

APP-007490

**OPERATIONS OF NAMIBIA POST LTD'S CONSUMER FUEL INSTALLATION
IN WINDHOEK**

UPDATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN



Assessed by:



Assessed for:



August 2025

Project:	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE OPERATIONS OF NAMIBIA POST LTD'S EXISTING CONSUMER FUEL INSTALLATION IN WINDHOEK	
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Report Approval	 André Faul Conservation Ecologist	

I M. Feldmann acting as the Proponent's representative (Namibia Post Ltd), hereby confirm that the project description contained in this report is a true reflection of the information which the Proponent has provided to Geo Pollution Technologies. All material information in the possession of the Proponent that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing any decision or the objectivity of this assessment is fairly represented in this report.

Signed at Windhoek on the 15th day of May 2026
M. Feldmann
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	OBJECTIVES OF THE EMP	1
3	THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EMP	4
3.1	PLANNING.....	5
3.2	MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS: OPERATIONS AND CONSTRUCTION	5
3.2.1	<i>Skills, Technology and Development.....</i>	<i>6</i>
3.2.2	<i>Revenue Generation and Employment</i>	<i>7</i>
3.2.3	<i>Demographic Profile and Community Health.....</i>	<i>8</i>
3.2.4	<i>Fuel Supply.....</i>	<i>9</i>
3.2.5	<i>Traffic.....</i>	<i>10</i>
3.2.6	<i>Health, Safety and Security</i>	<i>11</i>
3.2.7	<i>Fire.....</i>	<i>12</i>
3.2.8	<i>Air Quality.....</i>	<i>13</i>
3.2.9	<i>Noise.....</i>	<i>14</i>
3.2.10	<i>Waste production</i>	<i>15</i>
3.2.11	<i>Ecosystem and Biodiversity Impact.....</i>	<i>16</i>
3.2.12	<i>Groundwater, Surface Water and Soil Contamination</i>	<i>17</i>
3.2.13	<i>Visual Impact</i>	<i>18</i>
3.2.14	<i>Cumulative Impact</i>	<i>19</i>
3.3	DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION	20
3.4	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	20
4	CONCLUSION	20
5	REFERENCES	20

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMS	Environmental Management System
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
LNAPL	Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPM	Parts Per Million
SANS	South African National Standards
WHO	World Health Organization

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Assessment - The process of collecting, organising, analysing, interpreting and communicating information relevant to decision making.

Competent Authority - means a body or person empowered under the local authorities act or Environmental Management Act to enforce the rule of law.

Construction - means the building, erection or modification of a facility, structure or infrastructure that is necessary for the undertaking of an activity, including the modification, alteration, upgrading or decommissioning of such facility, structure or infrastructure.

Cumulative Impacts - in relation to an activity, means the impact of an activity that in itself may not be significant but may become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.

Environment - As defined in the Environmental Assessment Policy and Environmental Management Act - “land, water and air; all organic and inorganic matter and living organisms as well as biological diversity; the interacting natural systems that include components referred to in sub-paragraphs, the human environment insofar as it represents archaeological, aesthetic, cultural, historic, economic, palaeontological or social values”.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) - process of assessment of the effects of a development on the environment.

Environmental Management Plan (EMP) - A working document on environmental and socio-economic mitigation measures, which must be implemented by several responsible parties during all the phases of the proposed project.

Environmental Management System (EMS) - An Environment Management System, or EMS, is a comprehensive approach to managing environmental issues, integrating environment-oriented thinking into every aspect of business management. An EMS ensures environmental considerations are a priority, along with other concerns such as costs, product quality, investments, PR productivity and strategic planning. An EMS generally makes a positive impact on a company's bottom line. It increases efficiency and focuses on customer needs and marketplace conditions, improving both the company's financial and environmental performance. By using an EMS to convert environmental problems into commercial opportunities, companies usually become more competitive.

Evaluation – means the process of ascertaining the relative importance or significance of information, the light of people's values, preference and judgements in order to make a decision.

Hazard - Anything that has the potential to cause damage to life, property and/or the environment. The hazard of a particular material or installation is constant; that is, it would present the same hazard wherever it was present.

Mitigate - The implementation of practical measures to reduce adverse impacts.

Proponent (Applicant) - Any person who has submitted or intends to submit an application for an authorisation, as legislated by the Environmental Management Act no. 7 of 2007, to undertake an activity or activities identified as a listed activity or listed activities; or in any other notice published by the Minister or Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.

Public - Citizens who have diverse cultural, educational, political and socio-economic characteristics. The public is not a homogeneous and unified group of people with a set of agreed common interests and aims. There is no single public. There are a number of publics, some of whom may emerge at any time during the process depending on their particular concerns and the issues involved.

Significant Effect/Impact - means an impact that by its magnitude, duration, intensity or probability of occurrence may have a notable effect on one or more aspects of the environment.

1 OBJECTIVES OF THE EMP

Namibia Post Ltd (the Proponent) requested Geo Pollution Technologies (Pty) Ltd to update the existing environmental management plan (EMP) for their consumer fuel installation on erf 8231, Voigts Street, Windhoek (Figure 1-1). The updated EMP will be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) to renew their existing environmental clearance certificate (ECC) for the facility. The renewed ECC is required for continued operations of the consumer fuel installation which supplies fuel to vehicles in NamPost's fleet. The property is currently zoned for Government land use. Fuel is delivered to the facility by road tanker approximately once per week and is offloaded into an underground storage tank. This tank has a total capacity of 46 m³ and contains 50 ppm diesel. The diesel is used for the proponent's fleet vehicles via an on-site dispenser, as required for operational activities. Weekly manual tank dips and fuel volume reconciliations are undertaken to monitor usage and detect any potential leaks. In the event of a spill, immediate clean-up is carried out and the recovered material is disposed of at an approved hazardous waste facility. The oil-water separator is inspected and cleaned regularly to ensure efficient functioning and to prevent hydrocarbon contamination of the surrounding environment.

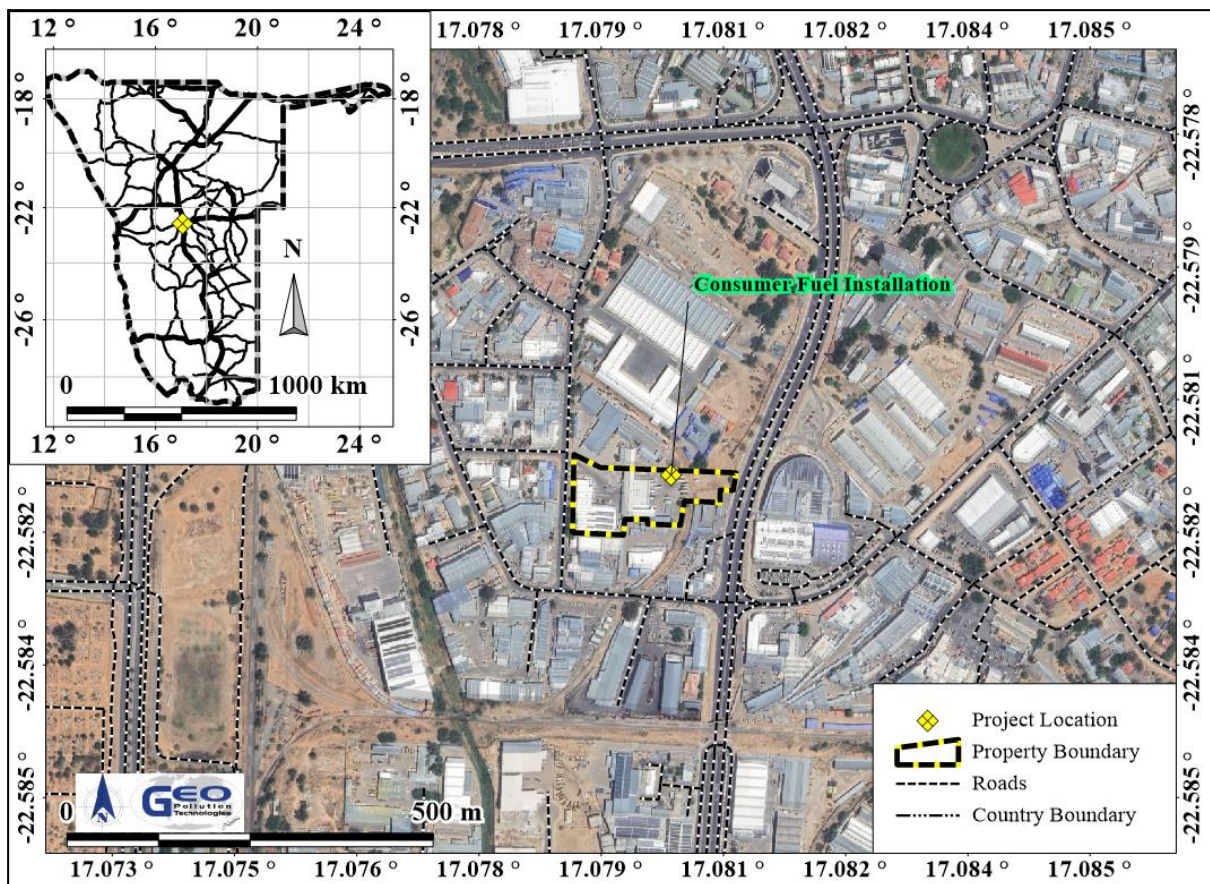


Figure 1-1 Project location

The EMP provides management options to ensure impacts of the facility 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 management measures provided in the EMP should be adhered to during the various phases of the operation of the facility. The EMP acts as a stand-alone document. All personnel taking part in the operations of the facility should be made aware of the contents in this section, so as to plan the operations accordingly and in an environmentally sound manner.

The objectives of the EMP are:

- ◆ to include all components of construction activities (upgrades, maintenance, etc.) and operations of the facility;

- ◆ to prescribe the best practicable control methods to lessen the environmental impacts associated with the project;
- ◆ 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.

2 ADMINISTRATIVE, LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

To protect the environment and achieve sustainable development, all projects, plans, programmes and policies deemed to have adverse impacts on the environment require an environmental assessment, as per the Namibian legislation. The legislation and standards provided in Table 1-1 to Table 1-4 govern the environmental assessment process in Namibia and/or are relevant to the facility.

Table 1-1 Namibian law applicable to the consumer fuel installation

Law	Key Aspects
The Namibian Constitution	◆ Promote the welfare of people ◆ Incorporates a high level of environmental protection ◆ Incorporates international agreements as part of Namibian law
Environmental Management Act Act No. 7 of 2007, Government Notice No. 232 of 2007	◆ Defines the environment ◆ Promote sustainable management of the environment and the use of natural resources ◆ Provide a process of assessment and control of activities with possible significant effects on the environment
Environmental Management Act Regulations Government Notice No. 28-30 of 2012	◆ Commencement of the Environmental Management Act ◆ List activities that requires an Environmental Clearance Certificate ◆ Provide Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations
Petroleum Products and Energy Act Act No. 13 of 1990, Government Notice No. 45 of 1990	◆ Regulates petroleum industry ◆ Makes provision for impact assessment ◆ Petroleum Products Regulations (Government Notice No. 155 of 2000) ○ Prescribes South African National Standards (SANS) or equivalents for construction, operation and decommissioning of petroleum facilities (refer to Government Notice No. 21 of 2002)
Public and Environmental Health Act Act No. 1 of 2015, Government Notice No. 86 of 2015	◆ Provides a framework for a structured more uniform public and environmental health system, and for incidental matters. ◆ Deals with Integrated Waste Management including waste collection disposal and recycling; waste generation and storage; and sanitation.
Water Resources Management Act Act No. 11 of 2013	◆ Provides for management, protection, development, use and conservation of water resources. ◆ Provides for licencing and permitting of boreholes, dams and abstraction of groundwater. ◆ Prevention of water pollution and assignment of liability.
Local Authorities Act Act No. 23 of 1992, Government Notice No. 116 of 1992	◆ Define the powers, duties and functions of local authority councils ◆ Regulates discharges into sewers
Public Health Act Act No. 36 of 1919	◆ Provides for the protection of health of all people

Law	Key Aspects
Public and Environmental Health Act Act No. 1 of 2015, Government Notice No. 86 of 2015	- Provides a framework for a structured more uniform public and environmental health system, and for incidental matters - Deals with Integrated Waste Management including waste collection disposal and recycling; waste generation and storage; and sanitation.
Labour Act Act No 11 of 2007, Government Notice No. 236 of 2007	- Provides for Labour Law and the protection and safety of employees - Labour Act, 1992: Regulations relating to the health and safety of employees at work (Government Notice No. 156 of 1997)
Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Ordinance Ordinance No. 11 of 1976	- Governs the control of noxious or offensive gases - Prohibits scheduled process without a registration certificate in a controlled area - Requires best practical means for preventing or reducing the escape into the atmosphere of noxious or offensive gases produced by the scheduled process
Hazardous Substances Ordinance Ordinance No. 14 of 1974	- Applies to the manufacture, sale, use, disposal and dumping of hazardous substances as well as their import and export - Aims to prevent hazardous substances from causing injury, ill-health or the death of human beings
Pollution Control and Waste Management Bill (draft document)	- Not in force yet - Provides for prevention and control of pollution and waste - Provides for procedures to be followed for licence applications

Table 1-2 Municipal by-laws, guidelines and regulations

Municipal By-laws, Guidelines or Regulations (City of Windhoek)	Key Aspects
Groundwater Protection Regulations	- Provides for the protection of groundwater, landscape and vegetation sensitivity - Requires an EIA and EMP for projects that may potentially impact on groundwater - Identifies three groundwater control zones: medium, high and very high.
Windhoek Environmental Structure Plan and Environmental Policy	Integrates spatial planning decision-making, environmental planning and environmental impact management
Town Planning Scheme	- Enables the comprehensive management of all property and related public sector functions across the city. - Provides for the protection of groundwater and the environment.
Sewerage and Drainage Regulations	- Regulates discharges into sewer systems. - Provides standards to which effluents entering a sewer system must adhere. - Regulates storm water run-off.

Table 1-3 Relevant multilateral environmental agreements for Namibia and the development

Agreement	Key Aspects
Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Stockholm 1972.	Recognizes the need for a common outlook and common principles to inspire and guide the people of the world in the preservation and enhancement of the human environment.
1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	Aims to protect human health and the environment against adverse effects from modification of the Ozone Layer are considered.

	◆ Adopted to regulate levels of greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	◆ The Convention recognises that developing countries should be accorded appropriate assistance to enable them to fulfil the terms of the Convention.
Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 1992	◆ Under article 14 of The Convention, EIAs must be conducted for projects that may negatively affect biological diversity.

Table 1-4 Standards or codes of practise

Standard or Code	Key Aspects
South African National Standards (SANS)	◆ The Petroleum Products and Energy Act prescribes SANS standards for the construction, operations and demolition of petroleum facilities. ◆ SANS 10089-3:2010 is specifically aimed at storage and distribution of petroleum products at fuel retail facilities and consumer installations. ○ Provide requirements for spill control infrastructure

The fuel consumer installation facility is listed as an activity requiring an environmental clearance certificate as per the following points from Section 9 of Government Notice No. 29 of 2012:

Hazardous Substance Treatment, Handling and Storage

- ◆ 9.1 “The manufacturing, storage, handling or processing of a hazardous substance defined in the Hazardous Substances Ordinance, 1974.” (The facility store and handle hazardous substances in the form of fuel.)
- ◆ 9.2 “Any process or activity which requires a permit, licence or other form of authorisation, or the modification of or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity which requires an amendment of an existing permit, licence or authorisation or which requires a new permit, licence or authorisation in terms of a law governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution, effluent or waste.” (The facility store and handle hazardous substances in the form of fuel which is permitted by the Ministry of Mines and Energy.)
- ◆ 9.4 “The storage and handling of a dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of more than 30 cubic metres at any one location.” (The facility store and handle more than 30 m³ of fuel.)
- ◆ 9.5 “Construction of filling stations or any other facility for the underground and aboveground storage of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin.” (The facility is a consumer fuel installation with diesel.)

3 THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EMP

The sections below outline the management of the environmental elements that may be affected by the activities associated with the various phases of the facility. These phases are as follows:

- ◆ Planning Phase
- ◆ Operational and Construction (maintenance, upgrades etc.) Phase
- ◆ Decommissioning Phase

The EMP is a living document that must be prepared in detail, and regularly updated, by the proponent as the project progress and evolve. Impacts addressed and mitigation measures proposed are seen as minimum requirements which have to be elaborated on. Delegation of mitigation measures and reporting activities should be determined by the proponent and included in the EMP.

All monitoring results must be reported on as indicated. Reporting is important for any future renewals of the ECC and must be submitted to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism. Renewal of ECC will require bi-annual reports based on the monitoring prescribed in this EMP.

Various potential and definite impacts will emanate from the operations, construction and decommissioning phases. The majority of these impacts can be mitigated or prevented. The impacts as

well as prevention and mitigation measures are listed below. The general guidance and impact descriptions provided below is based on the findings of the initial EIA and risk assessment carried out by Geo Pollution Technologies (Faul et al., 2017).

3.1 PLANNING

During the phases of planning for future operations, construction and decommissioning of the facility, it is the responsibility of the 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 risk 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 the construction activities and operations of the project remain valid.
- ◆ 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:
 - Risk management / mitigation / EMP/ Emergency Response Plan and HSE Manuals
 - Adequate protection and indemnity insurance 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 reporting system to report on aspects of construction activities, operations and decommissioning as outlined in the EMP.
- ◆ Submit bi-annual reports to the MEFT to allow for ECC renewal after three years. This is a requirement by MEFT.
- ◆ Appoint a specialist environmental consultant to update the EMP and apply for renewal of the ECC prior to expiry.

3.2 MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS: OPERATIONS AND CONSTRUCTION

The following section provide management measures for both the operational phase as well as construction activities related to the project.

3.2.1 Skills, Technology and Development

During various phases of the facility, training is provided to a portion of the workforce to be able to maintain and operate various features of a consumer installation facility according to the required standards. Skills are transferred to an unskilled workforce for general tasks. The technology required for the facility is often new to the local industry, aiding in operational efficiency. Development of people and technology are key to economic development.

Desired outcome: To see an increase in skills of local Namibians, as well as development and technology advancements in the fuel industry.

Actions

Mitigation:

- ◆ If the skills exist locally, contractors must first be sourced from the town, then the region and then nationally. Deviations from this practice must be justified.
- ◆ Skills development and improvement programs to be made available as identified during performance assessments.
- ◆ Employees to be informed about parameters and requirements for references upon employment.
- ◆ The proponent must employ Namibians where possible. Deviations from this practise should be justified appropriately.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Record should be kept of training provided.
- ◆ Ensure that all training is certified or managerial reference provided (proof provided to the employees) inclusive of training attendance, completion and implementation.
- ◆ Summarise all training (formal and informal) in a bi-annual report.

3.2.2 Revenue Generation and Employment

An increase of skilled and professional labour has and will continue to take place due to the operations of the facility. Employment is sourced locally while skilled labour/contractors may be sourced from other regions.

Desired outcome: Contribution to national treasury and provision of employment to local Namibians.

Actions

Mitigation:

- ◆ The proponent must employ local Namibians where possible.
- ◆ If the skills exist locally, employees must first be sourced from the town, then the region and then nationally.
- ◆ Deviations from this practice must be justified.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Bi-annual summary report based on employee records.

3.2.3 Demographic Profile and Community Health

The facility relies on labour during construction and operational phases. The scale of the project is limited and is not believed to have created a change in the demographic profile of the local community. Community health may be exposed to factors such as communicable disease like HIV/AIDS and alcoholism/drug abuse. During construction and maintenance events, an increase in foreign people in the area may potentially increase the risk of criminal and socially/culturally deviant behaviour. However, such trends have not been observed since the site became operational. Spills and leaks may present health risks to employees and members of the public.

Desired Outcome: To prevent the in-migration and growth in informal settlements and to prevent the spread of communicable diseases and prevent / discourage socially deviant behaviour.

Actions:

Prevention:

- ◆ Employ only local people from the area, deviations from this practice should be justified appropriately.
- ◆ Adhere to all municipal by-laws relating to environmental health which includes, but is not limited to, sand and grease traps for the various facilities and sanitation requirements.

Mitigation:

- ◆ Educational programmes for employees on HIV/AIDs and general upliftment of employees' social status.
- ◆ Appointment of reputable contractors.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Facility inspection sheet for all areas, which may present environmental health risks, kept on file.
- ◆ Bi-annual summary report based on employee demographics, educational programmes and training conducted.

3.2.4 Fuel Supply

The operation of the facility aid in securing fuel supply to the postal service fleet..

Desired Outcome: Ensure a secure fuel supply remains available.

Actions

Mitigation:

- ◆ Ensure compliance to the petroleum regulations of Namibia.
- ◆ Proper fuel management to ensure constant supply.
- ◆ Record supply problems and take corrective actions.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Record supply problems and corrective actions taken.

3.2.5 Traffic

The facility may have increased the traffic flow to the site through the distribution of fuel. An increase in traffic to and from the site may increase congestion and increase the risk of incidents and accidents.

Desired Outcome: Minimum impact on traffic and no transport or traffic related incidents.

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ Erect clear signage regarding access and exit points at the facility.

Mitigation:

- ◆ Tanker trucks delivering fuel should not be allowed to obstruct any traffic.
- ◆ If any traffic impacts are expected, traffic management should be performed to prevent these.
- ◆ The placement of signs to warn and direct traffic will mitigate traffic impacts.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Any complaints received regarding traffic issues should be recorded together with action taken to prevent impacts from repeating itself.
- ◆ A bi-annual report should be compiled of all incidents reported, complaints received, and action taken.

3.2.6 Health, Safety and Security

Every activity associated with the operational phase is reliant on human labour and therefore exposes them to health and safety risks. Activities such as the operation of machinery and handling of hazardous chemicals (inhalation and carcinogenic effect of some petroleum products), poses the main risks to employees. Security risks are related to unauthorized entry, theft and sabotage.

Desired Outcome: To prevent injury, health impacts and theft.

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ Clearly label dangerous and restricted areas as well as dangerous equipment and products.
- ◆ Equipment that will be locked away on site must be placed in a way that does not encourage criminal activities (e.g. theft).
- ◆ Provide all employees with required and adequate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- ◆ Ensure that all personnel receive adequate training on operation of equipment / handling of hazardous substances.
- ◆ All Health and Safety standards specified in the Labour Act should be complied with.
- ◆ Implementation of maintenance register for all equipment and fuel/hazardous substance storage areas.
- ◆ Adhere to Covid-19 regulations and implement measures to prevent infection, including hand sanitation, wearing of masks, social distancing and self-isolation.

Mitigation:

- ◆ Selected personnel should be trained in first aid and a first aid kit must be available on site. The contact details of all emergency services must be readily available.
- ◆ Implement and maintain an integrated health and safety management system, to act as a monitoring and mitigating tool, which includes: colour coding of pipes, operational, safe work and medical procedures, permits to work, emergency response plans, housekeeping rules, MSDS's and signage requirements (PPE, flammable etc.).
- ◆ Security procedures and proper security measures must be in place to protect workers and clients, especially during cash in transit activities.
- ◆ Strict security that prevents unauthorised entry.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Any incidents must be recorded with action taken to prevent future occurrences.
- ◆ A bi-annual report should be compiled of all incidents reported. The report should contain dates when training were conducted and when safety equipment and structures were inspected and maintained.

3.2.7 Fire

Diesel fuel is not as flammable as petrol. If the large amounts of fuel on site is not handled according to materials safety data sheet instructions and SANS requirements, a fire risk exists. Operational and maintenance activities may increase the risk of the occurrence of fires.

Desired Outcome: To prevent property damage, possible injury and impacts caused by uncontrolled fires.

Actions:

Prevention:

- ◆ A holistic fire protection and prevention plan is needed. This plan must include an emergency response plan, firefighting plan and spill recovery plan.
- ◆ Maintain firefighting equipment, good housekeeping and personnel training (firefighting, fire prevention and responsible housekeeping practices).
- ◆ Ensure all chemicals are stored according to MSDS and SANS instructions.
- ◆ Maintain regular site, mechanical and electrical inspections and maintenance.
- ◆ Clean all spills / leaks.
- ◆ 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).
- ◆ Follow SANS standards for operation and maintenance of the facility.
- ◆ All dispensers must be equipped with devices that cut fuel supply during fires.
- ◆ Ensure all attendants are trained on the importance of correct filling procedures such as earthing when filling with fuel which can accumulate static electricity.

Mitigation:

- ◆ In case of a fire, the firefighting plan must be initiated immediately and all emergency procedures must be performed as practiced during training. This includes notifying the fire brigade, engaging emergency stops, using firefighting infrastructure, evacuation, etc.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ 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 themselves.
- ◆ 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 and training given.

3.2.8 Air Quality

Quality air means “fresh” breathing air, required for respiration with free or reduced levels of harmful gases, particularly also carbon dioxide, which can cause ill health effects such as headaches, tiredness and reduced concentration. Fuel vapours are released into the air during refuelling of the bulk storage tank as well as at filling point. Prolonged exposure may have carcinogenic effects. Dust may be generated should any construction take place.

Desired Outcome: To prevent health impacts and minimise the dust generated.

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ All buildings and offices should be well ventilated.

Mitigation:

- ◆ Personnel issued with appropriate masks where excessive dust or vapours are present.
- ◆ A complaints register should be kept for any dust related issues and mitigation steps taken to address complaints where necessary e.g. dust suppression.
- ◆ Employees should be coached on the dangers of fuel vapours.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Labour Act Regulations; Occupational Health and Safety Act, Act 85 of 1993; American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)
- ◆ Air quality (carbon dioxide, humidity, temperature) monitoring in offices once every two years.
- ◆ Any complaints received regarding dust or fuel vapours should be recorded with notes on action taken.
- ◆ All information and reporting to be included in a bi-annual report.

3.2.9 Noise

Noise pollution will exist due to vehicles accessing the site to load fuel. Construction (maintenance and upgrades) may generate excessive noise. The facility is however located in an industrial area with similar and / or other activities that generate more noise. Noise may therefore be considered to contribute to cumulative impacts

Desired Outcome: To prevent any nuisance and hearing loss due to elevated noise levels.

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ Follow the City of Windhoek guidelines for limits on noise pollution (Council Resolution 215/09/2006).
- ◆ All machinery must be regularly serviced to ensure minimal noise production.

Mitigation:

- ◆ Hearing protectors as standard PPE for workers in situations with elevated noise levels.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ City of Windhoek Guidelines; Labour Act Regulations; Occupational Health and Safety Act, Act 85 of 1993.
- ◆ Noise survey once every two years.
- ◆ Maintain a complaints register.
- ◆ Bi-annual report on monitoring and complaints, and actions taken to address complaints and prevent future occurrences.

3.2.10 Waste production

Various waste streams are produced during the operational phase. Waste may include hazardous waste associated with the handling of hydrocarbon products (such as waste in the oil/water separator). Domestic waste is generated by the facility and related operations. Waste presents a contamination risk and when not removed regularly may become a fire hazard. Construction waste may include building rubble and discarded equipment contaminated by hydrocarbon products. Contaminated soil and water is considered as a hazardous waste.

Desired Outcome: To reduce the amount of waste produced, and prevent pollution and littering.

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ Waste reduction measures should be implemented and all waste that can be re-used / recycled must be kept separate.
- ◆ Ensure adequate disposal storage facilities are available.
- ◆ Ensure waste cannot be blown away by wind.
- ◆ Prevent scavenging (human and non-human) of stored waste.

Mitigation:

- ◆ Waste should be disposed of regularly and at appropriately classified disposal facilities, this includes hazardous material (empty chemical containers, contaminated rugs, paper water and soil).
- ◆ The spill catchment traps and oil water separator should be cleaned regularly and waste disposed of appropriately. Surfactants (soap) may not be allowed to enter the oil water separator.
- ◆ See the material safety data sheets available from suppliers for disposal of contaminated products and empty containers.
- ◆ Liaise with the municipality regarding waste and handling of hazardous waste.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ A register of hazardous waste disposal should be kept. This should include type of waste, volume as well as disposal method/facility.
- ◆ Any complaints received regarding waste should be recorded with notes on action taken.
- ◆ The oil water separator must be regularly inspected and all hydrocarbons removed once detected. Outflow water must comply with effluent quality standards.
- ◆ All information and reporting to be included in a bi-annual report.

3.2.11 Ecosystem and Biodiversity Impact

The nature of the operational activities is such that the probability of creating a habitat for flora and fauna to establish is low. No significant impact on the biodiversity of the area is predicted as the site is currently void of natural fauna and flora. Impacts are therefore mostly related to pollution of the environment.

Desired Outcome: To avoid pollution of and impacts on the ecological environment.

Actions.

Prevention:

- ◆ Ensure waste cannot be blown away by wind.
- ◆ Discourage birds from utilising structures on site for purposes of nesting.
- ◆ Avoid scavenging of waste by fauna.
- ◆ The oil-water separator must be covered to prevent animals from falling in and drowning.

Mitigation:

- ◆ Report any extraordinary animal sightings to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.
- ◆ Mitigation measures related to waste handling and the prevention of groundwater, surface water and soil contamination should limit ecosystem and biodiversity impacts.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ All information related to extraordinary sightings or problems with animals to be included in a bi-annual report.

3.2.12 Groundwater, Surface Water and Soil Contamination

Operations entail the storage and handling of hydrocarbons which present a contamination risk. Contamination may either result from failing storage facilities, pumps and pipelines, or spills and leaks associated with overfilling or human error. Such material may contaminate surface water, soil and groundwater.

Desired Outcome: To prevent the contamination of water and soil.

Actions

Prevention:

- ◆ Spill control structures, equipment, spill kits 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, must be audited and corrections made where necessary.
- ◆ Proper training of operators must be conducted on a regular basis (Fuel handling, spill detection, spill control).

Mitigation:

- ◆ Maintain the in-house Oil Spill Response Organization (OSRO) procedure.
- ◆ Regularly train employees on the actions to be taken if a major spill occurs.
- ◆ Any spillage of more than 200 litre must be reported to the Ministry of Mines and Energy.
- ◆ Spill clean-up means must be readily available on site as per the relevant MSDS.
- ◆ All spills must be cleaned up immediately.
- ◆ 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. Importantly, the use of soap on spill control surfaces connected to the separator should not be allowed.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Oil Spill Response Organization (OSRO).
- ◆ A report should be compiled bi-annually of all spills or leakages reported. The report should contain the following information: date and duration of spill, product spilled, volume of spill, remedial action taken, comparison of pre-exposure baseline data (previous pollution conditions survey results) with post remediation data (e.g. soil/groundwater hydrocarbon concentrations) and a copy of documentation in which spill was reported to Ministry of Mines and Energy.

3.2.13 Visual Impact

This is an impact that not only affects the aesthetic appearance, but also the integrity of the facility.

Desired Outcome: To minimise aesthetic impacts associated with the facility.

Actions

Mitigation:

- ◆ Regular waste disposal, good housekeeping and routine maintenance on infrastructure will ensure that the longevity of structures are maximised and a low visual impact is maintained.

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent
- ◆ Contractors

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ A bi-annual report should be compiled of all complaints received and actions taken.

3.2.14 Cumulative Impact

Possible cumulative impacts associated with the operational phase include increased traffic in the area.

Desired Outcome: To minimise cumulative all impacts associated with the facility.

Actions

Mitigation:

- ◆ Addressing each of the individual impacts as discussed and recommended in the EMP would reduce the cumulative impact.
- ◆ Reviewing biannual and annual 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

Responsible Body:

- ◆ Proponent

Data Sources and Monitoring:

- ◆ Bi-annual reports based on all other impacts will provide an overall assessment of the impact of the operational and maintenance phases.

3.3 DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION

Decommissioning is not foreseen during the validity of the ECC. Decommissioning was however assessed as construction activities include modification and decommissioning. Should decommissioning occur at any stage, rehabilitation of the area may be required. Decommissioning will entail the complete removal of all infrastructure including buildings and underground infrastructure. Any pollution present on the site must be remediated. The impacts associated with this phase include noise and waste production as structures are dismantled. Noise must be kept within City of Windhoek standards and waste should be contained and disposed of at an appropriately classified and approved waste facility and not dumped in the surrounding areas. Future land use after decommissioning should be assessed prior to decommissioning and rehabilitation initiated if the land would not be used for future purposes. The EMP for the facility will have to be reviewed at the time of decommissioning to cater for changes made to the site and implement guidelines and mitigation measures.

3.4 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The proponent could implement an Environmental Management System (EMS) for their 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 EMS would need to include 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.
- ◆ The EMP

4 CONCLUSION

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. 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 ECC.

5 REFERENCES

Faul A, Botha P, Short S. 2017. Environmental Impact Assessment for the Upgrade and Operations of a Consumer Fuel Installation for Namibia Post Ltd in Windhoek