

**OPERATIONS OF THE RÖSSING URANIUM
CONSUMER FUEL INSTALLATIONS
UPDATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**




Assessed by:



Assessed for:



June 2021

Project	UPDATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE OPERATIONS OF THE RÖSSING URANIUM CONSUMER FUEL INSTALLATIONS	
Report Date	June 2021	
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Report Approval	 André Faul Conservation Ecologist	

I Stefaans Gaeseb acting as the representative of Rössing Uranium Ltd, hereby confirm that we approve the Environmental Management Plan as presented in this document. All material information in the possession of the proponent that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing the Environmental Management Plan was provided to the consultant.

Signed at Rössing Uranium Mine on the 19 day of July 2021.



Rössing Uranium Ltd

9311295

Company Registration Number / ID

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1 OBJECTIVES OF THE EMP

Rössing Uranium Ltd (hereafter referred to as Rössing) requires an updated EMP for their existing Rössing Consumer Fuel Installations. The EMP provides management options to ensure potential impacts from operational activities are minimised. An EMP is a tool used to take pro-active action by addressing potential problems before they occur. This should limit the corrective measures needed, although additional mitigation measures might be included if necessary. The EMP acts as a stand-alone document, which can be used during the operational phases as well as the decommissioning phases of any activity or development. All personnel taking part in the operations of the facilities should be made aware of the contents of the EMP, so as to plan the relevant activities accordingly and in an environmentally sound manner.

The objectives of the EMP are:

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

Rössing implements the International Standards of Operation (ISO) 14001:2015 Environmental Management System (EMS) for its operations. An EMS is an internationally recognized and certified management system that will ensure ongoing incorporation of environmental constraints. At the heart of an EMS is the concept of continual improvement of environmental performance with resulting increases in operational efficiency, financial savings and reduction in environmental, health and safety risks. An effective includes the following elements:

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

2 THE EMP

The following general guidance for the EMP is based on the findings of the updated EIA and risk assessment carried out by Geo Pollution Technologies in 2018 (Faul et al., 2018).

2.1 Land Use, Planning, Design, Operations – Identified Impacts

The following is the summary of the assessment of impacts:

- ◆ The consumer fuel installations do not breach any of the requirements in the Namibian laws nor any of the codes regulating the use of hazardous material.
- ◆ The current zoning designates the area as suitable for the consumer fuel installations.
- ◆ The continued operations is in line with the future long term plans for the mine.
- ◆ The surrounding neighbouring properties are far removed from the site (more than 5 km).
- ◆ The risk of an accident/incident causing fires or explosions is considered to be high. Human factors have been considered and the best engineering has gone in to the creation of safe facilities. If a fire or explosion was to occur and the necessary engineered structures were not in place there would not be a significant impact on residential properties as they are far removed from the mine site.

2.2 Land Use, Planning, Design, Operations – Mitigating Measures

The following is a summary of the proposed EMP, which will aim at reducing possible risk associated with the facilities, taking into consideration all the risk perceptions raised by all stakeholders:

- ◆ To prevent product loss through ruptures of pipelines or hose during the offloading operations, all nozzles on road tankers and storage tanks are fitted with excess flow check valves. These are designed to allow only specific flow rates and the moment it exceeds this, the process is stopped. Small quantities lying in the hose that could leak would be captured by spill containment structures.
- ◆ Firefighting equipment and spill control / clean-up kits are present on site.
- ◆ The facilities would not cause any substantial ecological threat to the environment in the vicinity of the mine. Contamination of soils or groundwater is prevented through safe work practices, engineered safety devices and spill containment structures.

3 THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EMP

The sections and tables below outline the management of the environmental elements that may be affected by the different activities, grouped in each phase of development. These groups are as follows:

- ◆ Planning Phase
- ◆ Operational Phase
- ◆ Maintenance and Decommissioning Phases

The EMP is a living document that must be prepared in detail, and regularly updated, by the proponent as the project progress and evolve.

The owner of the consumer fuel installation and thus the **Proponent** is Rössing.

The tables below act as a guideline for the EMP to be established by the proponent. Impacts addressed and mitigation measures proposed are seen as minimum requirements which have to be elaborated on. Delegation of mitigation and reporting activities should be determined by the proponent and included in the EMP.

The EIA, EMP and Environmental Clearance Certificate must be communicated to the site manager. All monitoring results must be reported on as indicated. These are important for any future renewals of the environmental clearance certificate and must be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism on a bi-annual basis. This is a requirement by the Ministry.

3.1 Planning

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

- ◆ Ensure that all necessary permits from the various ministries, local authorities and any other bodies that governs all phases of the facilities are in place and remains valid. This includes the consumer installation certificates.
- ◆ Ensure all appointed contractors and employees enter into an agreement which includes the EMP. Ensure that the contents of the EMP are understood by the contractors, sub-contractors, employees and all personnel present or who will be present on site.
- ◆ Make provisions to have a Health, Safety and Environmental Coordinator to implement the EMP and oversee occupational health and safety as well as general environmental related compliance at the site.
- ◆ Have the following emergency plans, equipment and personnel on site where reasonable to deal with all potential emergencies:

- EMP / Risk management / mitigation / Emergency Response Plan and Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) Manuals
- Adequate protection and indemnity insurance to cover for incidents;
- Comply with the provisions of all relevant safety standards;
- Procedures, equipment and materials required for emergencies.
- ◆ If one has not already been established, establish and maintain a fund for future ecological restoration of the project site should project activities cease and the site is decommissioned and environmental restoration or pollution remediation is required.
- ◆ Establish and / or maintain a six monthly reporting system to report on aspects of operations and decommissioning as outlined in the EMP.
- ◆ Submit six monthly reports to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism to allow for environmental clearance certificate renewal after three years. This is a requirement by Ministry.
- ◆ Appoint a specialist environmental consultant to update the EMP and apply for renewal of the environmental clearance certificate prior to expiry.

Table 1. The Operational Phase

Criteria	Nature	Mitigation	Monitoring	Responsible Body
Enhanced skills and technology transfer to the Erongo Region and subsequent promotion of economic development	People need skills to perform their jobs. The technology to do something is often not found locally. Development of people and technology are key to economic development.	Training must be provided to local Namibians to ultimately employ a predominantly Namibian workforce. Deviations from this practice must be justified appropriately.	Proof of appointment of local Namibians on file.	Proponent
Increased spread of HIV/AIDS	New and existing developments attract people who seek work. The trucking and distribution of fuel to and from Rössing could contribute to the spread of HIV / AIDS.	Implementing educational program on HIV/AIDS for all the staff is imperative. Restricted employment for local people only should be practiced. Deviations from this practice should be justified appropriately.	Proof of appointment of local Namibians on file. Proof of training and educational programmes.	Proponent
Employment	The facilities provide employment to locals.	Training must be provided to local Namibians to ultimately employ a predominantly Namibian workforce. Deviations from this practice must be justified appropriately.	Bi-annual summary report based on employee records.	Proponent
Secure Fuel Supply	The operation of the facilities will aid in securing fuel supply to the mining operations.	None required	None required	N/A
Traffic	The site is located inside the busier processing plant area. Vehicles entering and exiting the site constitute the traffic leaving and entering the roads to the north and east. Traffic from the mine pit area will also visit this site as the current mine service station will be closed. This will cause an increase of traffic in the plant area.	The responsible department must provide for safe and easy access to and from the service station through the creation of a combination of road markings, yield signs and stop signs.	Any complaints received regarding traffic issues should be recorded together with action taken to prevent impacts from repeating itself. All incidents reported, complaints received, and action taken to be included in a bi-annual monitoring report.	Proponent

Criteria	Nature	Mitigation	Monitoring	Responsible Body
Health, Safety & Security	<p>Health risks include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Breathing in excessive fumes ● Slipping on wet surfaces ● Product contact with eyes and skin ● Carcinogenic effects of some petroleum products ● Accidents involving vehicles <p>The current Covid-19 pandemic poses a risk to employees and visitors.</p> <p>Security risks are related to unauthorized entry, theft and sabotage.</p>	<p>It is imperative that adequate measures must be brought in place to ensure safety of staff on site at all times.</p> <p>An integrated health and safety management system acts as a monitoring tool and mitigating tool. Typical mitigating measures within the health and safety management systems are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Operational and procedural manuals ● Health and safety training ● Housekeeping rules ● Colour coding areas, pipes, equipment and substances ● Signage for Personal Protective Equipment (e.g. protective clothing like safety boots and hard hats) ● Safe work procedures and permits to work ● Clearance certificates for confined spaces ● Emergency response plans ● Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) ● First aid treatment and training ● Medical procedures and emergency services ● Daily safety moments and/or drills <p>The MSDS give health related medical responses for personnel assisting staff who are exposed to the fuels.</p> <p>All Covid-19 preventative measures inclusive of social distancing, sanitation and wearing of masks should be strictly enforced.</p> <p>Security procedures and proper security measures must be in place. Strict security that prevents unauthorised entry and security personnel should be utilised.</p>	<p>Inventory of necessary information and administrative documentation to be kept on file.</p> <p>All incidents reported, complaints received, and action taken to be included a bi-annual monitoring report.</p> <p>The report should contain dates when training were conducted and when safety equipment and structures were inspected and maintained.</p>	<p>Proponent</p>

Criteria	Nature	Mitigation	Monitoring	Responsible Body
Noise	Noise pollution will exist due to heavy vehicles accessing the site to offload fuel or refuel.	Rössing's noise policy must prevail with regards to their normal practice and the health department can issue a directive regarding minimum PPE for the fuel installation.	Any complaints received regarding excessive noise should be recorded with notes on action taken. All incidents reported, complaints received, and action taken to be included a bi-annual monitoring report.	Proponent

Criteria	Nature	Mitigation	Monitoring	Responsible Body
<p>Fire Hazards</p>	<p>Products kept on site are flammable and therefore a fire risk exists.</p>	<p>The following controls are typical measures for mitigating the threat of spillage of hazardous chemicals and possible fire outbreak:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A holistic fire protection and prevention plan is needed. This plan must include an emergency response plan, firefighting plan and spill recovery plan. ● Special note must be taken of the regulations stipulated in sections 47 and 48 of the Petroleum Products and Energy Act, 1990 (Act No. 13 of 1990). ● Maintain firefighting equipment, good housekeeping and personnel training (firefighting, fire prevention and responsible housekeeping practices). <p>Fire Fighting and Fire Prevention:</p> <p>All fire precautions and fire control at the site must be in accordance with relevant SANS regulations or better. Firefighting measures as per the Material Safety Data Sheets of the products should be adhered to.</p> <p>In addition to this, all personnel have to be sensitised about responsible fire protection measures and good housekeeping such as the removal of flammable materials including rubbish and dry vegetation. Regular inspections should be carried out to check for these materials at the site. A holistic fire protection and prevention plan is needed. This plan must include an emergency response plan, firefighting plan and spill recovery plan.</p> <p>Experience has shown that the best chance to rapidly put out a major fire is in the first 5 minutes. It is important to recognise that a responsive fire prevention plan does not solely include the availability of firefighting equipment, but more importantly, it involves premeditated measures and activities to timeously prevent, curb and avoid conditions that may result in fires. An integrated fire prevention plan should be drafted. Special note must be taken of the regulations stipulated in sections 47 and 48 of the Petroleum Products and Energy Act, 1990 (Act No. 13 of 1990).</p>	<p>A bi-annual report should be compiled of all incidents reported. The report should contain dates when fire drills were conducted and when fire equipment was tested/serviced.</p>	<p>Proponent</p>

Criteria	Nature	Mitigation	Monitoring	Responsible Body
Waste Production	The ability of a product to act as waste which must be cleaned up. These can be soils that become contaminated with fuel. Domestic waste from bins, offices and ablution facilities. Contamination of fuel through accidental mixing of products results in waste.	<p>See the MSDS for handling hazardous substances. Contaminated fuel products that can no longer be used in the market must be disposed of in the hazardous waste section of a municipal dump or where possible converted for beneficial use.</p> <p>All other domestic waste should be disposed of timeously to maintain visual orderliness, but more so to not give time for liquid waste to enter the soil substrate.</p> <p>Contaminated soils can be remediated in accordance with accepted procedures at a site dedicated for this purpose.</p> <p>The spill catchment traps and oil water separator should be cleaned regularly and waste disposed of at a suitably classified hazardous waste disposal facility. Surfactants (soap) may not be allowed to enter the oil water separator.</p> <p>Rössing's policy regarding waste and handling of hazardous waste should be followed.</p>	<p>A register of hazardous waste disposal should be kept. This should include type of waste, volume as well as disposal method/facility.</p> <p>Any complaints received regarding waste should be recorded with notes on action taken.</p> <p>All hazardous waste generated, incidents reported, complaints received, and action taken to be included in a bi-annual monitoring report.</p>	Proponent
Groundwater, Surface Water and Soil Contamination	Porous surface substrate can allow unwanted hazardous and ecologically detrimental substances to seep down to the water table.	<p>The following measures must be employed to prevent spillage into surface water drainage channels and groundwater sources:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Spill control structures and procedures must be in place according to SANS standards or better and connection of all surfaces where fuel is handled with an oil water separator. ● All fuelling should be conducted on surfaces provided for this purpose. E.g. Concrete slabs with regularly maintained seals between slabs. ● The procedures followed to prevent environmental damage during service and maintenance, and compliance with these procedures, including the correct use of sumps and regular reporting of spillages must be audited and corrections made where necessary. ● Proper training of operators must be conducted on a regular basis. ● Any spillage of more than 200 l must be reported to the Ministry of Mines and Energy and remediation instituted. 	<p>All spills or leakages to be included in a bi-annual monitoring report. The report should contain the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● date and duration of spill ● product spilled ● volume of spill ● remedial action taken ● comparison of pre-exposure baseline data (previous pollution conditions with post results) with remediation data (e.g. soil hydrocarbon concentrations) ● copy of documentation in which spill was 	Proponent; Independent Specialist Consultant

Criteria	Nature	Mitigation	Monitoring	Responsible Body
		<p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Spill clean-up means must be available on site as per the relevant MSDS. ● Surfactants (soap) may not be allowed to enter the oil water separator as this will reduce or stop its effectiveness. ● Underground fuel storage tanks and pipelines must be subjected to tightness tests at least once a year. 	<p>reported to the Ministry of Mines and Energy</p>	
Ecological Impact	<p>This impact is mostly limited to pollution of the environment.</p>	<p>No significant impact on the biodiversity of the area is predicted as a result of the facilities normal functioning. Mitigation measures to prevent pollution as above to be implemented.</p>	<p>Any complaints received regarding waste, pollution or environmental damage should be recorded with notes on action taken. All records to be included in a bi-annual monitoring report.</p>	<p>Proponent</p>
Visual Impact	<p>This is an impact that not only affects the aesthetic appearance, but also the integrity of the site</p>	<p>Regular waste disposal and routine maintenance on infrastructure will ensure that the longevity of structures is maximised and a low visual impact is maintained. However, it is important that the real integrity of the structures is considered in the long term and not just appearances.</p>	<p>Any complaints received regarding visual aesthetics to be recorded with notes on action taken. All records to be included in a bi-annual monitoring report.</p>	<p>Proponent</p>

Criteria	Nature	Mitigation	Monitoring	Responsible Body
<p>Cumulative Impact</p>	<p>These are impacts on the environment, which result from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of who undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor, but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. In relation to an activity, it means the impact of an activity that in itself may not be significant, may become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts resulting from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.</p> <p>Possible cumulative impacts associated with the operational phase include: increased risk of groundwater and soil contamination; increased traffic in the area and increased risk of accidents.</p>	<p>Addressing each of the individual impacts as discussed and recommended in the EMP would reduce the cumulative impact.</p> <p>Reviewing monitoring reports for any new or re-occurring impacts or problems would aid in identifying cumulative impacts and help in planning if the existing mitigations are insufficient.</p>	<p>Bi-annual summary report based on all other impacts must be created to give an overall assessment of the impact of the operational phase.</p>	<p>Proponent</p>

Table 2. Maintenance and Decommissioning Phases

Criteria	Nature	Mitigation	Monitoring	Responsible Body
Waste Production	<p>When performing maintenance or upon decommissioning waste will be produced in the form of building rubble, obsolete equipment and structures, obsolete or residual products and equipment or structures that can be used elsewhere or sold as scrap.</p> <p>Soil polluted by hydrocarbons must be treated as hazardous waste.</p>	<p>To reduce the amount of waste all re-usable pipelines, pumps, tanks, valves and other equipment must be removed to another site owned by the proponent or sold.</p> <p>Those items that can not be used again must be scrapped in the appropriate manner. By law storage tanks may not be sold, but must be scrapped by approved recyclers.</p> <p>Upon maintenance or demolition of the buildings any waste, concrete and rubble must be removed from the property and taken to an approved dumpsite.</p> <p>Rehabilitation if necessary are to be conducted.</p>	<p>Regular visual inspection.</p> <p>A register of hazardous waste produced and disposal methods should be maintained and included in a bi-annual monitoring report.</p>	<p>Proponent; Contractor</p>
Ecological Impact	<p>Operations spanning many years may create new habitat for fauna and flora. Upon maintenance or decommissioning these habitats may be destroyed.</p>	<p>The proponent would have to ensure that no new habitat is created for flora and fauna. Before decommissioning the health, safety and environmental officer would need to inspect every structural facility to ensure that the dismantling and removal of any structure would not affect any organism that has become dependent on those structures for survival, shelter or breeding.</p> <p>Where new habitats were created, that is now occupied by fauna or flora, the proponent must contact the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) or other appropriate organizations to establish the conservation status of it.</p> <p>The possibility of relocating the fauna or flora must be investigated and executed. Should the species be listed as vulnerable to extinction, or worse, a meeting should be held with MET in order to determine the appropriate handling of the situation.</p>	<p>A report should be compiled of any fauna and flora that established itself on the premises. The report should include all actions taken to relocate or deal with the situation.</p>	<p>Proponent; Contractor</p>
Employment	<p>Maintenance will require contractors. Decommissioning of the facilities may lead to retrenchments or re-location of staff no longer required.</p>	<p>Restricted employment of local people and contractors only should be practiced. Deviations from this practice should be justified appropriately.</p> <p>Plan in advance for meeting the Labour Acts requirements for retrenching of staff if required.</p>	<p>Employment contracts on file.</p>	<p>Proponent</p>

Criteria	Nature	Mitigation	Monitoring	Responsible Body
Dust	Dust may be generated during maintenance and decommissioning phases and might be aggravated during periods of strong winds.	It is recommended that regular dust suppression be included in the maintenance and decommissioning phases, when dust becomes an issue. Personnel should be issued with dust masks for health and safety reasons.	Regular visual inspection. A complaints register must be maintained, in which any complaints from the community must be logged. Complaints must be investigated and, if appropriate, acted upon. Information to be included in a bi-annual monitoring report.	Proponent; Contractor
Noise	Noise pollution will exist due to heavy vehicles accessing the site during maintenance or to collect rubble from demolished building materials. Cranes may be erected for removing the huge storage tanks. Hammers, diggers and drills will be used.	Rössing's noise policy must prevail with regards to their normal practice and the health department can issue a directive regarding minimum PPE for the fuel installation. All personnel must be issued with hearing protectors and neighbours must be notified of the time and duration of maintenance or decommissioning.	A complaints register must be maintained, in which any complaints from the community must be logged. Complaints must be investigated and, if appropriate, acted upon. Information to be included in a bi-annual monitoring report.	Proponent; Public Relations Personnel; Contractor.
Visual Impact	This is an impact that affects the aesthetic appearance	Visual impact could pose one of the most significant impacts. Visual impacts could be limited through keeping all maintenance and decommissioned areas clean and orderly at all times. Good housekeeping also reduces the risk of injuries. Notice of the start of the major maintenance activities or decommissioning should be given to the local authorities with an invitation to give feedback at any time with regards the visual impact.	A complaints register must be maintained, in which any complaints from the community must be logged. Complaints must be investigated and, if appropriate, acted upon. Information to be included in a bi-annual monitoring report.	Proponent; Contractor
Groundwater, Surface Water and Soil Contamination	Porous surface substrate can allow unwanted hazardous and ecologically detrimental substances to seep down to the water table.	All precautions are to be taken to prevent contamination of the soil as this could enter the ecosystem. Leakages from vehicles might occur especially if they are serviced on site. Care must be taken to avoid contamination of soil and groundwater. Groundwater might spread pollutants to neighbouring receptors and may create an impact on underground utilities (i.e. fresh	Report form for all spills or leaks is to be completed by Contractor and submitted to the Ministry of Mines and Energy.	Proponent; Contractor

Criteria	Nature	Mitigation	Monitoring	Responsible Body
Health, Safety and Security	<p>During the maintenance and decommissioning phase similar risks to human beings as with the operational phase will be present. Once the tanks and pipelines have been emptied completely of their contents residual amounts of fuel might exist.</p> <p>All other risks associated with demolitions must be considered.</p>	<p>water supply to buildings, sewerage system). Pollutants in the soil and building rubble must be transported away from the site to an approved, appropriately classified waste disposal site.</p> <p>Confirm MSDS information for any remaining fuels, oils or lubricants that must be discarded.</p>	<p>A baseline study must be carried out after the decommissioning. This is to assess the condition of soil substrate and any groundwater present. Comparisons with previous conditions survey data is to be made and any discrepancies must be addressed before the site can be signed over.</p> <p>A register of all incidents must be maintained on a daily basis. This should include measures taken to ensure that such incidents do not repeat itself. Information to be included in a bi-annual monitoring report.</p>	Proponent; Contractor
	<p>The maintenance and decommissioning of a fuel installation can cause serious health and safety risks to workers on site. Occupational exposures are normally related to dermal contact with fuels and inhalation of fuel vapours during handling of such products. For this reason adequate measures must be brought in place to ensure safety of staff on site, and includes: (Provide forms for all end users who monitor)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proper training of operators; ● First aid treatment; ● Medical assistance; ● Emergency treatment; ● Prevention of inhalation of fumes (fuel); ● Protective clothing, footwear, gloves and belts; safety goggles and shields; ● Manuals and training regarding the correct handling of materials and packages should be in place and updated as new or updated MSDS' become available; Risks might be lower but still exist especially if tanks must be entered for inspections. Confined Space Training will be required. ● 24-hour security surveillance in case of opportunistic activities. 			

Criteria	Nature	Mitigation	Monitoring	Responsible Body
Fire and Explosion Hazard	Residual hydrocarbons could be present and might pose a risk to the teams doing maintenance or dismantling the various structures. Fire and/or explosion events are still possible.	Various international occupational health and safety performances should be consulted for specific regulations regarding the decommissioning of the facilities to ensure all risks are mitigated. All relevant regulations and precautions should be in place as it was during the Operational Phase. In addition to this, all personnel have to be sensitised about responsible fire protection measures and good housekeeping such as the removal of flammable materials including rubbish, dry vegetation, and hydrocarbon-soaked soil from the vicinity of the fuel storage facilities. Regular inspections should still be carried out to inspect and test fire fighting equipment and pollution control materials at the fuel storage facilities. All fire precautions and fire control at the fuel storage facilities must be in accordance with SANS, or better. The holistic fire protection and prevention plan should still be utilised. Experience has shown that the best chance to rapidly put out a major fire is in the first 5 minutes. It is important to recognise that a responsive fire prevention plan does not solely include the availability of fire fighting equipment, but more importantly, it involves premeditated measures and activities to timeously prevent, curb and avoid conditions that may result in fires.	A register of all incidents must be maintained on a daily basis. This should include measures taken to ensure that such incidents do not repeat itself. Information to be included in a bi-annual monitoring report.	Proponent; Contractor

4 CONCLUSIONS

The above updated EMP, if properly implemented will help to continually minimise adverse impacts on the environment. Where impacts occur, immediate action must be taken to reduce the escalation of effects associated with these impacts. To ensure the relevance of this document to the specific stage of project, it needs to be reviewed throughout all phases.

The EMP should continue to be used as an on-site reference document during all phases of the proposed project, and auditing should take place in order to determine compliance with the EMP for the proposed site, and Parties responsible for transgression of the EMP should be held responsible for any rehabilitation that may need to be undertaken.

Monitoring reports must be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism every six months to allow for the future renewal of the Environmental Clearance Certificate.

5 REFERENCES

Faul A, Botha P, Short, S. 2018. Updated Environmental Impact Assessment for the Operations of the Rössing Uranium Consumer Fuel Installations