from causing injury, ill-health or the death of human beings.

*Line Ministry: Ministry of Health and Social Services*

### ❖ **Water Act No.54 of 1956**

This Act provides for Constitutional demands including pollution prevention, ecological and resource conservation and sustainable utilisation. In terms of this Act, all water resources are the property of the state and the EIA process is used as a fundamental management tool.

A water resource includes a watercourse, surface water, estuary or aquifer, and, where relevant, its bed and banks. A watercourse means a river or spring; a natural channel in which water flows regularly or intermittently; a wetland lake or dam, into which or from which water flows; and any collection of water that the Minister may declare to be a watercourse. Permits are required in terms of the Act for the undertaking of the following activities relevant to the proposed project:

- ✓ Discharge of waste or water containing waste into a water resource through a pipe, canal, sewer, sea outfall or other conduit in terms of Section 21 (f); and
- ✓ Disposal of waste in a manner that may detrimentally impact on a water resource in terms of Section 21 (g).

The new waste water treatment plant for the development must comply with the requirements of Section 21(1) and 21(2) of the Water Act (Act 54 of 1956) as amended and that the purified water will comply with the Special Standard as laid out in Government Gazette R553 of 5 April 1962. Additionally, the final effluent will also conform to the envisaged new Water Quality Standards for Effluent, Special Standard, as already defined by the Department of Water Affairs although not yet legalised.

*Line Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture, Water Affairs and Forestry*

### ❖ **The Draft Wetland Policy (1993)**

Requires that any wetlands and its associated hydrological functions form a part, to be managed in such a way that their biodiversity, vital ecological functions and life support systems are protected for the benefit of present and future generations.

*Line Ministry: Ministry of Environment and Tourism*

### ❖ **Public Health Act 36 of 1919 and Subsequent Amendments**

The Act, with emphasis to Section 119 prohibits the presence of nuisance on any land occupied. The term nuisance for the purpose of this EIA is specifically relevant specified, where relevant in Section 122 as follows:

- ✓ any dwelling or premises which is or are of such construction as to be injurious or dangerous to health or which is or are liable to favour the spread of any infectious disease;
- ✓ any area of land kept or permitted to remain in such a state as to be offensive, or liable to cause any infectious, communicable or preventable disease or injury or danger to health; or
- ✓ any other condition whatever which is offensive, injurious or dangerous to health.

Potential impacts associated with the FULLBRIGHT INVESTMENT (PTY) LTD project are expected to include dust, air quality impacts, noise nuisance and smoke emissions.

❖ ***International Conventions and Regulations***

Article 144 of the Namibian Constitution states that “the general rules of public international law and international agreements binding upon Namibia form part of the law of Namibia.” This means that all the international agreements that Namibia signed become part of the law of our country. These laws and/or agreements are:

- ✓ Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992;
- ✓ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992;
- ✓ Kyoto Protocol on the Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1998;
- ✓ Stockholm Convention of Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2001.

❖ ***Municipal By-Laws (City of Windhoek)***

➤ ***Groundwater Protection Regulations***

The protection of the groundwater resource in a development scenario should be provided for, in a formally documented and legislated EIA process. The EIA process or procedure provides for the institutionalization of decision making regarding the potential impact development activities will have on the receiving natural, social and cultural environment. Further, the process makes provision for the identification and listing of types of activities that would be required to follow the process before any authorisation will be given.

➤ ***Environmental Structure Plan and Policy***

The Environmental Structural Plan & Policy provides sufficient information for those making decisions regarding a particular development so that proper environmental evaluation can be conducted, which is appropriate to the scale of the proposed project and the risks to the environment which it may pose.

It establishes where there are potential and real problem environmental areas, such as land degradation, pollution, indiscriminate resource use etc. The Environmental Structural Plan is the baseline upon which the policy is established.

➤ ***Windhoek Town Planning Scheme (2005)***

The Town Planning Scheme enables the comprehensive management of all property and related public sector functions across the city. The guidelines on the Conservation of Natural Resources should be addressed in this project.

➤ ***Policy for the Distribution and Future Usage of Public Open Spaces in Windhoek (2000)***

The policy provides guidelines for the establishment of open spaces and green corridors along drainage lines and sensitive environmental areas. The policy advocates for the provision of land for the explicit development of open spaces.



### **3. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

#### **3.1 Responsibilities for environmental management**

Fullbright Investments (Pty) Ltd will be responsible for environmental control on site during the construction and operational phase. It is very important a pre-work briefing meeting be held at all times to reach an agreement on specific roles of various parties and penalties for non-compliance.

#### **3.2 Training and induction**

Fullbright Investments (Pty) Ltd is bound to be responsible for ensuring that environmental awareness education of all employees and contractors is done satisfactorily. Fullbright Investments (Pty) Ltd should ensure that employees and contractors are made aware of the environmental requirements of the project.

The EMP should form part of the Terms of Reference for all contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers. All contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers will have to sign an agreement to assure that they understood the EMP and that they will comply. All senior staff should familiarise themselves with the full contents of the EMP and its implications. Senior staffs (Foreman/Supervisor) are expected to train and assist the rest of the employees on the contents of the EMP.

#### **3.3 Environmental incident reporting**

All environmental incidents occurring at the proposed site will be recorded. The incident report will have to include time, date, location, and nature of the incident, extent of the incident, actions taken, and personnel involved.

All complaints received from the neighbouring community should be directed to the Technical Manager / Environmental Health Officer of Fullbright Investments (Pty) Ltd and channelled to the appointed ECO officer. Fullbright Investments (Pty) Ltd Management should be able to respond to the complainant within a week (even if pending further investigation). It is important that the issues raised are considered and that the complainant feels that their concerns have been addressed to and wherever possible actions taken to address these. All complaints should be entered in the environmental register and all responses and actions taken to address these should be recorded.

#### **3.4 Environmental monitoring**

Periodic environmental monitoring must be taken on a regular basis. Monitoring should be done in order to ensure compliance with all aspects of the EMP. Surface and groundwater Pollution Monitoring must be done throughout the operational phase so as to pro-actively detect pollution or leakage from the waste water treatment plant. Findings should be liaised with to all responsible officers as chain command.

### **3.5 EMP administration**

Copies of this EMP shall be kept at the site office and should be distributed to all senior staff members, including those of the contractors.

### **3.6 EMP amendments**

The EMP amendments can only be made with the approval of the ECO officer and ultimately the DEA. Amendments to the EMP should be liaised to all employees and contractors.

### **3.7 Non compliance of the EMP**

Problems may occur in carrying out mitigation measures or monitoring procedures that could result in non-compliance of the EMP. The responsible personnel should encourage staff to comply with the EMP, and address acts of non-compliance and penalties.

Fullbright Investments (Pty) Ltd is responsible for reporting non-conformance with the EMP, to the ECO officer. The management of Fullbright Investments (Pty) Ltd, in consultation with the ECO officer must, thereafter, undertake the following activities:

- ✓ Investigate and identify the cause of non-conformance.
- ✓ Report matters of non-conformance to City of Windhoek Environmental Department (depending on the severity of the incident).
- ✓ Implement suitable corrective action as well as prevent recurrence of the incident.
- ✓ Assign responsibility for corrective and preventative action.
- ✓ Any corrective action taken to eliminate the causes of non-conformance shall be appropriate to the magnitude of the problems and commensurate with the environmental impact encountered.

### **3.8 Environmental Register**

An environmental register should be kept on site in which incidents related to actual impacts are recorded. This will include information related to incidents as spillages, dust generation and complaints from adjacent neighbours. It should also contain information relating to actions taken. Any party on site may complete the register, however, it is envisaged that the Technical Manager, the contractor and the ECO officer will be the main contributors, and who will also be the main parties involved in suggesting mitigation measures.

### **3.9 Environmental Control Officer**

The Environmental Control Officer for the site is an independent environmental officer appointed by Fullbright Investments (Pty) Ltd to monitor and review the on-site environmental management and implementation of this EMP.

Duties of the ECO officer:

- ✓ The identification of potential environmental impacts, prior to the onset of decommissioning. A site visit may also be required prior to site development. This would be carried out in consultation with the Technical Manager.

- ✓ Providing of an environmental register at the site to be filled in by any person reporting an environmental incident, issue or concern and inspected by the ECO officer on a regular basis to check for issues raised and actions taken.
- ✓ Ensuring that the EMP conditions are adhered to at all times and taking action.
- ✓ Ensuring that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum.
- ✓ Reviewing and approving method statements in consultation with the Technical Manager.
- ✓ Reporting to Fullbright Investments (Pty) Ltd and the Technical Manager on a regular basis and advising of any major environmental impacts. Attending the site meetings (when necessary)
- ✓ Inspecting the site and surrounding areas regularly, and monitoring an ongoing environmental awareness program in conjunction with the Technical Manager.
- ✓ Requesting the removal of people and/or equipment not complying with the specifications of EMP.
- ✓ Keeping both a written and photographic record of progress on site from an environmental perspective, and an ad hoc record of all environmental incidents
- ✓ Undertaking continual review of the EMP and submitting a report to the relevant stakeholders.
- ✓ The ECO officer will submit all written instructions and verbal requests to NHE and Fullbright Investments (Pty) Ltd via the Technical Manager and Project Engineer.

### **3.10 Site Management**

Areas outside this designated working zone shall be considered “no go” areas. The offloading zones must be clearly demarcated when offloading goods to enhance safety around the project location.

#### **3.10.1.1 Access routes and work sites**

During the construction phase, road transport trucks will access the project location via Monte Christo Road. No new tracks/roads shall be established and only existing roads may be used. Work sites shall be clearly demarcated and road signs erected where needed. The general public should not have unauthorised/uncontrolled access to the project location during this phase.

Vehicle access will be limited to one or two entrances to facilitate control. Access must be of a high standard to prevent unauthorised access from entering the site.

The entrance will be manned during the operation hours; and access routes will be closed to prevent unauthorised entry. A notice board, in two languages, must be erected at the entrance and must state entrance requirements and operating hours of the site, the operator/responsible person and emergency telephone numbers. Suitable signs must also be erected on the approach roads and on-site, to direct drivers and to control speed.

Road access to the working face of the township development must be maintained at all times in a manner suitable to accommodate vehicles normally expected to use the facility. Roads must be regularly graded and wetted to control dust, where necessary.

Furthermore, on-going controls, such as fencing and policing, must be implemented.

#### **3.10.1.2 Fire and safety management**

All electrical installations, wiring and systems at the project location, must be approved by a qualified electrician who will issue a Certificate of Compliance.

Proper handling, storage, use and disposal of any hazardous waste (e.g. hydrocarbons, paint, batteries, radioactive waste e.t.c) should be conducted. Hydrocarbons are volatile under certain conditions and their vapours in specific concentrations are flammable. If precautions are not taken to prevent their ignition, fire and subsequent safety risks may arise.

No uncontrolled fire, whether for cooking or any other purpose, is to be made at the project location during both the construction and operation phases. The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures and active steps to avoid increasing the risk of fire through activities on site and prevent the accidental occurrence or spread of fire; and shall ensure that there is sufficient fire-fighting equipment on site at all times. This equipment shall include fire extinguishers. The Contractor should be prepared for such events.

#### **3.10.1.3 Staff management**

The Contractor must ensure that their employees have suitable personal protective equipment and properly trained in fire fighting and first aid. Training records must be kept for future references.

#### **3.10.1.4 Waste management**

Waste will be generated in the form of rubble, cement bags, pipe and electrical wire cuttings. Contaminated soil due to oil leakages, lubricants and grease from the construction equipment and machinery may also be generated during the construction phase.

The oil leakages, lubricants and grease must be addressed. Contaminated soil must be removed and disposed off at the hazardous waste cell at Kupferberg Landfill. The contractor must provide containers on-site, to store any hazardous waste produced. Regular inspection and housekeeping procedure monitoring should be maintained by the contractor.

Waste in the form of solid waste from households, businesses and institutions will also be generated during the operational phase. Waste will be removed and disposed off at Kupferberg Landfill by City of Windhoek Waste Removal Contractors e.g. Rent-a-Drum, Kleen Tek etc.

The City of Windhoek will have waste skips around Ongos Portion 8 & 9 townships like the rest of the suburbs in Windhoek.

The new waste water treatment plant for the development must comply with the requirements of Section 21(1) and 21(2) of the Water Act (Act 54 of 1956) as amended and that the purified water will comply with the Special Standard as laid out in Government Gazette R553 of 5 April 1962. Additionally, the final effluent will also conform to the envisaged new Water Quality Standards for Effluent, Special Standard, as already defined by the Department of Water Affairs although not yet legalised. Effluent discharge monitoring must be done periodically to ensure compliance, and results must be shared with City of Windhoek and MAWF.

#### **3.10.1.5 Cement and concrete batching**

Concrete mixing directly on the ground shall not be allowed and shall take place on an impermeable surface. All run-off from batching areas shall be strictly controlled, and cement contaminated water shall be collected, stored and disposed of at a suitable waste disposal facility.

#### **3.10.1.6 Hydrocarbons management**

If any spillage occurs, contaminated soil shall be collected in a holding tray or drum and which will then be disposed at a **hazardous waste disposal site**. Any spillage of more than 200 litres must be reported to the Ministry of Mines and Energy as per the Petroleum Products Act.

The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to prevent surface or groundwater pollution from the release of oils and fuels.

#### **3.10.1.7 Information board**

The Contractor will be responsible for erecting information boards on site. The number and locations of these boards shall be agreed upon by the ECO officer.

The contents of the information board shall be provided by the Technical Manager and will essentially be to advise the public of the construction activity and the prohibition on entering certain areas. The information board shall also provide the contact number of the ECO, to ensure that the public can access relevant information and lodge any complaints during the construction phase of the township development.

#### **3.10.1.8 Flood management**

The township development will be designed in such a way that surface water run-off is well developed. Storm water management of the township development should be a key aspect of flood management at the township. All culverts should be kept clean to allow storm water to flow freely.

### 3.10.1.9 Progressive Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation must commence as soon as possible on areas where construction has taken place or no further development is to take place, i.e. on completed excavations, soil/rock cutting hips, slopes etc.

### 3.10.2 Management of environmental aspects during all phases of the project

#### Groundwater

<b>Construction phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>Possible Groundwater quality could be impacted through leachate of oil leakages, diesel, lubricants and grease from the heavy-duty equipment and machinery utilised during construction phase. Care must be taken to avoid contamination of soil and groundwater. Drip trays must be used when removing oil from machinery.</p> <p>Run-off from overflowing onsite temporary sewage systems might have an impact on geological structures present. Inflow into these structures would cause a pollution thread. The presence of a north-south striking faults on the eastern half of the project location should be noted and protected at all cost.</p> <p>There is a slight potential impact on groundwater users in the area. Potential impact on the natural environment from the polluted groundwater also exists. In general, impact on groundwater due to the construction of the township development is considered to be minimal through proper management practices.</p>
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	Prevent spillages of any chemical or fuel. Use drip trays when doing maintenance on machinery. Maintenance should be done on dedicated areas with linings or concrete floor. No maintenance of machinery may be done at the project location. Implementation of sound and proper management practices.
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Regular visual inspection.
<b>Responsible Party</b>	FULLBRIGHT INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD / Contractors

<b>Operational phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>Spillages and/or leakages of various possible contaminants might occur due to failure of reticulation pipelines, storage tanks or the waste water treatment plant. Contaminated soil might pose a risk to surface water.</p> <p>Potential impact on the natural environment from possible polluted groundwater also exists. The area is subjected to north-south structures, which might act as preferential pathways for any contaminants entering the saturated zone.</p>
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<p>The risk can be lowered further through the use of suitable and adequate SANS approved piping material; and installation should be done by certified installers/technicians. All surface spillages and leakages must be cleaned up immediately. Proper containment structures should be constructed to avoid any possible leakages. Proper containment should be used in cases of sewerage system and treatment plant maintenance to avoid any possible leakages. A buffer pond must form part of the waste water treatment plant to hold out of specifications water during the breakdown events of the waste water treatment plant.</p> <p>Pollution Monitoring boreholes must be installed to proactively monitor pollution around the proposed waste water treatment plant. Monitoring boreholes must be installed both downstream and upstream on WWTP in the Aretaragas River. This will enable early detection of pollution emanating from the treatment plant.</p> <p>The presence of an emergency response plan and suitable equipment is advised, so as to react to any spillage or leakages properly and efficiently.</p>
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Groundwater monitoring sampling for pollution.
<b>Responsible Party</b>	FULLBRIGHT INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD/COW

## Surface Water

<b>Construction phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>Contamination of surface water might occur through oil leakages, diesel, lubricants and grease from the heavy-duty equipment and machinery during the construction phase.</p> <p>Surface runoff emanating from overflowing and/or leakages from temporary chemical and sewage storage and reticulation pipeline systems might reach surface water bodies like the Aretaragas River. Potential Health problems caused by viruses, bacteria and parasites found in the effluent would be the main concern from this pathway.</p> <p>Potential health impact on surface water users and on the natural environment associated with the nearby streams and rivers. Surface runoff from the site is expected in a northerly direction.</p>
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<p>Machinery should not be serviced on site to avoid spills. All spills should be cleaned up as soon as possible. Hydrocarbon/chemical contaminated soil; clothing or equipments should not be washed within 25m of any surface water.</p>
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	<p>Regular visual inspection. Surface water quality monitoring in cases of evident pollution.</p>
<b>Responsible Party</b>	<p>FULLBRIGHT INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD / Contractors</p>



<b>Operational phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>Spillages and/or leakages of various possible contaminants might occur due to failure of reticulation pipelines, storage tanks or the waste water treatment plant. Contaminated soil might pose a risk to surface water. All spills should be cleaned up as soon as possible. An emergency plan should be in place on how to deal with spillages and leakages during this phase.</p> <p>Potential health impact on surface water users and on the natural environment associated with the river channels in the area do exist. This may result in socio-economic impacts on surface water users.</p>
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<p>Drip trays and/or plastic sheeting should be used to contain any leaks emanating from the heavy-duty machinery and fleet.</p> <p>All spills should be cleaned up as soon as possible. The presence of an emergency response plan and suitable equipment is advised, so as to react to any spillage or leakages properly and efficiently.</p> <p>Proper containment should be used in cases of sewerage system and treatment plant maintenance to avoid any possible leakages. A buffer pond must form part of the waste water treatment plant to hold out of specifications water during the breakdown of the waste water treatment plant.</p>
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	<p>Pollution Monitoring boreholes must be installed to pro-actively monitor pollution around the proposed waste water treatment plant. Monitoring boreholes must be installed both downstream and upstream on WWTP in the Aretaragas River. This will enable early detection of pollution emanating from the treatment plant.</p>
<b>Responsible Party</b>	FULLBRIGHT INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD/COW

### Air Quality (Dust Pollution)

<b>Construction phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	Dust will be generated during the construction and installation of bulk services, and problems thereof are expected to be site specific. Dust is expected to be worse during the winter months when strong winds occur. Release of various particulates from the site during the construction phase and exhaust fumes from vehicles and machinery related to the construction of bulk services are also expected to take place. Dust is regarded as a nuisance as it reduces visibility, affects the human health and retards plant growth.
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	It is recommended that regular dust suppression be included in the construction activities, when dust becomes an issue. No unnecessary revving of engines or operation of vehicles is allowed. In general, the servicing of Ongos Portion 8 & 9 Township is envisaged to have minimal impacts on the surrounding air quality.
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Regular visual inspection.
<b>Responsible Party</b>	FULLBRIGHT INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD / Contractors

<b>Operational phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	Vehicles that will be accessing Ongos Portion 8 &9 and Monte Christo Farm will contribute to the release of hydrocarbon vapours, carbon monoxide and sulphur oxides into the air. Possible release of sewer odour might occur, due to sewer system or treatment plant failure or during maintenance. All maintenance procedures of bulk services of Ongos Portion 8 &9 Township have to be designed to enable environmental protection.
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	The waste water treatment processes must be enclosed and the gasses must be extracted and then be cleaned (scrubbed) by passing the gas through the Trickling Filter. An exclusive zone of 150 m will be allowed around the Ongos WWTP, where no houses will be built. This zone will be more than sufficient to ensure no obnoxious odours will be generated and/or vectors will be attracted that may become a nuisance to households adjacent to the plant.
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Quarterly inspection, and addressing air quality complaints. A register for deteriorated air quality complaints from the Ongos WWTP must be kept.
<b>Responsible Body</b>	FULLBRIGHT INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD/COW

## **Health and Safety**

<b>Construction phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>Safety issues could arise from the earthmoving equipment and tools that will be used on site during the construction phase. This increases the possibility of injuries and the contractor must ensure that all staff members are made aware of the potential risks of injuries on site. The presence of equipment lying around on site may also encourage criminal activities (theft).</p> <p>No open flames, smoking or any potential sources of ignition should be allowed at the project location. Signs such as 'NO SMOKING' must be prominently displayed in parts where inflammable materials are stored on the premises.</p>
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<p>Equipment and machinery operators should be equipped with ear protection equipment. Operations should be strictly between 07H00 to 19H00. First aid and safety awareness training for contractors.</p> <p>Ensure the general safety and security at all times by providing day and night security guards and adequate lighting within and around the premises. The staff must be properly trained on safety and health issues of the project. Workers should be fully equipped with personal protective equipment gear.</p>
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Safety procedures evaluation. Health and safety incident monitoring.
<b>Responsible Party</b>	FULLBRIGHT INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD /Contractors

<b>Operational phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>The number of health and safety threats exist during operational activities of Ongos Portion 8 &amp; 9 Township. Individuals in the community can suffer from noise from maintenance activities around Ongos Portion 8 &amp; 9 Township. Accidents on roads as a result of increased traffic and deterioration.</p> <p>The contractors are advised to ensure that proper personal protective gear and first aid kits are available, at all times. Workers should also be properly trained in first aid and safety awareness.</p>
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	Operators and maintenance contactors must be properly trained on safety and health issues. Workers should be fully equipped with personal protective equipment gear.
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Regular inspection and incident monitoring report evaluation.
<b>Responsible Body</b>	FULLBRIGHT INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD/COW

**Noise Impact**

<b>Construction phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>An increase of ambient noise levels at Ongos Portion 8 &amp; 9 Township site is expected due to the construction activities. Noise pollution due to heavy-duty equipment and machinery will be generated.</p> <p>It is not expected that the noise generated during construction will impact any third parties.</p>
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<p>Sensitive construction vehicle drivers and machinery operators to switch off engines of vehicles or machinery not being used. Ensure engines of machinery are fitted with mufflers. Equipment and machinery operators should be equipped with ear protection equipment. Operations should be strictly between 07H00 to 19H00.</p>
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	<p>Strict operational times. Regular inspection.</p>
<b>Responsible Party</b>	<p>FULLBRIGHT INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD /Contractors</p>

<b>Operational phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>Noise pollution already exists around the site in the form of noise generated from vehicles frequenting the existing Monte Christo road. Noise pollution due to this projecting the operational phase is expected to be mainly from generators or pumps, road maintenance machinery during maintenance.</p>
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<p>Ensure that generator engines are fitted with mufflers. Operators working in close proximity to the generators should be equipped with ear protection equipment, when noise becomes an issue. Observation of on-site noise levels by the Manager or Supervisor of Bulk Services Maintenance Department.</p>
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	<p>Observation of on-site noise levels.</p>
<b>Responsible Body</b>	<p>FULLBRIGHT INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD/COW</p>

**Waste Generation**

<b>Construction phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	This can be in a form of rubble, cement bags, pipe and electrical wire cuttings. Contaminated soil due to oil leakages, lubricants and grease from the construction equipment and machinery may also be generated during the construction phase.
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	The oil leakages, lubricants and grease must be addressed. Contaminated soil must be removed and disposed off at the hazardous waste cell at Kupferberg Landfill. The contractor must provide containers on-site, to store any hazardous waste produced.  Ensure that no excavated soil, refuse or building rubble generated on site are not placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties or land.
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Regular inspection and housekeeping procedure monitoring. Observation of site appearance by the manager.
<b>Responsible Party</b>	FULLBRIGHT INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD /Contractors

<b>Operational phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	Waste in the form of contaminated soil, rubble and domestic waste. Littering along access roads may also be produced during the operational phase.
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	Waste must be removed and disposed off at Kupferberg Landfill by City of Windhoek Waste Removal Contractors e.g. Rent-a-Drum, Kleen Tek etc.
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Regular visual inspection.
<b>Responsible Body</b>	FULLBRIGHT INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD/COW

**Traffic**

<b>Construction phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Ongos Portion 8 &amp; 9 Township activities are expected to have a minor impact on the movement of traffic along Monte Christo Road, could have an impact on traffic around the area. No diversion of traffic or closure of roads is expected.</p> <p>Speed limit warning signs must be erected to minimise accidents. Heavy-duty vehicles and machinery must be tagged with reflective signs or tapes to maximise visibility and avoid accidents.</p>
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<p>It is recommended that if the need arises for traffic diversion or road closure, FULLBRIGHT INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD should liaise with the City of Windhoek. Speed limit and site warning signs must be erected to minimise accidents. Construction vehicles must be tagged with reflective signs or tapes to maximise visibility of the vehicles and avoid accidents.</p>
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	<p>Observations of the traffic flow on Monte Christo Road.</p>
<b>Responsible Party</b>	<p>FULLBRIGHT INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD /Contractors</p>

<b>Operational phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>Traffic around Ongos portion 8 &amp; 9 Township should be monitored, to avoid traffic congestion in the area. Speed limits and road signs as set out by City of Windhoek Traffic Department should be adhered to in order to minimise accidents.</p>
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<p>It is advisable that traffic lights be erected at the entrance along the Monte Christo road to ease traffic flow around the new township.</p>
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	<p>Observations of the traffic flow on Monte Christo Road.</p>
<b>Responsible Body</b>	<p>FULLBRIGHT INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD/COW</p>

**Ecological impacts**

<b>Construction phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	The vegetation at Farm Ongos and Farm Monte Christo is typically a highland savannah with a dominance of phanerophyte species such as A. mellifera and D. cinerea, A.reficiens, A. erubescens, G. Flava and C.alexandrii that are known to occur commonly in this area. No red-listed species were encountered during the survey. Tree species encountered here that are currently protected under the Forestry Act (Act 12 of 2001) in Namibia include: Boscia albitrunca, Albizia anthelmintica, Acacia erioloba, Faidherbia albida, and Ziziphus mucronata.
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	Disturbance of areas outside the designated working zone is not allowed. Caution must be exercised to minimise damage to protected trees. It is strongly recommended that these trees should rather be factored into the development as far as possible, because they can be used for shade and can contribute positively to the general aesthetics of the proposed development. In addition, indigenous tree species are incredibly hardy and well adapted to Namibia’s harsh and often unpredictable climatic conditions; and require significantly low amounts of water to grow & survive. Riparian Vegetation should be conserved as much as possible
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Regular site inspection by the Site Manager or Supervisor.
<b>Responsible Party</b>	FULLBRIGHT INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD /Contractors

<b>Operational phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	No major impacts are expected as the proposed Ongos Portion 8 & 9 Township is in the operational phase. Vegetation in open spaces should not be disturbed or removed during the operational phase.
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	Minimise the area of disturbance by restricting movement to the designated working areas during maintenance.
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Regular site inspection by the Site Manager or Supervisor.
<b>Responsible Body</b>	FULLBRIGHT INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD/COW

**Erosion and sedimentation**

<b>Construction phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>Vegetation clearance and creation of impermeable surfaces could result in erosion in areas across Ongos Portion 8 &amp; 9 Township. The clearance of vegetation will further reduce the capacity of the land surface to slow down the flow of surface water, thus decreasing infiltration, and increasing both the quantity and velocity of surface water runoff. The particles in suspension will be transported towards the north and could increase the sedimentation in the Aretaragas river tributary flowing in the northern direction.</p> <p>The proposed development will increase the amount of impermeable surfaces and therefore decrease the amount of groundwater infiltration. As a result, the amount of storm water during rainfall events could increase.</p>
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	Implementation of proper storm water management measures should be conducted as to prevent negative impact on the water courses in the area.
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Regular visual site inspection.
<b>Responsible Party</b>	FULLBRIGHT INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD /Contractors

**Failure of reticulation pipelines**

<b>Operational phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	Potential release of sewage, storm-water, water, into the environment due to pipeline/system failure. As a result, the spillage could be released into the environment and could potentially be a health hazard to surface and groundwater.
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	Proper reticulation pipelines and drainage systems should be installed. Regular bulk services infrastructure and system inspection should be conducted.
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Regular visual site inspection.
<b>Responsible Body</b>	FULLBRIGHT INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD/COW



**Nuisance Pollution**

<b>Construction phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	Aesthetics and inconvenience caused to persons using Monte Christo road and surrounding areas. The construction activities would be visible from the Monte Christo Road section within the Township.
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	The Technical Manager or Supervisor should maintain tidiness on site at all times. Take cognition when parking vehicles and placing equipment.
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Regular visual inspection.
<b>Responsible Party</b>	FULLBRIGHT INVESTMENTS (PTY) LTD /Contractors

## 4. CONCLUSIONS

If the above-mentioned management recommendations are properly implemented, it is anticipated that most of the adverse impacts on the environment can be mitigated. An appointed environmental officer/consultant will need to monitor or audit the site throughout construction and operation phase to ensure that the EMP is fully implemented and complied with. The EMP caters for all project phases, but will need to be reviewed during all phases of project, especially when revisions are made to the project development plans.

The Environmental Management Plan should be used as an on-site tool during all phases of the proposed project. Parties responsible for contravention of the EMP should be held responsible for any rehabilitation that may need to be undertaken.

Clearance certificates issued on EMPs are only valid for 3 years and will need to be reviewed and submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs again for approval.

### Matrix Consulting Services

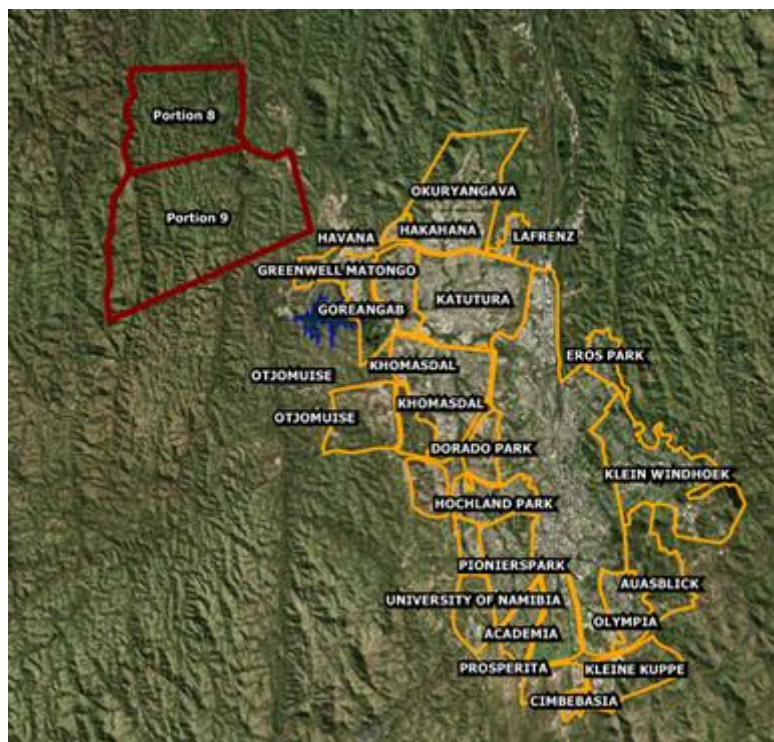


C.E. Ailonga (MSc Env Sci, Wits)  
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December 2019 Update

# APPENDIX A

# Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

For the construction and operational phase



## ASSOCIATED WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT FOR ONGOS PORTION 8 & 9 TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT ON FARM ONGOS NO.38

November 2020

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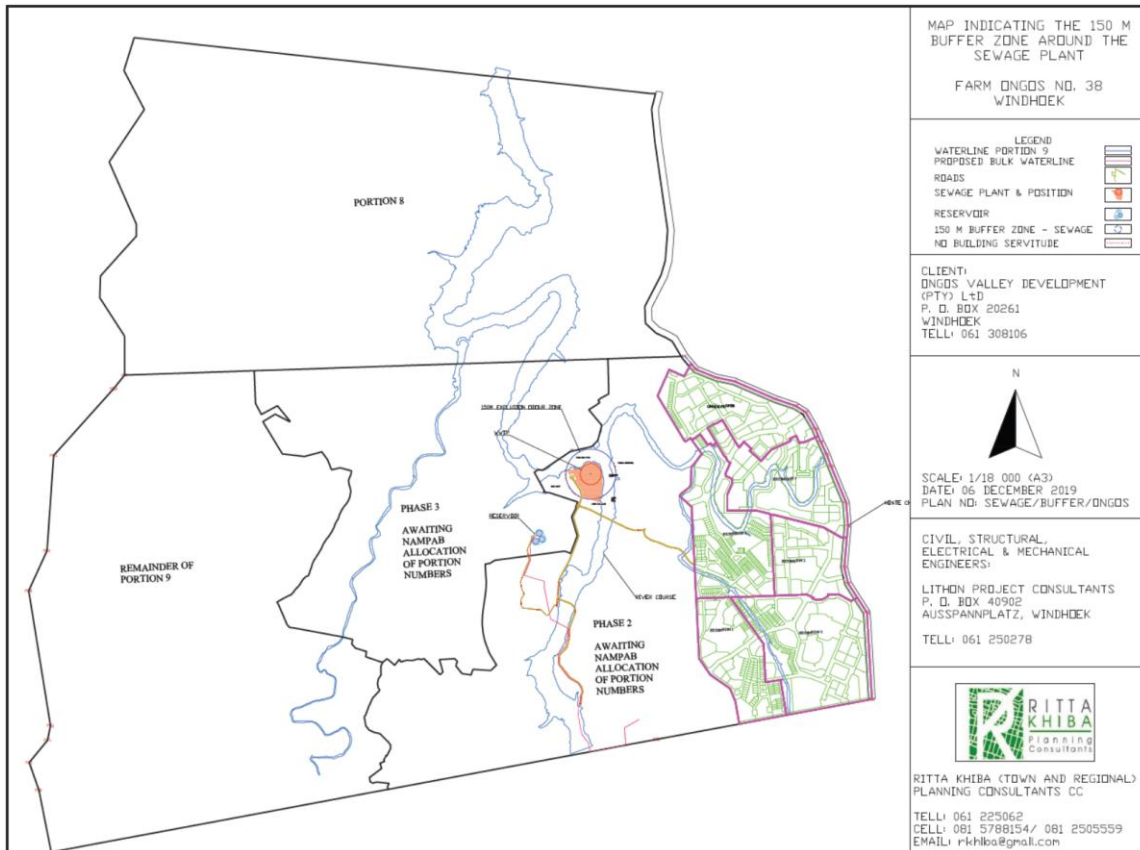
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## GLOSSARY

<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>	an interconnected system of natural and human-made elements such as land, water and air; all living organisms and matter arising from nature, cultural, historical, artistic, economic and social heritage and values.
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT</b>	A management process which seeks to ensure, as far as possible, that no avoidable impact is caused to the environment and that when this is unavoidable that the consequences are understood prior to the impact being caused and that the impact is then mitigated as far as possible.
<b>GROUNDWATER</b>	Water located beneath the earth's surface in soil pore spaces and in the fractures of rock formations
<b>HAZARDOUS WASTE</b>	Waste that poses substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment.
<b>MITIGATION</b>	The implementation of practical measures to reduce adverse impacts or enhance beneficial impacts.
<b>NO-GO AREA</b>	Areas where all construction activities and related matters are prohibited.
<b>POLLUTION</b>	Any change in the environment caused by substances, radioactive or other waves; or noise, odours, dust or heat, emitted from any activity, including the storage or treatment of waste or substances, construction and the provision of services, whether engaged in by any person or an organ of state, where that change has an adverse effect on human health or well-being or on the composition, resilience and productivity of natural or managed ecosystems, or on materials useful to people, or will have such an effect in the future.
<b>REHABILITATION</b>	Restoring the disturbed area to more or less the natural set up.
<b>SITE</b>	An area of ground where the Ongos WWTP is to be developed.

# 1. INTRODUCTION and BACKGROUND

The aim of an operational EMP is to ensure that the proposed waste water treatment plant development as part of the Ongos Portion 8 & 9 Township Development is conducted in an environmentally acceptable and safe manner. This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) serves as a managing tool for all construction and operational activities during the development of a waste water treatment plant, on Ongos Portion 9 of Farm Ongos No.38. Figure 1 below shows the location of the proposed waste water treatment plant.



**Figure 1: Ongos Portion 8 & 9 Township Waste water treatment plant location**

The EMP is developed to outline measures to be implemented in order to minimise adverse environmental degradation associated with this development.

The EMP serves as a guiding tool for the contractors and workforce on their roles and responsibilities concerning environmental management on site, and also provides an environmental monitoring framework for all project phases of the development. This environmental management plan aims to take a pro-active route by addressing potential problems before they occur. The EMP acts as a stand-alone document, which can be used during the various phases of the development.

In this report, the Contractor refers to Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd and its sub-contractors.

The purpose of the EMP is to:

- ✓ Train employees and contractors with regard to environmental obligations.
- ✓ Promote and encourage good environmental management practices.

- ✓ Outline responsibilities and roles of Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd and its contractors in managing the environment.
- ✓ Describe all monitoring procedures required to identify environmental impacts.
- ✓ Minimise disturbance of the natural environment.
- ✓ Develop waste management practices.
- ✓ Prevent all forms of pollution.
- ✓ Protect the natural environment.
- ✓ Prevent soil and water erosion.
- ✓ Comply with all applicable laws, regulations and standards for environmental protection.

Phases covered by the EMP:
Construction Phase
Operational Phase

The construction phase of the waste water treatment plant development entails:

- ✓ Land clearance
- ✓ Transporting relevant building material and equipment.
- ✓ Installation of associated electrical supply cables.
- ✓ Installation of associated water pipelines.
- ✓ Installation of associated sewer lines.
- ✓ Installation of storm water management system; and
- ✓ Access road construction

The operational phase will entail:

- ✓ Operation and maintenance of the sewer and water reticulation systems and access road.

### ***1.1 Description of the Wastewater Treatment Process (Aquarius Consult)***

A new wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) is required for the Ongos Development, on the north-western outskirts of Windhoek. The expected effluent discharge from this new infrastructure will be serviced by a permanent WWTP. For Phase 1 (current) a new plant to serve 10 000 people and with an average dry weather flow (ADWF) of 1 000 m<sup>3</sup>/d will be provided. This will modular plant, whereby the capacity can be increase as the other extension of the Ongos Township are developed.

The new waste water treatment plant will comply with the requirements of Section 21(1) and 21(2) of the Water Act (Act 54 of 1956) as amended and that the purified water will comply with the Special Standard as laid out in Government Gazette R553 of 5 April 1962.



Additionally, the final effluent will also conform to the envisaged new Water Quality Standards for Effluent, Special Standard, as already defined by the Department of Water Affairs but not yet legalised. Both Standards have been included in Attachment A. The new WWTP as designed is based on New Generation Trickling Filter technology and incorporates all unit processes typically provided for biological treatment of wastewater with subsequent polishing to achieve the General Standard. This includes: screening and grid removal; primary clarifier; anoxic tank; trickling filter; secondary clarifier; humus tank; chlorine contact basin; and sludge dewatering (filter press).

The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) requires that an exclusive area/zone is provided between the WWTP and the nearest dwellings in order to prevent obnoxious odours and vectors from becoming a nuisance to inhabitants close by. At Ongos, this zone will be 150 m wide and this aspect will now be discussed in more detail in the next section. The humus tank will be covered with an extraction fan and vent pipe leading to the underside of the trickling filter – any foul/obnoxious gases will thus be extracted and blown into the trickling filter, which then also acts as scrubber for odour control. A trickling filter is also typically used as scrubber for odour control in other plants (e.g. Ujams WWTP that caters for Elisenheim is also fitted with such a system). Please refer to the design specification by Dr Lempert of Aquairus Consult in the annexures for a detailed summo specification odour zone management.

## **2. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK**

### ***1.1 National Legislative Requirements***

The EIA process is undertaken in terms of Namibia's Environmental Management act no.7 of 2007 and the Environmental Assessment Policy of 1995, which stipulates activities that may have significant impacts on the environment. Listed activities require the authorisation from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (DEA). Section 32 of the Environmental Management Act requires that an application for an environmental clearance certificate be made for the listed activities. The following environmental legislations are relevant to this project:

#### **➤ *The Namibian Constitution***

The Namibian Constitution has a section on principles of state policy. These principles cannot be enforced by the courts in the same way as other sections of the Constitution. But they are intended to guide the Government in making laws which can be enforced.

The Constitution clearly indicates that the state shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting policies aimed at management of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future.

➤ ***Atmosphere Pollution Prevention Ordinance (1976)***

This Ordinance generally provides for the prevention of the pollution of the atmosphere. Part IV of this ordinance deals with dust control. The Ordinance is clear in requiring that any person carrying out an industrial process which is liable to cause a nuisance to persons residing in the vicinity or to cause dust pollution to the atmosphere, shall take the prescribed steps or, where no steps have been prescribed, to adopt the best practicable means for preventing such dust from becoming dispersed and causing a nuisance.

*Line Ministry: Ministry of Environment and Tourism*

*(Contact: Dr. Freddy Sikabongo, Tel: 061-284 2715, e-mail: freddy@met.na)*

➤ ***Water Resources Management Act of Namibia (2004)***

This act repealed the existing South African Water Act No.54 of 1956 which was used by Namibia. This Act ensures that Namibia's water resources are managed, developed, protected, conserved and used in ways which are consistent with fundamental principles depicted in section 3 of this Act. Part IX regulates the control and protection of groundwater resources. Part XI, titled Water Pollution Control, regulates discharge of effluent by permit. Thus developers are required to efficiently plan for sewage disposal.

*Line Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture, Water Affairs and Forestry*

*(Contact: Ms Elizabeth Amagola, Tel: 061-208 7719)*

➤ ***Water Act No.54 of 1956***

This Act provides for Constitutional demands including pollution prevention, ecological and resource conservation and sustainable utilisation. In terms of this Act, all water resources are the property of the State and the EIA process is used as a fundamental management tool.

A water resource includes a watercourse, surface water, estuary or aquifer, and, where relevant, its bed and banks. A watercourse means a river or spring; a natural channel in which water flows regularly or intermittently; a wetland lake or dam, into which or from which water flows; and any collection of water that the Minister may declare to be a watercourse. Permits are required in terms of the Act for the undertaking of the following activities relevant to the proposed project:

- ✓ Discharge of waste or water containing waste into a water resource through a pipe, canal, sewer, sea outfall or other conduit in terms of Section 21 (f); and
- ✓ Disposal of waste in a manner that may detrimentally impact on a water resource in terms of Section 21 (g).

*Line Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture, Water Affairs and Forestry*

*(Contact: Ms Elizabeth Amagola, Tel: 061-208 7719)*

➤ ***The Draft Wetland Policy (1993)***

Requires that any wetlands and its associated hydrological functions form a part, to be managed in such a way that their biodiversity, vital ecological functions and life support systems are protected for the benefit of present and future generations.

*Line Ministry: Ministry of Environment and Tourism*

*(Contact: T. Mufeti, Tel: 061-284 2715)*

➤ ***Environmental Assessment Policy of Namibia (1995)***

Environmental Assessments (EA's) seek to ensure that the environmental consequences of development projects and policies are considered, understood and incorporated into the planning process, and that the term ENVIRONMENT (in the context of IEM and EA's) is broadly interpreted to include biophysical, social, economic, cultural, historical and political components.

All listed policies, programmes and projects, whether initiated by the government or the private sector, should be subjected to the established EA procedure as set out in Figure 2.

*Line Ministry: Ministry of Environment and Tourism*

*(Contact: T. Mufeti, Tel: 061-284 2715)*

➤ ***Forestry Act (No.12 of 2001)***

This Act makes provision for the protection various plant species. Harvesting permits are required from the Directorate of Forestry to clear certain protected vegetation species from the site.

*Line Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture, Water Affairs and Forestry*

*(Contact: Andries Uugwanga, Tel: 062-501925)*

➤ ***Sewerage and Drainage Regulations(amendments) Local authorities act, section 23 (1992).***

The regulations makes provision for proper construction of pipelines in drainage lines. The regulations also stipulate the prevention of pollution and environmental damage caused by improper construction of sewerage and water pipelines in drainage lines.

*Line Ministry: Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development*

➤ ***Soil Conservation Act (No.76 of 1969).***

The Act advocates for the Prevention and combating of soil erosion, conservation, improvement and manner of use of soil and vegetation, and protection of water resources.

(Contact: T. Mufeti, Tel: 061-284 2715)

➤ ***Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007***

This Act provides a list of projects requiring an Environmental Assessment. It aims to promote the sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources and to provide for a process of assessment and control of activities which may have significant effects on the environment; and to provide for incidental matters.

The Act defines the term “*environment*” as an interconnected system of natural and human-made elements such as land, water and air; all living organisms and matter arising from nature, cultural, historical, artistic, economic and social heritage and values.

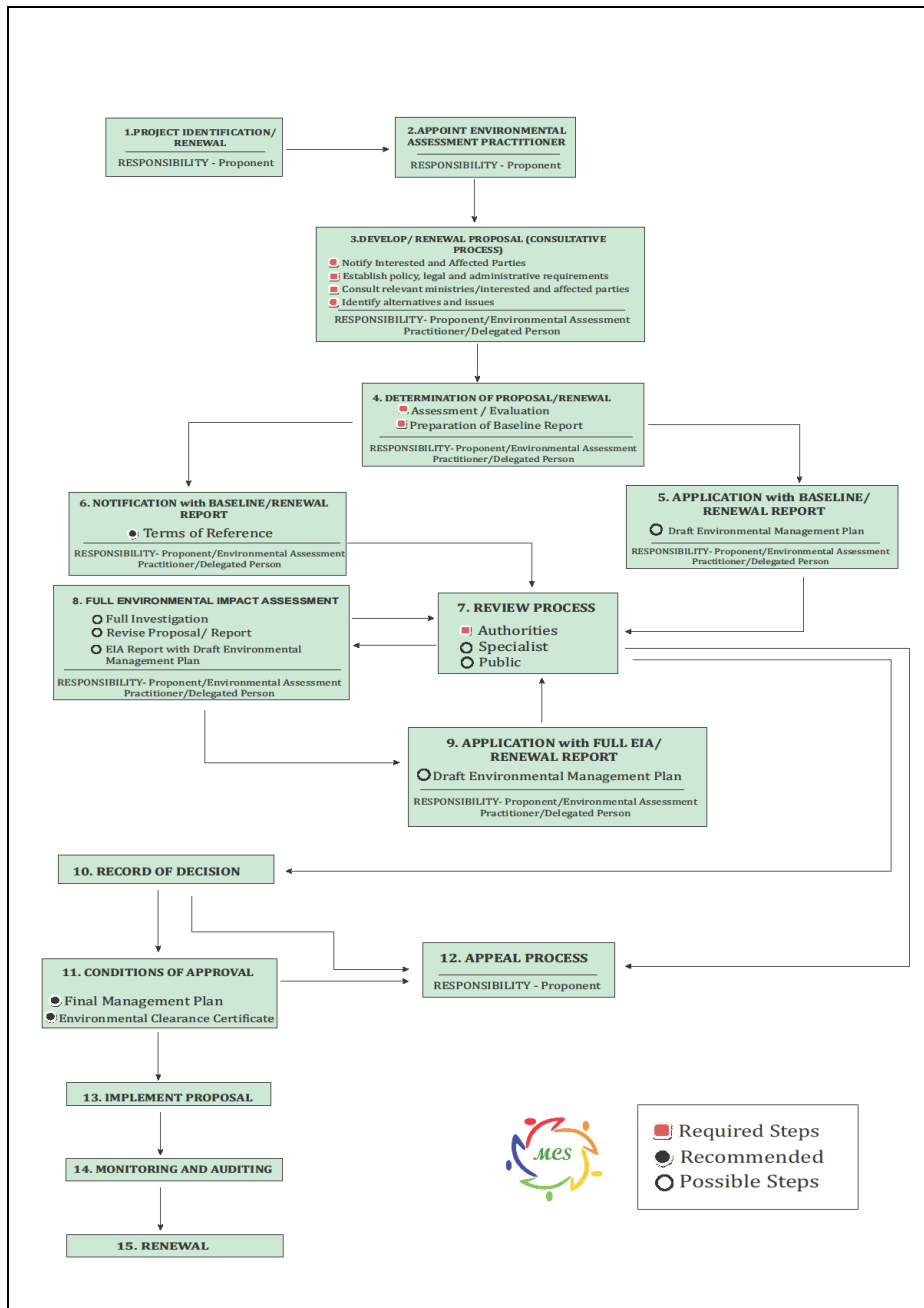
The Environmental Management Act has three main purposes:

- (a) to make sure that people consider the impact of activities on the environment carefully and in good time.
- (b) to make sure that all interested or affected people have a chance to participate in environmental assessments
- (c) to make sure that the findings of environmental assessments are considered before any decisions are made about activities which might affect the environment

The development of an waste water treatment plant is a ‘*listed activity*’ as per the *List of Activities requiring Environmental Clearance* (Government Notice 29 of 6 February 2012) and accordingly requires an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to be conducted.

***Line Ministry: Ministry of Environment and Tourism***

(Contact: T. Mufeti, Tel: 061-284 2715)



**Figure 2.** Environmental Assessment Procedure of Namibia (Adapted from the Environmental Assessment Policy of 1995)

➤ **Draft Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill**

The proposed project of Ongos waste water treatment plant, applies to Parts 2 and 7 of the Bill.

Part 2 stipulates that no person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any pollutant to the air from a process except under and in accordance with the provisions of an air pollution licence issued under section 23. It further provides for procedures to be followed in licence application, fees to be paid and required terms of conditions for air pollution licences.

Part 7 states that any person who sells, stores, transports or uses any hazardous substances or products containing hazardous substances shall notify the competent

authority, in accordance with sub-section (2), of the presence and quantity of those substances.

➤ ***Hazardous Substances Ordinance No. 14 of 1974***

The Ordinance applies to the manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping of hazardous substances, as well as their import and export and is administered by the Minister of Health and Social Welfare. Its primary purpose is to prevent hazardous substances from causing injury, ill-health or the death of human beings.

*Line Ministry: Ministry of Health and Social Services*

➤ ***Public Health Act 36 of 1919 and Subsequent Amendments***

The Act, with emphasis to Section 119 prohibits the presence of nuisance on any land occupied. The term nuisance for the purpose of this EIA is specifically relevant specified, where relevant in Section 122 as follows:

- ✓ any dwelling or premises which is or are of such construction as to be injurious or dangerous to health or which is or are liable to favour the spread of any infectious disease;
- ✓ any area of land kept or permitted to remain in such a state as to be offensive, or liable to cause any infectious, communicable or preventable disease or injury or danger to health; or
- ✓ any other condition whatever which is offensive, injurious or dangerous to health.

Potential impacts associated with the development of Ongos Portion 8 & 9 project and its associated infrastructure are expected to include dust, air quality impacts, noise nuisance and smoke emissions.

*Line Ministry: Ministry of Health and Social Services*

➤ ***National Heritage Act (No.76 of 1969).***

The Act calls for the protection and conservation of heritage resources and artefacts. Should any archaeological material, e.g. old weapons, coins, bones found during the construction, work should stop immediately and the National Heritage Council of Namibia must be informed as soon as possible. The Heritage Council will then decide to clear the area or decide to conserve the site or material.

*(Contact: Rev. Salomon April, Tel: 061-244375, National Heritage Council of Namibia)*

## ***1.2 International Conventions and Regulations***

Article 144 of the Namibian Constitution states that “the general rules of public international law and international agreements binding upon Namibia form part of the law of Namibia.” This means that all the international agreements that Namibia signed become part of the law of our country. These laws and/or agreements are:

- ✓ Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992;
- ✓ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992;
- ✓ Kyoto Protocol on the Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1998;
- ✓ Stockholm Convention of Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2001.

### **3. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

#### **3.1 Responsibilities for environmental management**

Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd will be responsible for environmental control on site during the construction and operational phase. It is very important a pre-work briefing meeting be held at all times to reach an agreement on specific roles of various parties and penalties for non-compliance.

#### **3.2 Training and induction**

Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd is bound to be responsible for ensuring that environmental awareness education of all employees and contractors is done satisfactorily. Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd should ensure that employees and contractors are made aware of the environmental requirements of the project.

The EMP should form part of the Terms of Reference for all contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers. All contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers will have to sign an agreement to assure that they understood the EMP and that they will comply. All senior staff should familiarise themselves with the full contents of the EMP and its implications. Senior staffs (Foreman/Supervisor) are expected to train and assist the rest of the employees on the contents of the EMP.

#### **3.3 Environmental incident reporting**

All environmental incidents occurring at the proposed site will be recorded. The incident report will have to include time, date, location, and nature of the incident, extent of the incident, actions taken, and personnel involved.

All complaints received from the neighbouring community should be directed to the Project Manager of Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd and channelled to the appointed ECO officer. Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd Management should be able to respond to the complainant within a week (even if pending further investigation). It is important that the issues raised are considered and that the complainant feels that their concerns have been addressed to and wherever possible actions taken to address these. All complaints should be entered in the environmental register and all responses and actions taken to address these should be recorded.

#### **3.4 Environmental monitoring**

Periodic environmental monitoring must be taken on a regular basis. Monitoring should be done in order to ensure compliance with all aspects of the EMP. Findings should be liaised with to all responsible officers as chain command.

#### **3.5 EMP administration**

Copies of this EMP shall be kept at the site office and should be distributed to all senior staff members, including those of the contractors.



### **3.6 EMP amendments**

The EMP amendments can only be made with the approval of the ECO officer and ultimately the DEA. Amendments to the EMP should be liaised to all employees and contractors.

### **3.7 Non compliance of the EMP**

Problems may occur in carrying out mitigation measures or monitoring procedures that could result in non-compliance of the EMP. The responsible personnel should encourage staff to comply with the EMP, and address acts of non-compliance and penalties.

Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd is responsible for reporting non-conformance with the EMP, to the ECO officer. The management of Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd, in consultation with the ECO officer must, thereafter, undertake the following activities:

- ✓ Investigate and identify the cause of non-conformance.
- ✓ Report matters of non-conformance to Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd (depending on the severity of the incident).
- ✓ Implement suitable corrective action as well as prevent recurrence of the incident.
- ✓ Assign responsibility for corrective and preventative action.
- ✓ Any corrective action taken to eliminate the causes of non-conformance shall be appropriate to the magnitude of the problems and commensurate with the environmental impact encountered.

### **3.8 Environmental Register**

An environmental register should be kept on site in which incidents related to actual impacts are recorded. This will include information related to incidents as spillages, dust generation and complaints from adjacent neighbours. It should also contain information relating to actions taken. Any party on site may complete the register, however, it is envisaged that the Technical Manager, the contractor and the ECO officer will be the main contributors, and who will also be the main parties involved in suggesting mitigation measures.

### **3.9 Environmental Control Officer**

The Environmental Control Officer for the site is an independent environmental consultant appointed by Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd to monitor and review the on-site environmental management and implementation of this EMP.

Duties of the ECO officer:

- ✓ The identification of potential environmental impacts, prior to the onset of decommissioning. A site visit may also be required prior to site development. This would be carried out in consultation with the Technical Manager.
- ✓ Providing of an environmental register at the site to be filled in by any person reporting an environmental incident, issue or concern and inspected by the ECO officer on a regular basis to check for issues raised and actions taken.
- ✓ Ensuring that the EMP conditions are adhered to at all times and taking action.
- ✓ Ensuring that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum.
- ✓ Reviewing and approving method statements in consultation with the Technical Manager.
- ✓ Reporting to Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd and the Technical Manager on a regular basis and advising of any major environmental impacts. Attending the site meetings (when necessary)
- ✓ Inspecting the site and surrounding areas regularly, and monitoring an ongoing environmental awareness program in conjunction with the Technical Manager.
- ✓ Requesting the removal of people and/or equipment not complying with the specifications of EMP.
- ✓ Keeping both a written and photographic record of progress on site from an environmental perspective, and an ad hoc record of all environmental incidents
- ✓ Undertaking continual review of the EMP and submitting a report to the relevant stakeholders.
- ✓ The ECO officer will submit all written instructions and verbal requests to Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd via the Technical Manager and Project Engineer.

### **3.10 Site Management**

Areas outside this designated working zone shall be considered “no go” areas. The offloading zones must be clearly demarcated when offloading goods to enhance safety around the project location.

#### **3.10.1.1 Access routes and work sites**

During the construction phase, road transport trucks will access the project location via Monte Christo road and existing municipal roads/tracks. No new tracks/roads shall be established and only existing roads may be used and those that are planned. Work sites shall be clearly demarcated and road signs erected

were needed. The general public should not have unauthorised/uncontrolled access to the project location during this phase.

Vehicle access will be limited to one or two entrances to facilitate control. Access must be of a high standard to prevent unauthorised access from entering the site.

The entrance will be manned during the operation hours; and access routes will be closed to prevent unauthorised entry. A notice board, in two languages, must be erected at the entrance and must state entrance requirements and operating hours of the site, the operator/responsible person and emergency telephone numbers. Suitable signs must also be erected on the approach roads and on-site, to direct drivers and to control speed.

Road access to the working face of the waste water treatment plant development must be maintained at all times in a manner suitable to accommodate vehicles normally expected to use the facility. Roads must be regularly graded and wetted to control dust, where necessary.

Furthermore, on-going controls, such as fencing and policing, must be implemented.

#### **3.10.1.2 Fire and safety management**

All electrical installations, wiring and systems at the project location, must be approved by a qualified electrician who will issue a Certificate of Compliance.

Proper handling, storage, use and disposal of any hazardous waste (e.g. hydrocarbons, paint, batteries, radioactive waste e.t.c) should be conducted. Hydrocarbons are volatile under certain conditions and their vapours in specific concentrations are flammable. If precautions are not taken to prevent their ignition, fire and subsequent safety risks may arise.

No uncontrolled fire, whether for cooking or any other purpose, is to be made at the project location during both the construction and operation phases by the contractor. The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures and active steps to avoid increasing the risk of fire through activities on site and prevent the accidental occurrence or spread of fire; and shall ensure that there is sufficient fire-fighting equipment on site at all times. This equipment shall include fire extinguishers. The Contractor should be prepared for such events.

#### **3.10.1.3 Staff management**

The Contractor must ensure that their employees have suitable personal protective equipment and properly trained in fire fighting and first aid. Training records must be kept for future references.

#### **3.10.1.4 Waste management**

Waste will be generated in the form of rubble, cement bags, pipe and electrical wire cuttings. Contaminated soil due to oil leakages, lubricants and grease from the construction equipment and machinery may also be generated during the construction phase.

The oil leakages, lubricants and grease must be addressed. Contaminated soil must be removed and disposed off at the hazardous landfill. The contractor must provide containers on-site, to store any hazardous waste produced. Regular inspection and housekeeping procedure monitoring should be maintained by the contractor.

Waste in the form of solid waste from households, businesses and institutions will also be generated during the operational phase. Waste will be removed and disposed off at a waste disposal site by Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd or its contractors.

Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd will make provisions for waste skips around these extensions like the rest of the suburbs in Windhoek.

#### **3.10.1.5 Cement and concrete batching**

Concrete mixing directly on the ground shall not be allowed and shall take place on an impermeable surface. All run-off from batching areas shall be strictly controlled, and cement contaminated water shall be collected, stored and disposed of at a suitable waste disposal facility.

#### **3.10.1.6 Hydrocarbons management**

If any spillage occurs, contaminated soil shall be collected in a holding tray or drum and which will then be disposed at a **hazardous waste disposal site**. Any spillage of more than 200 litres must be reported to the Ministry of Mines and Energy as per the Petroleum Products Act.

The Contractor shall take all reasonable measures to prevent surface or groundwater pollution from the release of oils and fuels.

#### **3.10.1.7 Information board**

The Contractor will be responsible for erecting information boards on site. The number and locations of these boards shall be agreed upon by the ECO officer.

The contents of the information board shall be provided by the Technical Manager and will essentially be to advise the public of the construction activity and the prohibition on entering certain areas. The information board shall also provide the contact number of the ECO, to ensure that the public can access

relevant information and lodge any complaints during the construction phase of the waste water treatment plant development.

#### **3.10.1.8 Flood management**

The waste water treatment plant development will be designed in such a way that surface water run-off is well developed. Storm water management of the waste water treatment plant development should be a key aspect of flood management at the waste water treatment plant. All culverts should be kept clean to allow storm water to flow freely.

#### **3.10.1.9 Progressive Rehabilitation**

Rehabilitation must commence as soon as possible on areas where construction has taken place or no further development is to take place, i.e. on completed excavations, soil/rock cutting hips, slopes etc.

### **3.10.2 Management of environmental aspects during all phases of the project**

## Groundwater

<b>Construction phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>Groundwater quality could be possibly impacted through leachate of oil leakages, diesel, lubricants and grease from the heavy-duty equipment and machinery utilised during construction phase. Care must be taken to avoid contamination of soil and groundwater. Drip trays must be used when removing oil from machinery.</p> <p>Run-off from overflowing onsite temporary sewage systems might transport the effluent to areas where geological structures are present. Inflow into these structures would cause a pollution thread. There are no major faults on the project location.</p> <p>There is a slight potential health impact on groundwater users in the area. Potential impact on the natural environment from the polluted groundwater also exists. In general, impact on groundwater due to the construction of the waste water treatment plant development is considered to be minimal through proper management practices.</p>
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<p>Prevent spillages of any chemical or fuel. Use drip trays when doing maintenance on machinery. Maintenance should be done on dedicated areas with linings or concrete floor. No maintenance of machinery may be done at the project location. Implementation of sound and proper management practices.</p>
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	<p>Regular visual inspection.</p>
<b>Responsible Party</b>	<p>Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd/ Contractors</p>

<b>Operational phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>Spillages and/or leakages of various possible contaminants might occur due to failure of reticulation pipelines or the trickling filter plant. Contaminated soil might pose a risk to surface water.</p> <p>Potential impact on the natural environment from possible polluted groundwater also exists. The area is subjected to structures, which might act as preferential pathways for any contaminants entering the saturated zone.</p>
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<p>The risk can be lowered further through the use of suitable and adequate SANS approved piping material; and installation should be done by certified installers/technicians. All surface spillages and leakages must be cleaned up immediately. Proper back-up containment structures should be constructed to avoid any possible leakages.</p> <p>The presence of an emergency response plan and suitable equipment is advised, so as to react to any spillage or leakages properly and efficiently.</p>
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Groundwater monitoring sampling for pollution, upstream and downstream of the plant.
<b>Responsible Party</b>	Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd

### Surface Water

<b>Construction phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>Contamination of surface water might occur through oil leakages, diesel, lubricants and grease from the heavy-duty equipment and machinery during the construction phase.</p> <p>Surface runoff emanating from overflowing and/or leakages from chemical , temporary sewage storage and reticulation pipeline systems might reach water bodies. Potential Health problems caused by viruses, bacteria and parasites found in the effluent would be the main concern from this pathway.</p> <p>Potential health impact on surface water users and on the natural environment associated with the nearby streams and rivers. Surface runoff from the site is expected in a westerly direction.</p>
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<p>Machinery should not be serviced on site to avoid spills. All spills should be cleaned up as soon as possible. Hydrocarbon/chemical contaminated soil; clothing or equipments should not be washed within 25m of any water body (Aretaragas River and its tributaries).</p>
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Regular visual inspection. Surface water quality monitoring in cases of evident pollution.
<b>Responsible Party</b>	Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd /Contractors

<b>Operational phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>Spillages and/or leakages of various possible contaminants might occur due to failure of associated reticulation pipelines or the trickling filter plant. Contaminated soil might pose a risk to surface water. All spills should be cleaned up as soon as possible. An emergency plan should be in place on how to deal with spillages and leakages during this phase.</p> <p>Potential health impact on surface water users and on the natural environment associated with the river channels in the area do exist. This may result in socio-economic impacts on surface water users.</p>
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<p>Drip trays and/or plastic sheeting should be used to contain any leaks emanating from the heavy-duty machinery and fleet. The plant should be equipped with back-up storage capacity to accommodate waste water in cases of breakdown or maintenance.</p> <p>All spills should be cleaned up as soon as possible. The presence of an emergency response plan and suitable equipment is advised, so as to react to any spillage or leakages properly and efficiently.</p>
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Surface water quality monitoring via monitoring boreholes upstream and downstream of the plant.
<b>Responsible Party</b>	Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd

**Air Quality (including Dust Pollution)**

<b>Construction phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>Dust will be generated during the construction and installation of bulk services, and problems thereof are expected to be site specific. Dust is expected to be worse during the winter months when strong winds occur. Release of various particulates from the site during the construction phase and exhaust fumes from vehicles and machinery related to the construction of bulk services are also expected to take place. Dust is regarded as a nuisance as it reduces visibility, affects the human health and retards plant growth.</p>
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<p>It is recommended that regular dust suppression be included in the construction activities, when dust becomes an issue. No unnecessary revving of engines or operation of vehicles is allowed. In general, the waste water treatment plant project is envisaged to have minimal impacts on the surrounding air quality during the construction phase.</p>
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Regular visual inspection.
<b>Responsible Party</b>	Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd /Contractors



<b>Operational phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>Vehicles that will be accessing waste water treatment plant will contribute to the release of hydrocarbon vapours, carbon monoxide and sulphur oxides into the air.</p> <p>Possible release of sewer odour, due to sewer system failure or maintenance might also occur. All maintenance of bulk services of the waste water treatment plant procedures have to be designed to enable environmental protection.</p>
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<p>Vehicle idling time shall be minimised by putting up educative signs.</p> <p>The Proponent should ensure that the waste water treatment machinery and equipment are designed in such a way or contain technologies that can help to control or minimize odour. Some options, such as adding chemicals to the water or using deodorizing misting systems, reportedly work well to a certain extent.</p> <p>A sudden change in wastewater composition or weather can cause the odour to intensify. Fine-tuning the wastewater treatment process itself is another odour control tactic, however this can be complex and costly. Wastewater treatment plants can be sealed off to contain the source of odour with an industrial-grade cover, thereby preventing the diffusion of odour vapours. No residence within the 150m odour zone.</p>
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Regular visual inspection.
<b>Responsible Body</b>	Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd

## **Health and Safety**

<b>Construction phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>Safety issues could arise from the earthmoving equipment and tools that will be used on site during the construction phase. This increases the possibility of injuries and the contractor must ensure that all staff members are made aware of the potential risks of injuries on site. The presence of equipment lying around on site may also encourage criminal activities (theft).</p> <p>No open flames, smoking or any potential sources of ignition should be allowed at the project location. Signs such as 'NO SMOKING' must be prominently displayed in parts where inflammable materials are stored on the premises.</p>
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<p>Equipment and machinery operators should be equipped with ear protection equipment. Operations should be strictly between 07H00 to 19H00. First aid and safety awareness training for contractors.</p> <p>Ensure the general safety and security at all times by providing day and night security guards and adequate lighting within and around the premises. The staff must be properly trained on safety and health issues of the project. Workers should be fully equipped with personal protective equipment gear.</p>
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Safety procedures evaluation. Health and safety incident monitoring.
<b>Responsible Party</b>	Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd /Contractors

<b>Operational phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>A number of health and safety threats exist during operational activities of Ongos Portion 8 &amp; 9. Individuals in the community can suffer from noise from maintenance activities around this township and its associated infrastructure. Accidents on roads as a result of increased traffic and deteriorated.</p> <p>The contractors are advised to ensure that proper personal protective gear and first aid kits are available, at all times. Workers should also be properly trained in first aid and safety awareness.</p>
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	Operators and maintenance contractors must be properly trained on safety and health issues. Workers should be fully equipped with personal protective equipment gear.
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Regular inspection and incident monitoring report evaluation.
<b>Responsible Body</b>	Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd

**Noise Impact**

<b>Construction phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	An increase of ambient noise levels at the WWTP site is expected due to the construction activities. Noise pollution due to heavy-duty equipment and machinery will be generated.  It is not expected that the noise generated during construction will impact any third parties severely.
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	Sensitive construction vehicle drivers and machinery operators to switch off engines of vehicles or machinery not being used. Ensure engines of machinery are fitted with mufflers. Equipment and machinery operators should be equipped with ear protection equipment. Operations should be strictly between 07H00 to 19H00.
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Strict operational times. Regular inspection.
<b>Responsible Party</b>	Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd /Contractors

<b>Operational phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	Noise pollution already exists around the site in the form of noise generated from vehicles frequenting the existing Monte Christo road and other municipal roads and tracks. Noise pollution due to this projecting the operational phase is expected to be mainly from generators or pumps, road maintenance machinery during maintenance.
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	Ensure that generator engines are fitted with mufflers. Operators working in close proximity to the generators should be equipped with ear protection equipment, when noise becomes an issue. Observation of on-site noise levels by the Manager or Supervisor of Bulk Services Maintenance Department.
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Observation of on-site noise levels.
<b>Responsible Body</b>	Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd

**Waste Generation**

<b>Construction phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	This can be in a form of rubble, cement bags, pipe and electrical wire cuttings. Contaminated soil due to oil leakages, lubricants and grease from the construction equipment and machinery may also be generated during the construction phase.
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	The oil leakages, lubricants and grease must be addressed. Contaminated soil must be removed and disposed off at the nearest hazardous landfill. The contractor must provide containers on-site, to store any hazardous waste produced before it is transported to an appropriate hazardous landfill.  Ensure that no excavated soil, refuse or building rubble generated on site are not placed, dumped or deposited on adjacent/surrounding properties or land.
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Regular inspection and housekeeping procedure monitoring. Observation of site appearance by the manager.
<b>Responsible Party</b>	Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd /Contractors

<b>Operational phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	Waste in the form of contaminated soil, rubble, biosolids and domestic waste. Littering along access roads may also be produced during the operational phase.
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	Waste must be removed and disposed off at a landfill by Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd and or its Waste Removal Contractors.
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Regular visual inspection.
<b>Responsible Body</b>	Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd

**Traffic**

<b>Construction phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>The waste water treatment plant activities are expected to have a minor impact on the movement of traffic along the Monte Christo road and township internal roads. No diversion of traffic or closure of roads is expected.</p> <p>Speed limit warning signs must be erected to minimise accidents. Heavy-duty vehicles and machinery must be tagged with reflective signs or tapes to maximise visibility and avoid accidents.</p>
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<p>It is recommended that if the need arises for traffic diversion or road closure, The contractor should liaise with the Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd . Speed limit and site warning signs must be erected to minimise accidents. Construction vehicles must be tagged with reflective signs or tapes to maximise visibility of the vehicles and avoid accidents.</p>
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	<p>Observations of the traffic flow on Monte Christo road and surrounding municipal roads.</p>
<b>Responsible Party</b>	<p>Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd /Contractors</p>

<b>Operational phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>Traffic around the waste water treatment plant should be monitored, to avoid traffic congestion in the area during maintenance. Speed limits and road signs as set out by Local Traffic Department should be adhered to in order to minimise accidents.</p>
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	<p>It is advisable that traffic flow mitigation measures be implement to ease traffic flow around the new WWTP.</p>
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	<p>Observations of the traffic flow on Monte Christo Road and surrounding municipal roads.</p>
<b>Responsible Body</b>	<p>Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd</p>

**Ecological impacts**

<b>Construction phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	The proposed waste water treatment plant development lies in an already disturbed area, which is free of many conservation worthy vegetation and fauna. Land will be cleared, leaving the big trees to maintain the vegetation within the Ongos Township. However, impacts on fauna and flora are expected to be minimal. Alien invasive species like <i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> and <i>Rhigozium dichotomum</i> should not be conserved and must be cleared and burned in a confined area to avoid further invasion. Vegetation in open spaces may not be disturbed at all.
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	Disturbance of areas outside the designated working zone is not allowed.
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Regular site inspection by the Site Manager or Supervisor.
<b>Responsible Party</b>	Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd /Contractors

<b>Operational phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	No impacts are expected from the proposed waste water treatment plant in the operational phase. Vegetation in open spaces should not be disturbed or removed during the operational phase. Vegetation in the surrounding open spaces must be conserved or incorporated in future development on open spaces.
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	Minimise the area of disturbance by restricting movement to the designated working areas during maintenance.
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Regular site inspection by the Site Manager or Supervisor.
<b>Responsible Body</b>	Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd

## Erosion and sedimentation

<b>Construction phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>Vegetation clearance and creation of impermeable surfaces could result in erosion in areas around the WWTP. The clearance of vegetation will further reduce the capacity of the land surface to slow down the flow of surface water, thus decreasing infiltration, and increasing both the quantity and velocity of surface water runoff.</p> <p>The proposed development will increase the amount of impermeable surfaces and therefore decrease the amount of groundwater infiltration. As a result, the amount of storm water during rainfall events could increase.</p>
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	Implementation of proper storm water management measures should be conducted as to prevent negative impact on the water courses in the area.
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Regular visual site inspection.
<b>Responsible Party</b>	Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd /Contractors

## Failure of reticulation pipelines

<b>Operational phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<p>Potential release of sewage, storm-water, water, into the environment due to the WWTP or pipeline/system failure. As a result, the spillage could be released into the environment and could potentially be a health hazard to surface and groundwater.</p>
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	Proper reticulation pipelines and drainage systems should be installed. Regular bulk services infrastructure and system inspection should be conducted.
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Regular visual site inspection.
<b>Responsible Body</b>	Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd

**Nuisance Pollution**

<b>Construction phase</b>	
<b>Description</b>	Aesthetics and inconvenience caused to persons using Monte Christo road and surrounding areas. The construction activities would be visible from those roads.
<b>Proposed Mitigation Measures</b>	The Technical Manager or Supervisor should maintain tidiness on site at all times. Take cognition when parking vehicles and placing equipment.
<b>Proposed Monitoring</b>	Regular visual inspection.
<b>Responsible Party</b>	Fullbright Investment (Pty) Ltd /Contractors



## **4. CONCLUSIONS**

If the above-mentioned management recommendations are properly implemented, it is anticipated that most of the adverse impacts on the environment can be mitigated. An appointed environmental officer/consultant will need to monitor or audit the site throughout construction and operation phase to ensure that the EMP is fully implemented and complied with. The EMP caters for all project phases, but will need to be reviewed during all phases of project, especially when revisions are made to the project development plans.

The Environmental Management Plan should be used as an on-site tool during all phases of the proposed project. Parties responsible for contravention of the EMP should be held responsible for any rehabilitation that may need to be undertaken.

Clearance certificates issued on EIA/EMPs are only valid for 3 years and will need to be reviewed and submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs again for approval.

### **Matrix Consulting Services**

Chris Ailonga (MSc Env Sci, WITS)  
Environmental Specialist  
November 2020

# APPENDIX B



# AQUARIUS CONSULT CC

Reg. No.: CC/2010/3052

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## ONGOS WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

### EXCLUSIVE AREA/ZONE AROUND WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

#### 1. BACKGROUND

A new wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) is required for the Ongos Development, on the north-western outskirts of Windhoek. The expected effluent discharge from this new infrastructure will be serviced by a permanent WWTP. For Phase 1 (current) a new plant to serve 10 000 people and with an average dry weather flow (ADWF) of 1 000 m<sup>3</sup>/d will be provided.

The new waste water treatment plant will comply with the requirements of Section 21(1) and 21(2) of the Water Act (Act 54 of 1956) as amended and that the purified water will comply with the **Special Standard** as laid out in Government Gazette R553 of 5 April 1962. Additionally, the final effluent will also conform to the envisaged new Water Quality Standards for Effluent, **Special Standard**, as already defined by the Department of Water Affairs but not yet legalised. Both Standards have been included in Attachment A.

The new WWTP as designed is based on New Generation Trickling Filter technology and incorporates all unit processes typically provided for biological treatment of wastewater with subsequent polishing to achieve the General Standard. This includes: screening and grid removal; primary clarifier; anoxic tank; trickling filter; secondary clarifier; humus tank; chlorine contact basin; and sludge dewatering (filter press).

The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAFF) requires that an exclusive area/zone is provided between the WWTP and the nearest dwellings in order to prevent obnoxious odours and vectors from becoming a nuisance to inhabitants close by. At Ongos, this zone will be 150 m wide and this aspect will now be discussed in more detail in the next section.

#### 2. EXCLUSIVE ZONE

For treatment plants that incorporate a primary clarifier, such as Ongos WWTP, the Code of Practice from DWAFF dealing specifically with Trickling Filters (DWAFF, Vol. 3, 2010) specifies for the exclusive zone (quoted from Vol. 3):

*“If a septic tank or primary clarifier is employed as primary treatment process, this distance may be reduced to 250 m. Latter distance may even be further reduced but is subject to odour control and needs approval by DWAFF.”*

Odour control. Whereas Trickling Filters do not emit obnoxious odours when operating properly, utmost care was taken during the detail design stage to capture and/or prevent odours being emitted:

- The humus tank will be covered with an extraction fan and vent pipe leading to the underside of the trickling filter – any foul/obnoxious gases will thus be extracted and blown



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into the trickling filter, which then also acts as scrubber for odour control. A trickling filter is also typically used as scrubber for odour control in other plants (e.g. Ujams WWTP is also fitted with such a system);

- The room housing the dewatering belt press will be enclosed and also be provided with a fan and vent pipe discharging to the underside of the trickling filter, similarly as described above;
- The attached Process & Instrumentation Drawings (P&ID – Dwg No.: 1906.002.ONG-001) in Appendix B shows how air will be extracted from the humus tank and room housing the filter and discharged to the trickling filter, which then acts as scrubber to remove obnoxious odours from the air/gas.

There are many trickling filters in operation in Namibia that do not have even the above-mentioned foul air extraction systems included, and who are built much closer to the inhabitants than 150 m. Typically, some recently completed, big plants/examples of a comparable size such as Ongos WWTP include the Oshikango (3 MI/d) and Eenhana (1.5 MI/d) WWTPs, all of which are surrounded by households (not even 50 m from the plant) and have been in operation for more than one year now. These plants do not emit any obnoxious odours at all and no complaints have ever been received from the inhabitants of the adjacent houses.

Additionally, the Ongos WWTP will be operated by a private operator once completed. This will ensure that tight control can be maintained on such an operator, to adhere to the requirements related to prevention of obnoxious odours and vectors at all times.

### 3. SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

From the above discussion follows:

- The Ongos WWTP design incorporates equipment to take care of possible obnoxious gases/odours that may be generated at certain unit processes;
- Where such gases are generated, the processes will be enclosed and the gasses will be extracted and then be cleaned (scrubbed) by passing the gas through the Trickling Filter as well;
- An exclusive zone of 150 m will be allowed around the Ongos WWTP, where no houses will be built;
- This zone will be more than sufficient to ensure no obnoxious odours will be generated and/or vectors will be attracted that may become a nuisance to households adjacent to the plant.
- A private operator will be appointed to operate the plant to ensure no obnoxious odours are produced.



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## **REFERENCES**

DWAF, 2010. *Biological Filtration Systems (Trickling Filters)*. Code of Practice, Volume 3. Department of Water Affairs & Forestry. September 2010.

Water Resources Management Act. 2004. Act No 24 of 2004: Government Gazette of the Republic of Namibia, No 3357 of 23 December 2004.

This document prepared by:

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

Dr. G G Lempert

Date: 3 December 2019



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## APPENDIX A: NAMIBIAN WASTEWATER DISCHARGE STANDARDS

### Appendix A1. Currently Applicable Standards for Wastewater Discharge

Parameter	Unit	General*	Special*
Colour, odor, taste		No substance that will produce color, odor, taste	No substance that will produce color, odor, taste
Faecal coliforms	per 100 mL	Nil	Nil
Chemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	mg/L	75	30
pH		5.5 - 9.5	5.5 - 7.5
Dissolved Oxygen	% satur.	75	75
Temperature	°C	≤ 35	≤ 35
Oxygen Absorbed (N/80/4h)	mg/L	10	5
TDS	mg/L	increase in TDS ≤ 500 over intake water conc.	increase in TDS ≤ 15% over intake water conc.
Ammonia as N	mg/L	10	1
Nitrate/Nitrite as N	mg/L	NS	1.5
Chlorine as Free Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	Nil
Suspended Solids	mg/L	25	10
Electrical Conductivity	mS/m	NS	≤70 mS/m above, max 150 mS/m
Soap, oil or grease	mg/L	≤ 2.5	Nil
Arsenic (as As)	mg/L	0.5	0.1
Boron (as B)	mg/L	1	0.5
Cadmium (as Cd)	mg/L	NS	0.05
Hexavalent chromium (as Cr)	mg/L	0.05	NS
Total chromium (as Cr)	mg/L	0.5	0.05
Copper (as Cu)	mg/L	1	0.02
Cyanide (as CN)	mg/L	0.5	0.5
Fluoride (as F)	mg/L	1	1
Iron (as Fe)	mg/L	NS	0.3
Lead (as Pb)	mg/L	1	0.1
Manganese (as Mn)	mg/L	NS	0.1
Ortho-Phosphate (as P)	mg/L	NS	1.0
Total Phosphates (asP)	mg/L	NS	2.0
Sodium (as Na)	mg/L	≤ 50 over intake conc.	≤ 50 over intake water conc.
Sulphides (as S)	mg/L	1	0.05
Zinc (as Zn)	mg/L	5	0.3

\* as per Regional Effluent Standard: R553 of 15 April 1962 and amendments (Water Act, 1956)

**NS = not specified**



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## Appendix A2: Envisaged Future Standards for Wastewater Discharge from Department of Water Affairs

Effluent to be discharged or disposed of in areas with potential for drinking water source contamination; international rivers and dams and in water management and other areas				
			Special Standard	General Standard
DETERMINANTS	UNIT	FORMAT	95 percentile requirements	
<b>PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS</b>				
Temperature	° C		Not more than 10°C higher than the recipient water body	
Turbidity	NTU		< 5	< 12
pH			6.5-9.5	6.5-9.5
Colour	mg/litre Pt		< 10	< 15
Smell			No offensive smell	
Electric conductivity 25 °C	mS/m		< 75 mS/m above the intake potable water quality	
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/litre		< 500 mg/litre above the intake potable water quality	
Total Suspended Solids	mg/litre		< 40	< 100
Dissolved oxygen	% saturation		>75	>75
Radioactivity	units		below ambient water quality of the recipient water body	
<b>ORGANIC REQUIREMENTS</b>				
Biological Oxygen Demand	mg/litre	BOD	< 10	< 30
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/litre	COD	< 55	< 100
Detergents (soap)	mg/litre		< 0.2	< 3
Fat, oil & grease, individual	mg/litre	FOG	< 1.0	< 3.0
Phenolic compounds	mg/litre	as phenol	< 0.01	< 0.10
Aldehyde	µg/litre		< 50	< 100
Adsorbable Organic Halogen	µg/litre	AOX	< 50	< 100
<b>INORGANIC MACRO DETERMINANTS</b>				
Ammonia (NH <sub>4</sub> - N)	mg/litre	N	< 1	< 10
Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> - N)	mg/litre	N	< 15	< 20
Nitrite (NO <sub>2</sub> - N)	mg/litre	N	< 2	< 3
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	mg/litre	N	< 5.0	< 33
Chloride	mg/litre	Cl	< 40 mg/litre above the intake potable water quality	< 70 mg/litre above the intake potable water quality
Sodium	mg/litre	N	< 50 mg/litre above the intake potable water quality	< 90 mg/litre above the intake potable water quality
Sulphate	mg/litre	SO <sub>4</sub>	< 20 mg/litre above the intake potable water quality	< 40 mg/litre above the intake potable water quality
Sulphide	mg/litre	S	< 0.05	< 0.5
Fluoride	mg/litre	F	1.0	2.0
Cyanide (Free)	µg/litre	CN	< 30	< 100
Cyanide (recoverable)	µg/litre	CN	< 70	< 200
Soluble Ortho phosphate	mg/litre	P	< 1.0	< 15
Zinc*	mg/litre	Zn	1	5

**Effluent to be discharged or disposed of in areas with potential for drinking water source contamination; international rivers and dams and in**



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water management and other areas				
			Special Standard	General Standard
DETERMINANTS	UNIT	FORMAT	95 percentile requirements	
<b>INORGANIC MICRO DETERMINANTS</b>				
Aluminium	µg/litre	Al	< 25	< 200
Antimony	µg/litre	Sb	< 5	< 50
Arsenic	µg/litre	As	< 50	< 150
Barium	µg/litre	Ba	< 50	< 200
Boron	µg/litre	B	< 500	< 1000
Cadmium*	µg/litre	Cd	< 5	< 50
Chromium, (hexavalent)	µg/litre	Cr	< 10	< 50
Chromium, Total*	µg/litre	Cr	< 50	< 1000
Copper*	µg/litre	Cu	< 500	< 2000
Iron	µg/litre	Fe	< 200	< 1000
Lead*	µg/litre	Pb	< 10	< 100
Manganese	µg/litre	Mn	< 100	< 400
Mercury*	µg/litre	Hg	< 1	< 2
Nickel	µg/litre	Ni	< 100	< 300
Selenium	µg/litre	Se	< 10	< 50
Strontium*	µg/litre	Sr	< 100	< 100
Thallium	µg/litre	Tl	< 5	< 10
Tin*	µg/litre	Sn	< 100	< 400
Titanium	µg/litre	Ti	< 100	< 300
Uranium*	µg/litre	U	< 15	< 500
*Total for Heavy Metals (Sum of Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Pb)	µg/litre	Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg & Pb	< 200	< 500
<b>UNSPECIFIED COMPOUNDS FROM ANTHROPOGENIC ACTIVITIES</b>				
Agricultural chemical compounds	µg/litre		Any in-/organic compound recognized as an agro-chemical is to be avoided or reduced as far as possible. Maximum acceptable contaminant levels will be site specific, dependent on chemical usage and based the water quality of the recipient water body	
Industrial and mining chemical compounds, including unlisted metals and persistent organic pollutants	µg/litre		Any in-/ organic compound recognized as an industrial chemical including unlisted metals is to be avoided or reduced as far as possible. Maximum acceptable contaminant levels will be site specific dependent on chemical usage and based the water quality of the recipient water body	
Endocrine Disruptive Compounds (EDC)	µg/litre		Any chemical compound that is suspected of having endocrine disruptive effects is to be avoided as far as is possible. Maximum acceptable contaminant levels will be site specific dependent on chemical usage and based the water quality of the recipient water body.	
Hydrocarbons (Benzene, Ethyl Benzene, Toluene and Xylene)	µg/litre		Below detection level	Below detection level
Organo-metallic compounds: methyl mercury, tributyl tin (TBT), etc.	µg/litre		Below detection level	Below detection level
<b>DISINFECTION</b>				
Residual chlorine	mg/litre		1 Dependent on recipient water body (at retention time 3 hours)	3 Dependent on recipient water body (at retention time 5 hours)





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Effluent to be discharged or disposed of in areas with potential for drinking water source contamination; international rivers and dams and in water management and other areas				
			Special Standard	General Standard
DETERMINANTS	UNIT	FORMAT		
<b>BIOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS (Algae and parasites)</b>				
Further treatment of the effluent dependent on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the water quality of the recipient water body if any</li> <li>2. the distance from any point of potable water abstraction</li> <li>3. an acceptable maximum contaminant level downstream of the point of discharge</li> <li>4. the exposure to human and animal consumption downstream of the point of discharge</li> <li>5. any reuse option that may be implemented.</li> </ol>				
<b>MICROBIOLOGY</b>				
Further treatment of the effluent are dependent on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the water quality of the recipient water body if any</li> <li>2. the distance from any point of potable water abstraction</li> <li>3. an acceptable maximum contaminant level downstream of the point of discharge</li> <li>4. the exposure to human and animal consumption downstream of the point of discharge</li> <li>5. any water reuse option that may be implemented.</li> </ol>				

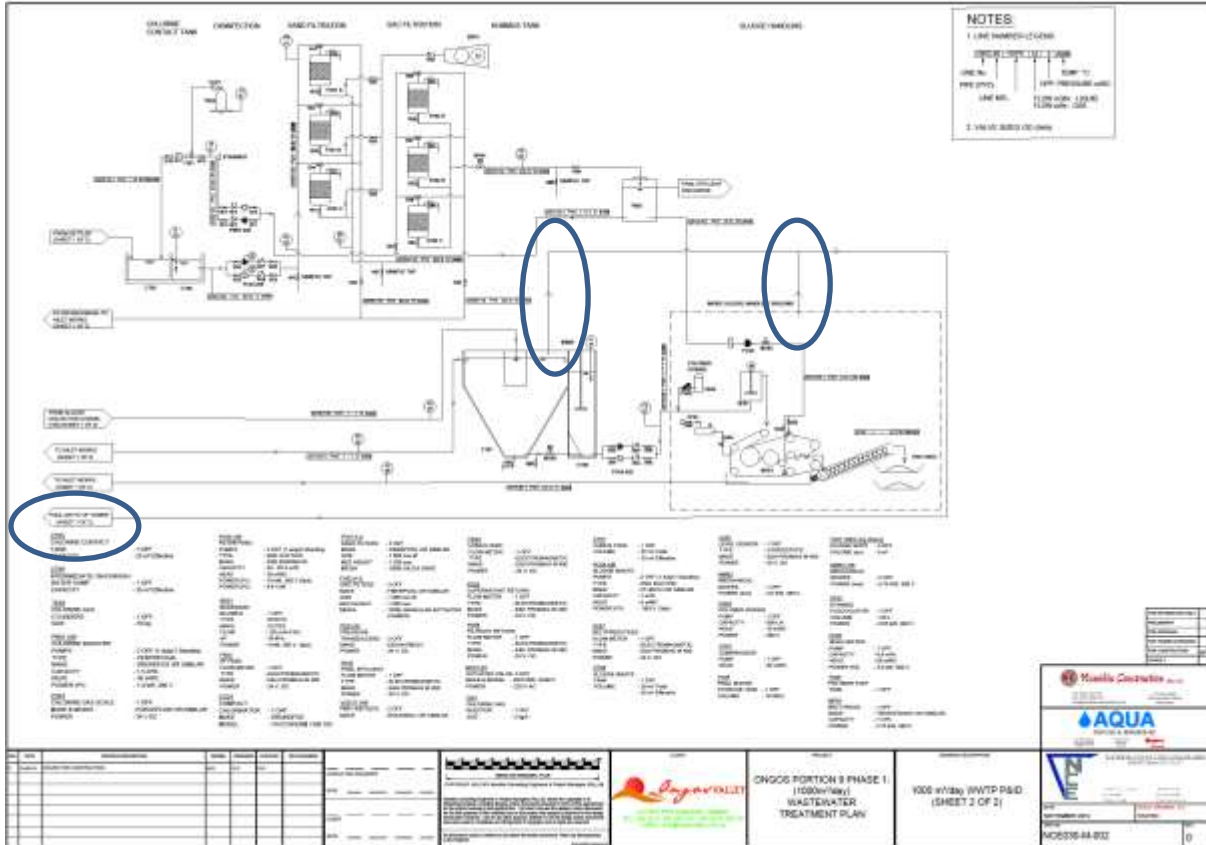




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**Sheet 2:**



<table border="1"> <tr> <th>NO.</th> <th>DESCRIPTION</th> <th>DATE</th> <th>BY</th> <th>CHECKED</th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY	CHECKED								<p>ONGOING PORTION 3 PHASE 1 (1000m<sup>3</sup>/day) WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLAN</p>	<p>1000 m<sup>3</sup>/day WWTP P&amp;ID (SHEET 2 OF 2)</p>	
NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY	CHECKED											