ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: FOR THE PROPOSED 44KV LINE FROM ROSSING MOUNTAIN TO ARANDIS, ERONGO REGIONNAMIBIA.



DATE: NOVEMBER 2020





The Proposed 44kv Line from Rossing Mountain to Arandis, Erongo Region-Namibia:

Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

Environmental Management Prepared for Erongo Regional Electricity Distributor Company (Pty) Ltd

(ErongoRed) 91 Hage Geingob Street Walvis Bay, Namibia

By

D&P Engineers and Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd.

20 Joseph Mukwayo Ithana Street Ludwigsdorf, Windhoek-Namibia

PO Box 8401, Bachbrecht,

Telephone: +264 (61) 302 672/081299 8444

Facsimile: +264 (61) 255 207 Email: tdavid@dpe.com.na



https://www.facebook.com/DP-Engineers-and-Environmental-

Consultants-193970370936785/

Project Number APP-002150

November 2020 Compiled by:

D&P Engineers and Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd

Email: tkasinganeti@dpe.com.na

EAP:

Tendai E. Kasinganeti

Contents

1. CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND	3
1.1. Introduction	3
1.2. Project Location	3
1.3. Project Overview	5
1.4. PROPOSED PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE	5
1.4.1. Accessibility	5
1.4.2. Infrastructure and Services	5
1.5. Project Environs	5
2. CHAPTER TWO: POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK	7
2.1. Introduction	7
3. CHAPTER THREE: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)	15
3.1. Introduction	15
3.2. EMP Administration	15
4. Environmental Monitoring Programme	34
4.1. Overview	34
4.1.1. Environmental and Social Monitoring	34
5. External Auditing	36
List of Figures	
Figure 1: Proposed Project Site	4
Figure 2: Arandis Sub Station and existing Servitude connecting to B2 Highway.	6
Figure 3: Existing 22KV OHL and cleared servitude	6
Figure 4: OHL Pylons connecting to Lithops Sub Station	6
Figure 5: Existing Lithops Substation and access road to be used for OHL ROW	6
List of Tables	
Table 1:Policies, legal and Administrative regulations	8
Table 2: Roles and Responsibilities in EMP Implementation	16
Table 3 : Construction and Operation EMP (C&O EMP)	17

Definitions

TERMS	DEFINITION
BID	Background Information Document
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioners
ECC	Environmental Clearance Certificate
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA (R)	Environmental Impact Assessment (Report)
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMPr	Environmental Management Plan Report
GHG	Greenhouse Gasses
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
I&Aps	Interested and Affected Parties
OHL	Overhead Line
MEFT: DEA	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism's
	Directorate of Environmental Affairs
NHC	National Heritage Council
NEMA	Namibia Environmental Management Act
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

i. Purpose of This Environmental Management Plan

This Environmental Management Plan follows on environmental flaws associated with the proposed OHL upgrade, which were identified through the Environmental Scoping Report. A conscious decision was made based on the recommendations and guidelines by the Directorate of Environmental Affairs EIA guidelines in order to assess both significant and less significant environmental impacts proposed by the development. The developed Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for this proposed activity will have to be effectively implemented by the client, to ensure that adverse environmental impacts are not considered.

The framework within which this EMP is developed includes identifying various activities, their occurrence in the construction and operation processes and the likely impacts that are associated with those activities.

It is therefore necessary to subcategorize the EMP into Construction and Operational activities. The first category of the EMPr which deals with project activities identified and highlight the activities impacts and the phases they are likely to occur. In this respect, this EMP alludes on anticipated construction activities and the mitigation measures that will need to be applied to reduce the severity of the impacts the proposed development may have on the surrounding environment. This will also include rehabilitation measures that will need to be implemented once the construction is completed and how to continuously monitor the plant in accordance to monitoring parameters highlighted herein.

ii. EMPr PRINCIPLES

The following principles have informed the compilation of this environmental management Plan:

- The environment is considered to be composed of both biophysical and social components.
- Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably.
- Development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable.
- Construction, in general, is a disruptive activity and all due consideration must be given to the environment, particularly the social environment, during the execution of the project to minimize the impact on the affected parties.
- Minimization of areas disturbed by construction activities will reduce the severity of the construction related environmental impacts and reduce rehabilitation requirements and costs.
- As minimum requirements, relevant standards relating to international, national, regional and local legislation, where applicable, shall be adhered to. This includes

- requirements relating to waste emissions (e.g. hazardous, airborne, liquid and solid), waste disposal practices, noise regulations, road traffic ordinance etc.
- Reasonable measures to avoid pollution and environmental degradation are to be provided for.
- The costs of remedying pollution, environmental degradation and consequent adverse health effects and of preventing, controlling, or minimizing further pollution, environmental damage or adverse health effects must be paid for by the person responsible for harming the environment.
- The responsibility for the environmental, health and safety consequences of the proposed development exists throughout its life cycle

1. CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND

1.1. Introduction

The proponent, Erongo Regional Electricity Distributor Company (Erongo RED) (Pty) Ltd is a dynamic and efficient commercialized electricity distributor for the Erongo Region, Namibia. In this respect and as part of Erongo RED's mandate to supply electricity in Erongo Region, the proponent intends to upgrade the existing 22KV powerline to 44 KV Overhead Line (OHL) connected from Rossing Mountain T-Off to Arandis including a T-Off to Nampower, Lithops Sub-Station.

This development is envisaged, because the existing 22kv OHL is nearing its life-span and old since it is over 45 years, which has already passed its life expectancy, making it unreliable and inefficient, with high operating costs. The upgrade is also meant to ensure that Arandis has its power requirements catered for, since the town has been growing and developing lately.

In terms of the Namibian environmental legislation (Environmental Management Act (No. 7 of 2007)), an EIA is required to obtain an Environmental Clearance Certificate from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) before the project can proceed. Furthermore, as per the requirements of the Environmental Management Act No. 7 of 2007, Erongo Red has appointed **D&P Engineering and Environmental Consultants** to conduct an Environmental Assessment (EA) and develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed project.

This has been followed by an application for Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT): Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA).

In this respect, this document forms part of the application to be made to the DEA's office for an Environmental Clearance certificate for the proposed upgrade of the existing 22KV powerline to 44 KV Overhead Line (OHL) connecting from Rossing Mountain T-Off to Arandis town, including a T-Off to Nampower Lithops Sub-Station, in accordance with the guidelines an statutes of the Environmental Management Act No.7 of 2007 and the environmental impacts regulations (GN 30 in GG 4878 of 6 February 2012).

1.2. Project Location

The OHL will be connected from a point at the base of Rossing Mountain, following an existing servitude parallel to the B2 highway until Arandis town sub-station. A T off will be connected near the Husab Mine T junction to connect to Lithops Substation. Please refer to the map below (Fig 1) giving a locality layout of the site:

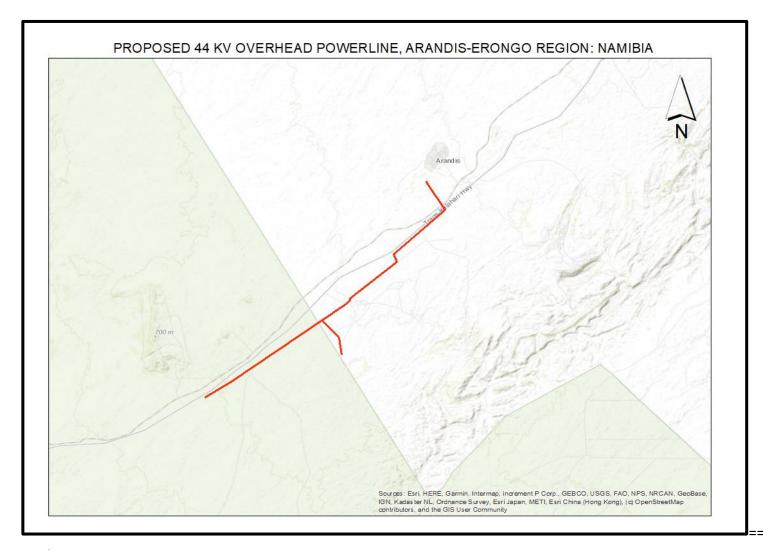


Figure 1: Proposed Project Site

1.3. Project Overview

Erongo RED proposes the design, construction and operation of a 44 KV Overhead Powerline from Rossing Mountain T-off up to Arandis Town (22km), including a T-off up to the NamPower Lithops substation(4km) in Arandis, Erongo Region- Namibia. The construction and operations of the OHL will be conducted with a high degree of safety for employees, equipment and neighbouring land uses. The proposed infrastructure will have minimal impacts on the natural resources, i.e. water, fauna and flora.

1.4. Proposed project infrastructure

There is an existing 22kV OHL which is over 45 years old, and has which has already passed its life expectancy, making it unreliable and inefficient, with high operating costs. Once the new 44kV designed, but 33kV operated OHL is constructed, the existing 22kV OHL will be de-commissioned, uninstalled and removed.

The upgrade will all be a phased approach, in order to connect to the new 33kV NamPower supply point at Lithops substation. The higher voltage level allows for larger loads to be supplied, with less volt drop problems with an entire new electrical network, making it more reliable, with less down time and a reduction in electrical losses occurring.

1.4.1. Accessibility

The site OHL is running parallel to the B2 National highway and can be easily access during construction and for maintenance once it is operational.

1.4.2. Infrastructure and Services

Water: Water for construction purposes will be obtained from Arandis Town Council

Ablution: During construction phase, temporary mobile toilets will be used, but upon completion, there are no permanent toilets needed on site

Communication: The site is well serviced with TN and MTC communication networks.

1.5. Project Environs

The proposed 44KV OHL upgrade will be installed on the existing servitude within which the existing 22 KV OHL is currently running, and the servitude is wide enough to allow for an additional line to run next to it. This means that the proposed upgrade will not result in new land clearances because the servitude is already cleared and always maintained for accessibility during powerline maintenance and fault fixing. From Rossing Mountain substation there are several powerlines branching from the substation, and it crosses the B2 highway to run on the Southern side of the road. The proposed T-OFF to Lithops substation is already going to follow the access road to Rossing Uranium, hence the proponent clearly planned the project to follow on existing servitude right of ways.



Figure 2: Arandis Sub Station and existing Servitude connecting to B2 Highway.



Figure 3: Existing 22KV OHL and cleared servitude



Figure 4: OHL Pylons connecting to Lithops Sub Station



Figure 5: Existing Lithops Substation and access road to be used for OHL ROW

2. CHAPTER TWO: POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

2.1. Introduction

An important part of the EIA is identifying and reviewing the administrative, policy and legislative frameworks concerning the proposed activity, to inform the proponent about the requirements to be fulfilled in undertaking the proposed project. This section looks at the legislative framework within which the proposed development will conform to; the focus is on the compliance with the legislation during the planning, construction and operational phases. All relevant legislations, policies and international statutes applying to the project are highlighted in the table below as specified in the Environmental Management Act, 2007 (Act No.7 of 2007) and the regulations for Environmental Impact Assessment as set out in the Schedule of Government Notice No. 30 (2012).

Table 1:Policies, legal and Administrative regulations

LEGISLATION/POLICY/GUIDING	PROVISION	PROJECT IMPLICATION
DOCUMENT		
The Constitution of the Republic of	The articles 91(c) and 95(i) commits the state to actively	Through implementation of the environmental
Namibia (1990)	promote and sustain environmental welfare of the nation	management plan the proposed development will be in
	by formulating and institutionalizing policies to accomplish	conformant to the constitution in terms of
	the sustainable objectives which include:	environmental management and sustainability, through
	- Guarding against overutilization of biological natural	bringing development in an environmentally sensitive
	resources,	way.
	- Limiting over-exploitation of non-renewable resources,	
	- Ensuring ecosystem functionality,	
	- Maintain biological diversity.	
Vision 2030 and National	Namibia's overall Development ambitions are articulated in	The proposed powerline project, is an important element
Development Plans	the Nations Vision 2030. At the operational level, five-	in the industrialisation of the country as well as FDIs in
	yearly national development plans (NDP's) are prepared in	Namibia.
	extensive consultations led by the National Planning	
	Commission in the Office of the President. Currently the	
	Government has so far launched a 4th NDP which pursues	
	three overarching goals for the Namibian nation: high and	
	sustained economic growth; increased income equality;	
	and employment creation.	
Environmental Assessment Policy of	The Environmental Assessment Policy of Namibia requires	The construction and operation of the transmission line
Namibia 1994	that all projects, policies, Programmes, and plans that have	will only commence after being awarded an
	detrimental effect on the environment must be	environmental clearance certificate, thus by abiding to
	accompanied by an EIA. The policy provides a definition to	the requirements of the Environmental Assessment
	the term "Environment" broadly interpreted to include	Policy of Namibia. The EIA and EMP will cater for the
	biophysical, social, economic, cultural, historical and	sustainable management of biophysical environment.
	political components and provides reference to the	

LEGISLATION/POLICY/GUIDING	PROVISION	PROJECT IMPLICATION
DOCUMENT		
	inclusion of alternatives in all projects, policies,	
	programmes and plans.	
Environmental Management Act No.	The Act aims at	This document is compiled in a nature that project
07 of 2007	✓ Promoting the sustainable management of the	implementation is in line with the objectives of the EMA.
	environment and the use of natural resources by	EIA guiding procedures developed by MET were also used
	establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment;	in the course of this project.
	✓ To provide for a process of assessment and control	
	of projects which may have significant effects on the environment;	
	The Act gives legislative effect to the Environmental	
	Impact Assessment Policy. Moreover, the act also	
	provides procedure for adequate public participation	
	during the environmental assessment process.	
Electricity Act 4 of 2007	Requires that any generation and or distribution complies	Obliges Erongo RED to comply with all relevant
	with laws relating to health, safety and environmental standards (s 18(4)(b)	provisions of the EMA and its regulations.
	In the event that exemption from acquiring a license is	
	granted, the Minister may impose conditions relating to	
	public health safety or the protection of the environment.	
The Atomic Energy and Radiation	Provides for the adequate protection of the environment	Justifies the need for assessing the impact of
Protection Act, Act 5 of 2005:	and of people against the harmful effects of radiation by	electromagnetic radiation from the power line, on the
Trotection Act, Act 3 of 2003.	controlling and regulating the production, processing,	nearby residents.
	handling, use, holding, storage, transport and disposal of	
	radiation sources and radioactive materials, and controlling	

LEGISLATION/POLICY/GUIDING	PROVISION	PROJECT IMPLICATION
DOCUMENT		
	and regulating prescribed non-ionising radiation sources	
	according to the standards set out by the ICNIRP.	
"Guidelines for Limiting Exposure to	Provides international standards and guidelines for limiting	Justifies the need for assessing the impact of
Time-Varying Electric, Magnetic, and	the adverse effects of non-ionising radiation on human	electromagnetic radiation from the power line, on the
Electromagnetic Fields (up to	health and well-being, and, where appropriate, provides	nearby residents and or animals
300GHz)" (April 1998 developed by	scientifically based advice on non-ionising radiation	,
the International Commission on	protection including the provision of guidelines on limiting	
Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection	exposure.	
(ICNIRP))		
Public Health Act (No. 36 of 1919)	Under this act, in section 119:	The project proponent will ensure that all legal
,	"No person shall cause a nuisance or shall suffer to exist on	requirements of the project in relation to protection of
	any land or premises owned or occupied by him or of which	the health of their employees and surrounding residents
	he is in charge any nuisance or other condition liable to be	is protected.
	injurious or dangerous to health."	-Personal protective equipment shall be provided for
		employees in construction.
		-The development shall follow requirements and
		specification in relation to water supply and sewerage
		handling so as not to threaten public health of future
		residents on this piece of land.
Soil Conservation Act 76 of 1969	The objectives of this Act are to:	The project will have a rather localized impact on soils
	 Make provisions for the combating and prevention 	and on the soil through clearance for powerline pylons.
	of soil erosion,	Soil protection measures will be employed and
	Promote the conservation, protection and	preservation of flora as much as possible.
	improvement of the soil, vegetation, sources and	
	resources of the Republic.	

LEGISLATION/POLICY/GUIDING	PROVISION	PROJECT IMPLICATION		
DOCUMENT				
Nature Conservation Ordinance	To consolidate and amend the laws relating to the	The proposed project implementation of the powerline		
1996	conservation of nature; the establishment of game parks	will pass through a known or demarcated conservation		
	and nature reserves; the control of problem animals; and	area, however there are no new land disturbances within		
	to provide for matters incidental thereto.	the area, as an existing servitude will be used. The		
		project site was selected with this ordinance in mind to		
		ensure that Namibian nature is conserved.		
Protected Areas and Wildlife	This bill, when it comes into force, will replace the Nature	Environmental recommendations and considerations on		
Management Bill	Conservation Ordinance 4 of 1975. The bill recognizes that	this project has ensured that the proposed activities that		
	biological diversity must be maintained, and where	fall within the boundaries of any protected area and that		
	necessary, rehabilitated and that essential ecological	the project will not affect heavily endangered vegetation		
	processes and life support systems be maintained. It	and animals on its site.		
	protects all indigenous species and control the exploitation			
	of all plants and wildlife.			
Forest Act, 2001 (Act No. 12 of 2001)	The Act gives provision for the protection of various plant	-Land clearing of an extensive piece of land will be done		
	species through the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and	upon approval from the Directorate of ForestryThe		
	Forestry (MAWF), Directorate of Forestry).	proponent will also have to ensure that there is no		
		indiscriminate cutting down of trees during construction		
		and operation		
		-The proposed site is not vegetated with any protected		
		desert fauna species, as the powerline Right of Way was		
		cleared before and any protected flora was relocated		
		accordingly.		
National Rangeland Policy and	The policy aims at enabling resource users (farmers and	-This proposed project will ensure that the local		
Strategy, 2012	managers) to manage their rangeland resources in a	community benefits both economically and socially from		
	sustainable manner and sustainable in that they are	the project, this in line with the recently declared		
		Harambee Prosperity Plan and NDP 4&5.		

LEGISLATION/POLICY/GUIDING	PROVISION	PROJECT IMPLICATION	
DOCUMENT			
	economically viable, socially acceptable, environmentally		
	friendly and politically conducive.		
National Biodiversity Strategy and	The action plan was operationalised in a bid to make aware	The project proponent has been advised by the D&P	
	·		
Action Plan (NBSAP2)	the critical importance of biodiversity conservation in	Engineers and Environmental Consultants and recognises	
	Namibia putting together management of matters to do	the need for ecosystems protection to manage the	
	with ecosystems protection, biosafety, biosystematics	changing climatic environment.	
	protection on both terrestrial and aquatic systems.		
Wetland Policy, 2004	The policy provides a platform for the conservation and	In compliance to this Policy, the development will ensure	
	wise use of wetlands, thus promoting inter-generational	a standard environmental planning such that it does not	
	equity regarding wetland resource utilization.	affect any wetlands within its locale through recognition	
	Furthermore, it facilitates the Nation's efforts to meet its	of wetlands to promote the conservation and wise	
	commitments as a signatory to the International	utilization of wetlands resources.	
	Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar) and other Multinational	There are no existing wetlands/peatlands within the	
	Environmental Agreements (MEA's).	proposed project site.	
Water Resources Management Act,	This Act provides for the management, protection,	The nearby watercourse is 10km to the southern side of	
2013 (Act No. 11 of 2013)	development, use and conservation of water resources.	the powerline and the project activities are not	
	This also forms the regulation and monitoring of water	anticipated to affect the watercourse in any way.	
	resources.		
National Heritage Act 27 of 2004	Heritage resources to be conserved in development.	During the project implementation as soon as objects of	
	(National Heritage	cultural and heritage interests are observed such as	
		graves, artefacts and any other object believed to be	
		order than 50 years, all measures will be taken protect	
		these objects until the National Heritage Council of	

LEGISLATION/POLICY/GUIDING	PROVISION	PROJECT IMPLICATION
DOCUMENT		
		Namibia have been informed, and approval to proceed
		with the operations granted accordingly by the Council.
National Monuments Act of Namibia	"No person shall destroy, damage, excavate, alter, remove	The proposed site of development is not within any
(No. 28 of 1969) as amended until	from its original site or export from Namibia:	known monument site both movable or immovable as
1979	(a) any meteorite or fossil; or	specified in the Act, however in such an instance that any
	(b) any drawing or painting on stone or a petroglyph known	material or sites or archeologic importance are identified,
	or commonly believed to have been	it will be the responsibility of the developer to take the
	executed by any people who inhabited or visited Namibia	required route and notify the relevant commission.
	before the year 1900 AD; or	
	(c) any implement, ornament or structure known or	
	commonly believed to have been used as a	
	mace, used or erected by people referred to in paragraph	
	(b); or	
	(d) the anthropological or archaeological contents of	
	graves, caves, rock shelters, middens, shell	
	mounds or other sites used by such people; or	
	(e) any other archaeological or palaeontological finds,	
	material or object; except under the authority of and in	
	accordance with a permit issued under this section.	
Pollution Control and Waste	This bill has not come into force. Amongst others, the bill	To control air, water and land pollution as agitated by the
Management Bill	aims to "prevent and regulate the discharge of pollutants	Act the project proponent will ensure that all solid waste
	to the air, water and land" Of particular reference to the	during construction is managed with an integrated waste
	Project is: Section 21 "(1) Subject to sub-section (4) and	management strategy following the EMP provided
	section 22, no person shall cause or permit the discharge of	herein.
	pollutants or waste into any water or watercourse."	

LEGISLATION/POLICY/GUIDING	PROVISION	PROJECT IMPLICATION
DOCUMENT		
	Section 55 "(1) No person may produce, collect, transport,	
	sort, recover, treat, store, dispose of or otherwise manage	
	waste in a manner that results in or creates a significant risk	
	of harm to human health or the environment."	
Convection on Biological Diversity	Namibia is a signatory of the Convention on Biological	The project will preserve tree species on as part of their
(CBD)	Diversity and thus is obliged to conserve its biodiversity.	plans for greed and sustainable development.
United Nations Convection to	Namibia is bound to prevent excessive land degradation	It will be the responsibility of the proponent to conserve
combat Desertification	that may threaten livelihoods.	vegetation on and around the area, to avoid
		encroachment of the desert environs in the area.

3. CHAPTER THREE: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

3.1. Introduction

The proposed OHL will have environmental impacts as indicated in the Environmental Scoping Report (ESR). This section describes the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for impacts associated with the proposed development. The EMP stipulates the management of environmental programs in a systematic, planned and documented manner. The EMP below includes the organizational structure, planning and monitoring for environmental protection at the proposed project development and other areas of its influence. The aim is to ensure that the proponent maintains adequate control over the project operations to:

- To prevent negative impacts where possible;
- Reduce or minimise the extent of impact during project life cycle;
- Prevent long term environmental degradation.

3.2. EMP Administration

There is a strong need to clearly outline the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders to ensure that the EMP is fully implemented. To ensure that the EMP is effectively implemented, the consultant also recommends that MEFT: DEA also conduct regular inspection visits on site to enforce conducting of quarterly and biannual reports.

Furthermore, there is also a need for the proponent to appoint an overall responsible person to ensure the successful implementation of the EMP as highlighted below:

Table 2: Roles and Responsibilities in EMP Implementation

ROLE	ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES
Erongo RED	Responsible to enforce EMP implementation during construction and operation phases.
Environmental Control Officer (ECO)	Implement, review and update the EMP.
	• Ensure all reporting and monitoring required under EMP is undertaken, documented and distributed
	as needed
	Conduct environmental site training (tool box talks) and inductions with the support of an
	environmental consultant.
	Conducts environmental audit at work site with the support of environmental consultant.
	Ensure compliance and Bi-Annual reporting
	Ensure materials being used on site are environmentally friendly and safe.
The Directorate of Environmental	Approve the EMP and any amendments to the EMP.
Affairs	• Approve reports of environmental issues and non-conformances as issued.
7.113.13	Review and approve environmental reports submitted as part of EMP implementation
	Ensure that the client is compliant to the EMP through biannual reporting on environmental
	performance.
Site/ Project Manager	Control and monitor actions required by the EMP.
	Report all environmental issues to Erongo RED.
	Ensure documented procedures are followed and records kept on site.
	• Ensure any complaints are passed onto the management within 24 hours of receiving the complaint.
Contractor	Ensure strict compliance to the EMP and report to the ECO periodically.
Site Employees	Follow requirements as directed by the EMP when conducting work.
	• Report any potential environmental issues to site manager, indicating any possible non-conformances
	observed

Table 3 : Construction and Operation EMP (C&O EMP)

Objective	No.	Monitoring				Project Stage
		Mitigation and Management Measures	Timeframe	Executing Party	Monitoring Party	
Ensure contractors are	1)	This EMPr must form part of the contractual	Once Off	Project Manager	ECO	Construction &
aware of the required		agreements with the specific contractors.				Pre-Construction
management measures						
stipulated in the EMPr.						
Ensure all construction	2)	-The contractor is expected to have safety	Daily	Contractor	ECO	Construction &
staff is familiar with the		"tool box" talks in accordance with the risks				Pre-Construction
Environmental		and trends associated with the project. Proof				
awareness Plan.		of these talks shall be kept on site.				
	3)	- The contractor will develop a specific	Once Off	Contractor	ECO	Pre-Construction
		emergency procedure and plan.				
Increase employment	4)	Labour (skilled and unskilled) and contractors	Once Off	Contractor	Project	Construction &
Opportunities.		employed for the proposed project should be			Manager	Pre-Construction
		sourced locally.				
	5)	Local business will be used where unskilled	Once Off	Contractor	Project	Construction &
		labour is required. Reputable local business			Manager	Pre-Construction
		will be used where available.				
Minimise the impact on	6)	-Construction dust must be contained in the	Continuous	Project Manager	Project	Construction,
surrounding land uses		processing plant area, such that it does not			Manager	Operation and
		affect neighbouring land uses				Maintenance

Objective No. N				Monitoring I		
		Mitigation and Management Measures	Timeframe	Executing Party	Monitoring Party	
and employees due to	7)	Solid waste will be removed from site	Continuous	Project Manager	Project	Construction,
dust emissions.		frequently so as to prevent the accumulation			Manager	Operation and
		of waste on site.				Maintenance
Minimise the potential	8)	-Dust suppression and provision of PPE will be	When	Project Manager	Project	Construction,
exposure of employees		prioritised to prevent dust related illnesses	Required		Manager	Operation and
and neighbouring		such as Bronchitis.				Maintenance
operations to diseases.		-Prior to employment, employees should be medically tested for fitness.				
	9)	Clean overalls, gumboots and face protection	Continuous	Project Manager	Project	Construction,
		PPE will be provided for.			Manager	Operation and
						Maintenance
	10)	Workers should be adequately trained to	Once Off	Project Manager	Project	Construction,
		follow all safety procedures and wear			Manager	Operation and
		protective equipment provided.				Maintenance
Minimise the impact of	11)	No recruitment "at the gate" will be allowed.	Daily	Contractors	Project	Construction,
migrant workers and					Manager	Operation and
possible crime increase.						Maintenance
Reduce misconduct by	12)	No alcohol /drugs are permitted on the	On going	Contractor,	Project	Construction,
employees on site.		construction site.		Employees	Manager	Maintenance
	13)	Each contractor will employ their own Safety	Daily	Employees/Contractor	ECO	Construction,
		Officer to monitor the safety conditions				Operation and
		during the construction phase.				Maintenance

Objective	No.	P	Monitoring			Project Stage
		Mitigation and Management Measures	Timeframe	Executing Party	Monitoring Party	
	14)	No unauthorised ignition sources will be	Daily	Employees/Contractor	ECO	Construction,
		permitted on site and debris/waste shall not				Operation and
		be burnt under any circumstances.				Maintenance
	15)	All provisions of the Labour Act Nr 11 of 2007	On-going	Employees/Contractor	ECO	Construction,
		in conjunction with Regulation 156,				Operation and
		'Regulations Relating to the Health and				Maintenance
		Safety of Employees at work' must be				
		complied with				
Prevent the loss of soil	16)	The construction footprint will be restricted	On-going	Employees/Contractor	ECO	Construction
resources as a result of		to the servitude area and unnecessary				
soil stripping.		disturbance will be minimised.				
	17)	Topsoil stripped will be stockpiled and	On-going	Contractor	ECO	Construction
		reused for rehabilitation purposes following				
		construction activities.				
	18)	All excavations will be backfilled with sub soil	On-going	Contractor	ECO	Construction
		and topsoil in the reverse order to which the				
		soil profiles were removed.				
Prevent sterilisation of	19)	No foreign matter such as rubble, waste or	On-going	Contractor	ECO	Construction
soils as a result of		hazardous material will be mixed with the				
hydrocarbon / chemical		topsoil or used to backfill excavation.				
/	20)	Spills will be cleaned up immediately after	On-going	Contractor	ECO	Construction
waste contamination.		the incident. Contaminated soil will be				
		disposed of as hazardous waste at a licensed				
		hazardous landfill facility.				

Objective	No.	N		Project Stage		
		Mitigation and Management Measures	Timeframe	Executing Party	Monitoring Party	
	21)	Drip trays or a Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) lining shall be provided for equipment utilising hydrocarbons.	On-going	Contractor	ECO	Construction
	22)	No waste will be buried or burned on site.	On-going	Project Manager	Project Manager	Construction & Maintenance
	23)	Under no circumstances may open areas or the surrounding vegetation be used as toilet facilities. Temporary toilets should be provided for at all times.	On-going	Project Manager	Project Manager	Construction & Operation
	24)	Toilets, permanent or portable/temporary, shall be Maintained in a hygienic state and serviced regularly.	On-going	Contractor	Project Manager	Construction
		Portable toilets, should they be required, should be serviced by a reputable contractor and the contents shall be removed to a licensed disposal facility.				
Prevent contamination of surface water resources and onsite	25)	No project infrastructure will be located within the 1:100 year flood lines or within 100 m of any perennial tributaries.	On-going	Project Manager	Project Manager	Construction
erosion as a result of contained runoff.	26)	The development footprint will be landscaped in order to prevent pooling of water.	On-going	Project Manager	ECO	Construction and Operation

Objective	No.	l l	Project Stage			
		Mitigation and Management Measures	Timeframe	Executing Party	Monitoring Party	
Prevent the pollution of	27)	Waste will be sorted at source.	Daily	Employees/	ECO	Construction and
the surrounding				Contractor		Operation
environment as a result	28)	Waste receptacles will be kept closed at all	Daily	Employees/	ECO	Construction and
of waste generation,		times when not in use.		Contractor		Operation
incorrect waste disposal	29)	Littering on site is forbidden and the site	Daily	Employees/	ECO	Construction and
and housekeeping.		must be cleared of litter at the end of each		Contractor		Operation
		working day.				
	30)	Where possible, materials used or generated	Weekly	Employees/	ECO/ Project	Construction and
		by construction activities must be recycled.		Contractor	Manager	Operation
	31)	Waste will not be stored for a period	Weekly	Employees/		Construction and
		exceeding 90 days Or volumes exceeding 100		Contractor		Operation
		cubic metres.				
	32)	Waste generated on the proposed site	Weekly	Employees/	ECO/ Project	Construction and
		should be collected by authorised waste		Contractor	Manager	Operation
		contractors and frequently disposed of at a				
		licensed landfill site as the last resort.				
		Recycling/reuse of waste should be enforced				
		where feasible.				
Prevent the impact on	33)					
water and soil resources	34)	Cleaning of equipment/vehicles should be	Weekly	Employees/	ECO/ Project	Construction and
through the accidental		done in a designated area to prevent soil and		Contractor	Manager	Operation
spillage or leakage of		water pollution.				
waste or the incorrect	35)	Remediation of spillages must be conducted	On-Going	Employees/	ECO/ Project	Construction and
		as far as practically reasonable.		Contractor	Manager	Operation

Objective	No.	N	Monitoring			Project Stage
		Mitigation and Management Measures	Timeframe	Executing Party	Monitoring Party	
storage/handling of	36)	When mortar is used on site, the following	Daily	Employees/	ECO/ Project	Construction and
hazardous substance.		guidelines		Contractor	Manager	Operation
		apply:				
		- Carefully control all on-site operations that				
		involve the use of mortar and concrete;				
		- Limit mortar mixing to single sites where				
		possible;				
		- Use plastic trays or liners when mixing				
		mortar and concrete: Do not mix mortar and				
		concrete				
		directly on the ground;				
		- Dispose of in the approved manner				
Prevent possible	37)	No alterations to banks or beds of	On-going	Contractor/Employees	ECO	Construction
sedimentation of		watercourses is allowed (a dry gully is also				
water resources as a		recognized as a water course);				
result of runoff from	38)	Stockpile will be shaped to divert storm	On-going	Contractor	ECO	Construction
cleared areas.		water around the site to minimise soil				
		erosion of the site as well as to prevent the				
		contaminated water runoff.				
Ensure conservation of	39)	Translocation of plants	On-going	Proponent	ECO	Pre-Construction
Flora and vegetative		The study area may have the following				
plant species		vegetation Adenia pechuelii, Anacampseros,				
		Lithops ruschiorum and Sarcocaulon marlothii				
		plants. As these are charismatic species of				
		high conservation importance, transplanting				

Objective	No.	N	Monitoring					
		Mitigation and Management Measures	Timeframe	Executing Party	Monitoring Party			
		trials would be a very valuable exercise						
		enabling						
		Erongo Red to demonstrate its commitment						
		to biodiversity conservation. Once the site						
		layouts for the 44 kV power line are available,						
		affected specimens should be marked and a						
		suitable site selected for a transplant trial.						
		Involvement of the National Botanical						
		Research Institute would be essential to						
		obtain permits and relevant expertise.						
	40)	Design footprints of all facilities to be as small	On-going	Proponent	ECO	Construction		
		as is practically possible and restrict						
		unnecessary collateral damage.						
		Mark out all construction footprints and						
		clearly convey the rule of staying inside these						
		boundaries to all construction crews; make						
		environmental management of construction						
		an explicit part of building contracts with non-						
		performance linked to a meaningful penalty						
		clause.						
		Hold main contractor responsible for all						
		transgressions of subcontractors.						

Objective	No.	N	Project Stage			
		Mitigation and Management Measures	Timeframe	Executing Party	Monitoring Party	
		• Use existing servitude as far as possible.				
		Clearly mark the access tracks to be used, and				
		designate turning points.				
		•Try to use previously damaged areas for				
		installation purposes. Avoid marble, granite				
		and pegmatite ridges and drainage lines as				
		much as possible. Unavoidable construction				
		activities at such landscape features should be				
		conducted as carefully as possible.				
	41)	No new land clearances should be realised as	On-going	Contractor/Employees	ECO	Construction
		development should be strictly on the existing				
		servitude.				
	42)	The contractor must seek permission to use	On-going	Contractor/	ECO	Construction
		the Husab mine access road		Proponent		
		prior to and during commencement with				
		decommissioning work at the Lithops				
		Substation.				
		A liaison meeting with the				
		contractor/proponent and Swakop Uranium				
		Ltd must be held to ensure traffic safety on				
		the Husab mine access road prior to				
		commencement of decommissioning work.				
		Furthermore, the maintenance tracks/road				
		must be used whenever possible as it has the				

Objective	No.	N	Monitoring			Project Stage
		Mitigation and Management Measures	Timeframe	Executing Party	Monitoring Party	
		least traffic impact. Speed limits must be				
		enforced on the B2 main road between				
		Swakopmund and Arandis at all times.				
	43)	Clearly demarcate access roads.	On-going	Contractor/	ECO	Construction
		Educate staff about track control and		Proponent		
		familiarise them with roads and boundaries of				
		construction area.				
		Avoid excessive use of water during				
		construction to reduce the				
		attraction to animals.				
	44)	Before construction starts, the proposed	On-going	Contractor/	ECO	Construction
		power line route should be inspected in		Proponent		
		collaboration with the Chief Control Warden				
		for the National Park for any vegetation.				
		Where possible, the unnecessary destruction				
		of habitat (including vegetation) or				
		degradation of the environment, including				
		the sensitive drainage lines and other				
		vegetated areas, should be avoided.				
		• A Biodiversity Inspection Report should be				
		compiled by the Proponent or an				
		Environmental Practitioner of the biodiversity				
		inspection along proposed power line				
		route/corridor.				

Objective	No.	N	Project Stage			
		Mitigation and Management Measures	Timeframe	Executing Party	Monitoring Party	
		Avoid disturbance to sensitive vegetation				
		(Adenia pechuelii, Anacampseros, Lithops				
		ruschiorum and Sarcocaulon marlothii)				
		wildlife (springbok, ostrich).				
		•When disturbance to sensitive vegetation				
		cannot be avoided, rehabilitation (replanting				
		of sensitive vegetation) must be considered.				
		Avoid disturbance to the Husab Sand Lizard				
		(Pedioplanis husabensis) and Sand Lizard				
		(Meroles) is classified as Threatened due to				
		data deficiency				
		On-going awareness should be promoted				
		about the value of biodiversity and the				
		negative impacts of disturbance, especially				
		poaching and road kills. At the same time, the				
		need for reporting incidents should be				
		stressed, and reporting procedures clarified.				
		Biodiversity awareness and training must be				
		provided to the contractor before to				
		construction commences.				
		• The contractor is to report all biodiversity				
		(fauna and flora) related incidents in report				
		format and incident investigation must be				
		completed. Report incidents to MEFT and/or				
		Directorate of Forestry.				

Objective	No.	N	Monitoring			Project Stage
		Mitigation and Management Measures	Timeframe	Executing Party	Monitoring Party	
		Anti-poaching measures should be strictly				
		enforced, with zero tolerance, and this should				
		be emphasised during induction to				
		contractors; construction workers should be				
		under supervision at times to prevent				
		poaching; offenders should be prosecuted.				
Ensure fauna	45)	No new land clearances should be realised	On-going	Project manager	ECO	Construction
conservation and		from the OHL upgrade, since the project is				
protection is included in		within an existing servitude line.				
project execution	46)	Habitat conservation of both avifauna and	On-going	Contractor/Employees	ECO	Construction
		terrestrial fauna should ne ensured that no				
		modifications to habitats outside of the				
		construction footprint				
	47)	Marking of more sensitive sections of power	On-going	Contractor/Employees	ECO	Operation
		line to increase visibility using bird flight				
		divertors should be adopted.				

Objective	No.	N.	Monitoring					
		Mitigation and Management Measures	Timeframe	Executing Party	Monitoring			
					Party			
	48)	"Gapping" of pole earth wires to reduce contact of the wire with the ground except for		Contractor/Employees	ECO	Operation		
		lighting conditions and insulation of live						
		components that can be a threat to birds						
		should be ensured to avoid electrocution						
		risks.						

Objective	No.	N	Monitoring					
		Mitigation and Management Measures	Timeframe	Executing Party	Monitoring Party			
		Air gap Earth wire						
	49)	To avoid bird nesting on OHL infrastructure, anti-perch devices should be installed, and with the help of MEFT after the nesting season, nests should be removed and or relocated to avoid power outages and damage to the OHL components. The insulation of OHL connections should also	On-going	Contractor/Employees	ECO	Operation		
		be ensured to avoid electrocution.						

Objective	N			Project Stage		
		Mitigation and Management Measures	Timeframe	Executing Party	Monitoring Party	
		Open wire LDPE covering				
Prevent possible	50)	No equipment or tools with oil or grease is	Weekly	Contractor/Employees	ECO/ Project	Construction,
groundwater		allowed to be placed on bare ground, these			Manager	Operational and
contamination as a		must always be placed on				Maintenance
result of hazardous		a lined surface.				
waste spillage and	51)	Cement mixing will take place on a lined	Weekly	Contractor/Employees	ECO/ Project	Construction,
uncontrolled waste		surface. No Cement will be mixed on a bare			Manager	Operational and
handling.		surface.				Maintenance
	52)	No waste will be allowed to be disposed of	Weekly	Contractor/Employees	ECO/ Project	Construction,
		into excavations.			Manager	Operational and
						Maintenance
	53)	Cleared areas will be rehabilitated as soon as	Following	Proponent	ECO	Operations
		these areas are not in use anymore.	Construction			

tion
tion
tion
tion
tion
tion,
tion,
it it

Objective	No.	Monitoring				Project Stage
		Mitigation and Management Measures	Timeframe	Executing Party	Monitoring Party	
Minimise the impact on	61)	Artificial lighting will be restricted to areas	Once Off	Project Manager	Project	Construction &
the visual character of		under construction.			Manager	Operation
the surrounding areas		Yellow sodium lights will are recommended				
by the construction of		on site as they do not attract as many				
the plant infrastructure.		invertebrates at night and will not disturb the wildlife.				
	62)	Natural vegetation, wherever possible, must	On-going	Project Manager	Project	Construction &
		be retained.			Manager	Operation
	63)	The structures on site must be designed to	Once Off	Project Manager	Project	Construction &
		minimise visual intrusion.			Manager	Operation
	64)	The colour selection and tone must be	Once Off	Project Manager	Project	Construction &
		carefully considered to mitigate visual			Manager	Operation
		impacts.				
Minimise the safety	65)	Clear sign boards should be erected at the	Once Off	Contractor/Employees	Project	Construction
risks due to increased		entrance to the site to indicate that a			Manager/ECO	
possibility of crime and		construction area is being entered and safety				
safety conditions of		precautions should be followed;				
employees.	66)	Notification signs must be posted around the	Once Off	Contractor/Employees	Project	Construction
		site warning residents and visitors about the			Manager/ECO	
		hazards around the				
		construction site;				
	67)	Workers should be adequately trained to	Continuous	Contractor/Employees	Project	Construction &
		follow all safety procedures and wear			Manager/ECO	Operation
		protective equipment where required;				

Objective	No.		Project Stage			
		Mitigation and Management Measures	Timeframe	Executing Party	Monitoring	
					Party	
Prevent the impacts	68)	Reduce the amount of trucks entering the	Continuous	Contractor/Employees	Project	Construction
resulting from traffic		premises by transporting larger loads;			Manager/ECO	
intrusion (Air and Road)	69)	Speed limits will be restricted on the access	Continuous	Contractor/Employees	Project	Construction &
		road to 10 km/h.			Manager/ECO	Operation
	70)	Air traffic intrusion should be avoided	Continuous	Contractor/Employees	Project	Construction &
		through visible towers and a blinking tower			Manager/ECO	Operation
		light.				
	71)	The operational footprint will be kept as	Continuous	Project Manager	Project	Construction &
		small as possible. All disturbed areas will be			Manager/ECO	Operation
		rehabilitated.				

4. Environmental Monitoring Programme

4.1. Overview

The following monitoring programme need to be implemented during construction, operation and maintenance of the OHL and its associated infrastructure envisaged.

Many of the issues to be addressed in these plans are regulated in existing laws, regulations and guidelines. In addition, it is recognized that the content of several plans will be generic, in the sense that existing procedures are documented in standard code of practice, and that adaption of such generic plans will only be possible as a dynamic process during construction, operation and decommissioning.

4.1.1. Environmental and Social Monitoring

The following monitoring initiatives should be conducted by Erongo RED, in collaboration with and with the support of other partners including the NamPower/NNF Strategic Partnership.

- 1. Ensure that the entire power line route is monitored in an acceptable way for any signs of bird mortalities resulting from the construction and operation of the line; ideally, regular dedicated monitoring patrols should be carried out once a month for at least the first year after construction, and thereafter at least once per quarter.
- 2. Record all bird mortalities on a standardised form, with the GPS coordinates and power line structure and other details, and photographs of the carcass (especially the head of the bird), power line structure and general habitat; forward a copy of each report to the NamPower/NNF Strategic Partnership for further investigation.
- 3. Monitor the effectiveness of mitigation measures; retrofit further mitigation if further problem areas are identified, and replace devices as and when necessary.
- 4. Monitor perching activities of live birds on power line structures.
- 5. The contractor shall comply will all relevant laws and regulations concerning water provision, sanitation, wastewater discharge and liquid and solid waste handling and disposal. The contractor is referred to the requirements of the EMA
- 6. The construction camp will be access controlled to prevent the access of livestock and local fauna.
- 7. The contractor shall not locate the campsite, or sanitation facilities, in any areas in which vegetation is pristine, nor within 100 m from any watercourse.
- 8. The contractor shall at all times carefully consider the machinery required for the desired task while minimizing the extent of environmental damage.
- 9. Ensure that the entire power line route is monitored in an acceptable way for any signs of reptile and mammal mortalities resulting from the construction and operation of the line;

- ideally, regular dedicated monitoring patrols should be carried out once every quarter for at least the first year after construction, and thereafter at least once per year.
- 10. Record all reptile and mammal mortalities on a standardised form, with the GPS coordinates and power line structure and other details, and photographs of the carcass, power line structure and general habitat; forward a copy of each report to the MEFT for further investigation.
- 11. Monitor the effectiveness of mitigation measures; retrofit further mitigation if further problem areas are identified, and replace devices as and when necessary.
- 12. Monitor perching activities of live fauna on power line structures.
- 13. The contractor shall keep construction campsites clean and tidy at all times.

5. External Auditing

The key to a successful EMP is appropriate monitoring and review to ensure effective functioning of the EMP and to identify and implement corrective measures in a timely manner. In the event where discrepancies are identified, the problem must be investigated and attended to. All the results obtained during environmental monitoring must be documented for audit purposes.

An audit of the environmental management actions undertaken is essential to ensure that it is effective in operation, is meeting specified goals, and performs in accordance with relevant regulations and standards. Audits should be conducted during the construction phase of the facility to ensure adherence to the management measures contained in the EMP. The construction audit schedule will be determined by the conditions of the ECC such as Biannual reports. The frequency of the construction and operational audits may vary and will be synchronised with the construction schedule.

During Operation, audits will also be undertaken by an appointed consultant, in addition every 6 months from the awarding of the Environmental Clearance Certificate a report will be compiled on environmental performance. It is imperative to understand a clearance certificate is valid for 3 years only, after which a renewal will have to be applied for along with performance report over the past years in terms of environmental compliance to existing legislation and this EMP.