

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

<h3>Standard Environmental Specification</h3>		Document No.	ENV-SOP-004
		Original Date	14 February 2013
		Revision Date	26 August 2014
		Revision No.	02
		No. of pages	15
Originator:	Gareth Goosen	Approved by:	Khosi Zondi
Designation:	Environmental Specialist	Designation:	Environmental Manager
Signature :		Signature:	
Date:	14.10.2014	Date:	14/10/2014
Department (s)	All Transnet Pipelines Departments		
<p>Objective: To ensure that the service provider determines the environmental impacts associated with their activity and generates an environmental management plan to mitigate those impacts.</p>			
<p>Safety: Ensure that the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is worn</p>			
<p>Records:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Management Plan • Environmental Training Records of Personnel • Environmental related Toolbox Talks • Waste manifest documents and disposal slips 			

1. RESPONSIBILITIES

1.1 TPL Project Manager

- Ensure that all activities of the service provider comply with the applicable Environmental Management Plan (EMP).
- To report all environmental related incidents to the Environmental department.

1.2 TPL Depot Manager

- Ensure that all activities of the service provider comply with the applicable EMP.
- To report all environmental related incidents to the Environmental department.

1.3 TPL Site Agent/Manager

- Ensure that all activities of the service provider comply with the applicable EMP.
- To report any environmental incidents to the TPL Project manager and Environmental department.

1.4 TPL Environmental Specialist

- Review the EMP submitted by the service provider.
- Assist Project managers, Depot managers and Site agents in ensuring that the EMP is being followed.
- Conduct environmental site audits

1.5 Procurement

- Ensure that the Standard Environmental Specification is issued to each service provider prior to work commencement.

1.6 Service Provider

- Take into account the conditions stated in the Standard Environmental Specification when compiling an EMP.
- Ensure that the EMP is implemented.
- Ensure that TPL representatives are able to access applicable records when required.

2. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- ✓ EMP Environmental Management Plan
- ✓ General waste: Waste that does not pose an immediate hazard or threat to people or the environment and includes domestic waste, business waste, building waste and garden waste).
- ✓ Hazardous waste: Any waste that contains organic or inorganic elements or compounds that may, owing to the inherent physical, chemical or toxicological characteristics of that waste, have a detrimental impact on health and the environment.
- ✓ TPL: Transnet Pipelines

- ✓ **Waste:** Any substance, whether or not that substance can be reduced, re-used, recycled and recovered - that is surplus, unwanted, rejected, discarded, abandoned or disposed of, or that is identified as a waste by the Minister by Notice in the Gazette

3. PROCEDURE

- ✓ This procedure describes the minimum standard for environmental management to which service providers on a TPL working site must comply.
- ✓ It is a generic standard for use across all operational works within TPL.
- ✓ There may be project specific environmental requirements in addition to this document, or that exceed the standards prescribed here. These project specific environmental requirements will be described in the relevant project's EMP.

3.1 Site establishment

All environmental issues must be taken into account in the planning, establishment, construction, operation and closure of the site offices and all other contract related facilities on site.

3.1.1 Site plan

- If the service provider establishes operational camps, offices, workshops, staff accommodation and any other facilities on site, it is to be done in a manner that does not adversely affect the environment.
- The service provider shall be aware of the locality of all waste management areas for litter, kitchen refuse, sewage and workshop-derived effluents.
- It is recommended that the offices, and in particular the ablution facilities, aggregate stockpiles, spoil areas and hazardous material stockpiles are located as far away as possible from any water course.
- Regardless of the chosen site, the service provider's intended mitigation measures shall be indicated on the EMP.

3.1.2 Sewage

- Particular reference in the EMP shall be given to the handling of sewage generated at the site offices, staff accommodation and at all localities on the site where there will be a concentration of labour.
- Sanitary arrangements should be to the satisfaction of TPL management.
- Safe and effective sewage treatment will require one of the following sewage handling methods: septic tanks and soak-ways, dry-composting toilets such as "enviro loos", or the use of chemical toilets which are supplied and maintained by a service provider.
- The type of sewage treatment will depend on the location of the site and the surrounding land uses, the duration of the contract and proximity (availability) of providers of chemical toilets.

- Should a soak-away system be used, it shall not be closer than 800 metres from any natural water course or water retention system.
- The waste material generated from these facilities shall be serviced on a regular basis.
- Toilets and latrines shall be easily accessible and shall be positioned within walking distance of the employees.
- Use of open areas (i.e. the veld) for ablution facilities shall not, under any circumstances, be allowed.
- Outside toilets shall be provided with locks and doors and shall be secured to prevent them from blowing over.
- The toilets shall be placed outside areas susceptible to flooding.
- The service provider shall arrange for regular emptying of toilets and shall be entirely responsible for enforcing their use and for maintaining such facilities in a clean, orderly and hygienic condition to the satisfaction of TPL management.

3.1.3 Effluent management

- All effluent water from the camp / office sites shall be disposed of in a responsible manner so as not to adversely affect water courses (streams, rivers, pans dams etc.).
- Only domestic type wastewater shall be allowed to enter the designated system.

3.2 Waste Management

- Examples of typical types of waste streams which could be expected on the site are indicated in the following table:

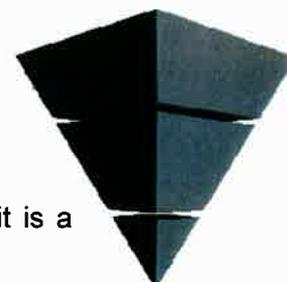
TABLE 1: EXAMPLE OF CONSTRUCTION WASTE CLASSIFICATION

WASTE	CLASSIFICATION	
	HAZARDOUS	GENERAL
Aerosol containers	X	
Batteries, light bulbs, circuit boards, etc.	X	
Clean soil		X
Construction debris contaminated by oil or organic compounds	X	
Domestic waste		X
Empty drums (depends on prior use)	X	X
Empty paint and coating containers	X	
PCB waste	X	
Rubble (not contaminated by oil or organic compounds)		X
Waste Cables		X
Plastic, Paper , Cardboard		X
Waste paint and/or solvent	X	

WASTE	CLASSIFICATION	
	HAZARDOUS	GENERAL
Waste oil and grease	X	
Waste concrete		X
Waste containing asbestos	X	
Waste timber		X
Sewage sludge	X	
Scrap metal		X
Fluorescent tubes	X	

- Waste is grouped into “general” or “hazardous”, depending on its characteristics. The classification determines handling methods and the ultimate disposal method of the material.
- A hierarchical control approach to waste management is encouraged. Waste should preferably be managed in the following order:

- ✓ Avoid generating waste.....
- ✓ Minimise the amount of waste you generate.....
- ✓ Reduce, recycle or recover your waste.....
- ✓ Treat your wastes to reduce the toxicity.....
- ✓ Only landfill waste as a last resort and if you do use landfill, make sure it is a licensed facility.....



- All areas where wastes are generated must be provided with waste containers that facilitate waste separation.
- All employees shall be made aware of the need to separate wastes.
- Waste must be stored in areas that are hard surface
- Waste receptacles must not have corrosion or leak and the relevant signage must be visible
- The service provider is responsible for the removal of all waste from site, generated through the operational activities and shall ensure that all waste is removed to appropriate licensed waste disposal or recycling facilities.
- The service provider shall manage hazardous waste generated by his/her activities as follows:
 - ✓ Characterise the waste to determine if it is general or hazardous
 - ✓ Obtain and provide an acceptable container with appropriate labels
 - ✓ Place hazardous waste material in an appropriate container
 - ✓ Inspect the container on a regular basis
 - ✓ Ensure the legally compliant transport of the full container to a licensed disposal or recycling facility
 - ✓ Provide all evidence of waste manifest documents and disposal slips to ensure that cradle-to-grave control is in place.

- ✓ The service provider will establish the necessary protocol for proper handling and removal of hazardous materials on the site.
- Information on each hazardous substance will be available to all persons on site in the form of Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).
- The service provider is to ensure that training and education about the proper use, handling, and disposal of the materials is provided to all workers.
- The service provider shall manage GENERAL WASTE generated by his/her activities as follows:
 - ✓ Determine if waste is non-hazardous and obtain containers for waste storage
 - ✓ Notify waste transporter when container is full so that it can be removed and replaced with an empty.
 - ✓ Ensure the legally compliant transport of the full container to a licensed disposal or recycling facility
 - ✓ Provide all evidence of waste manifest documents and disposal slips to ensure that cradle-to-grave control is in place.
 - ✓ No littering is allowed on site. In the event where staff mobility is high, refuse bags will be made available by the service provider

3.3 Vehicle and Equipment Refuelling

- Spillages due to refuelling, lubrication and oil changing requirements on all vehicles and machinery shall be eliminated or controlled.
- Engine driven compressors, pumps, air conditioners, and arc welders can have small leaks (usually oil) that accumulate to become spills, which require clean up.
- These leaks become more evident if the equipment remains in the same place for an extended period of time.
- Damaged fuel tanks, fuel hoses, and fuel pumps can be sources of significant fuel leaks.
- Hydraulic systems can blow gaskets or hoses resulting in large quantities of hydraulic fluid spilled to the ground.
- The use of drip trays and any other containment measures should be implemented.
- No vehicles or machines shall be serviced or refuelled on site except at designated servicing or refuelling locations, no oil or lubricant changes shall be made except at designate locations, or in case of breakdown or emergency repair.
- The service provider shall store fuel and oil at a secure area, which shall be banded to contain 110% of the total volume within the bund and designed with an impervious layer or paved surface to prevent spillage from entering the ground.
- The service providers proposed fuel storage and fuelling facility shall comply with the regulations of the National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998), the Hazardous Substances Act, (Act 15 of 1973), the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998), (Act 73 of 1989), and the Occupational Health and Safety Act, (Act 85 of 1993),

3.4 Spill Response

- The service provider shall comply with the regulations of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998), National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998), Hazardous Substances Act, (Act 15 of 1973) and the Occupational Health and Safety Act, (Act 85 of 1993)
- The service provider shall provide details for spill response in the EMP and shall take into account spills of fuel, oils, solvents, paints or other hazardous materials. The EMP will show measures to be taken to manage contaminated soil and water on site.
- The service provider shall instruct operational personnel on the following spill prevention and containment responsibilities:
 - ✓ Immediately repair all leaks of hydrocarbons or chemicals
 - ✓ Notify TPL management
 - ✓ Take all reasonable means to prevent spills or leaks through the use of drip trays
 - ✓ Do not allow sumps receiving oil or oily water to overflow
 - ✓ Prevent storm water runoff from contamination by leaking or spilled drums of oil or chemicals
 - ✓ Do not discharge oil or contaminants into storm water or sewer systems

- If a spill occurs on land, the Service provider must:
 - ✓ Immediately stop or reduce the spill
 - ✓ Notify TPL management
 - ✓ Contain the spill
 - ✓ Recover the spilled product
 - ✓ Remediate the site
 - ✓ Implement actions necessary to prevent the spill from contaminating groundwater or off-site surface water
 - ✓ Dispose of contaminated material to a location designated thereto

- If a spill to water occurs, the service provider must:
 - ✓ Take immediate action to stop or reduce the spill and contain it
 - ✓ Notify TPL management
 - ✓ Implement actions necessary to prevent the spread of the contamination by deploying booms and/or absorbent material
 - ✓ Recovery of the spilled product
 - ✓ Proper disposal of contaminated material

3.5 Spray Painting and Sandblasting

- All spray painting and sandblasting on site should be done in a controlled manner where appropriate measures are taken to prevent paint contamination of the soil and to ensure that sandblasting grit/media is properly contained and disposed of.
- Spray painting and sandblasting should be kept to a minimum.
- All painting should, as far as practicable, be done before equipment and material is brought on site.
- The service provider will inform TPL management of when and where spray painting or sandblasting is to be carried out prior to commencement of work.
- The site manager will monitor these activities to ensure that adequate measures are taken to prevent contamination of the soil.

3.6 Dust Management

- The generation of dust on the construction site and access roads shall be prevented or controlled as reasonably as possible
- Service providers (associated with activities such as earthworks, geotechnical surveys, piling, storm water drainage, construction of roads and railways, foundations, brick building, operating workshops, fencing, erecting construction camps, and batch plant activities, etc.) shall include dust-mitigating measures in the EMP.

- Material in transit should be loaded and contained within the load bin of the vehicle in such a way as to prevent any spillage onto the roads and the creation of dust clouds.
- If necessary, the load bin of the vehicle shall be covered with a tarpaulin to prevent dust.
- Dust is to be controlled on unpaved access roads and site roads using sprayed water.
- Service providers are responsible for managing dust generated as a result of their activities.
- The service provider will be responsible for dust control of the entire construction area.
- Some dust-mitigating measures include the following:
 - Limit vehicle speeds on unpaved roads to 20 km/h
 - Wash paved surfaces within the construction area twice a week
 - Minimise haulage distances
 - Apply water to gravel roads with a spraying truck when required
 - Environmentally friendly soil stabilisers may be used as additional measures to control dust on gravel roads and construction areas
 - Dust suppression measures will also apply to inactive areas. (An inactive site is one on which activities will not occur for a month or more).
 - Construction material being transported by trucks must be suitably moistened or covered to prevent dust generation
 - Strip and store topsoil in separate stockpiles with mounds not exceeding 2m in height to, among other things, prevent wind-blown dust
 - Minimise disturbance of natural vegetation during right-of-way construction (e.g. transmission lines and erection of fences) to reduce potential erosion, runoff, and air-borne dust
 - Implement a system of reporting excessive dust conditions by operational personnel (as instructed through Environmental Awareness Training)
- Water for dust control shall be taken only from approved sources.

3.7 Storm water and Dewatering Management

- Storm water and dewatering drainage across the site should occur in a manner that will negate contamination by oils, fuels, litter and other waste and prevent erosion of the terrace.
- Both the quality and quantity of water used by the service provider should be considered.
- Activities that may potentially impact on surface water and groundwater are: runoff and percolation; dewatering activities; and miscellaneous liquid wastes associated with operational activities.
- In general, operational activities may affect water quality and/or quantity of groundwater and/or surface water of the area.
- The service provider shall be aware that, apart from runoff from overburden emplacements and stock piles, storm water can also be contaminated from batch plants, workshops,

vehicle wash-down pads, etc., and that contaminants during operations may include hydrocarbons from fuels and lubricants, sewerage from employee ablutions and excess fertiliser from rehabilitated areas, etc.

- The service provider shall take note that discharges to controlled waters such as the sea, rivers, groundwater and sewerage systems are controlled under the National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998)
- Activities such as surface grading and excavation will disturb surface areas on site. This will increase the potential for soil erosion and subsequent sediment transport during periods of precipitation runoff or when excavation dewatering is required. Operational activities also have the potential to change local surface drainage and sediment transport patterns, site floodplain delineation, and percolation rates into soil.
- Dewatering during groundwork produces a surface water discharge that will require collection and sedimentation. Dewatering also has the potential to affect groundwater quality and quantity.
- Liquid wastes including used solvents, used lubricating oils, chemical flushing agents, spill cleanup wastes, painting wastes, and concrete mixing drum washings, etc., have the potential to affect surface water and groundwater quality.
- Temporary drainage must be established on site during the operational period until permanent drainage is in place.
- Service providers are responsible for maintaining the temporary drainage in their areas.
- Service providers must provide secondary drainage that prevents erosion
- Service providers must employ good housekeeping in their areas to prevent contamination of drainage water
- The Service provider shall clear stagnant water
- The service provider shall ensure that no contaminated surface water shall flow off-site as a result of service provider operations.
- Silt traps shall be constructed to ensure retention of silt on site and cut-off ditches shall be constructed to ensure no runoff from the site except at points where silt traps are provided
- If applicable, the service provider shall be responsible for collection, management, and containment within the site boundaries of all dewatering from all general site preparation activities.
- The dewatering water shall be contained within the site boundaries by sequentially pumping or routing water to and from sub-areas within the site as the operational activities proceed.
- On-site drainage shall be accomplished through gravity flow. The surface drainage system shall consist of mild overland slopes, ditches, and culverts. The graded areas adjacent to buildings shall be sloped away with a 5% slope. Other areas shall have a minimum slope of 0,2% or as otherwise indicated
- Ditches shall be designed to carry a 25-year storm event with velocities in accordance to minimise erosion. Erosion protection shall consist of suitable stabilising surfaces in all ditches
- Culverts shall be designed to ensure passage of the 25-year storm peak runoff flow

- Both structural and non-structural (vegetative) erosion control measures will be designed, implemented, and properly maintained in accordance with best management practices which will include the following:
- Scheduling of activities to minimise the amount of disturbed area at any one time
- Implementation of re-vegetation as early as feasible
- Limiting traffic and/or avoidance thereof on access roads and areas to be graded to the extent feasible at drainage ditches
- Compacting loose soil as soon as possible after excavation, grading, or filling
- Using silt fences, geo-textiles, temporary rip-rap, soil stabilisation with gravel, diversionary berms or swales, small sedimentation basins, and gravelled roads to minimise transport of sediment
- The service provider shall be responsible for checking and maintaining all erosion and sedimentation controls

3.8 Rehabilitation

- All areas affected by the project are to be appropriately rehabilitated and re-vegetated in a manner consistent with the surrounding biophysical environment and will take into account the prevention of the spread of alien invasive species.
- Service providers shall rehabilitate their lay-down area/s upon completion of work on site. Site rehabilitation will be included in the EMP and will take into account:
 - ✓ Details of soil preparation procedures including proposed fertilisers or other chemicals being considered for use
 - ✓ A list of the plant species that will be used in the rehabilitation process. Note that these should all be indigenous species, and preferably species that are endemic to the area. The assistance of an appropriately qualified botanist should be sought in developing this list
 - ✓ Procedures for watering the planted areas (frequency of watering, methodology proposed etc.).
 - ✓ An indication of the monitoring that will be put in place to ensure the successful establishment of the plants (duration and frequency of monitoring, proposed criteria for declaring rehabilitation as being successful).
 - ✓ The prevention of the establishment and spread of alien invasive species.

3.9 Noise Management

- Operational noise at the site should be maintained within legal limits.
- All equipment should be kept in good working order.
- Equipment should be operated within its specification and capacity and machines should not be overloaded.
- Regular maintenance should be applied, particularly with regards to lubrication.
- Equipment should be operated with appropriate noise abatement accessories, such as sound hoods.

- If on-site noise control is not effective, protect the victims of noise (e.g. ear-plugs) by ensuring that all noise-related occupational health provisions are met.

3.10 Protection of heritage resources

- Protection of archaeological, historical artefacts, or heritage resources discovered should be ensured during operational activities.
- If an artefact on site is uncovered, work in the immediate vicinity shall be stopped immediately. The service provider shall take reasonable precautions to prevent any person from removing or damaging any such article and shall immediately inform TPL management. The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) is to be contacted and will appoint an archaeological consultant. Work may only resume once clearance is given in writing by the archaeologist.
- If a grave or midden is uncovered on site, or discovered before the commencement of work, all work in the immediate vicinity of the graves/middens shall be stopped and TPL management informed. The National Monuments Council should be contacted and in the case of graves, arrangements made for an undertaker to carry out exhumation and reburial. The undertaker will, together with the National Monuments Council, be responsible for attempts to contact family of the deceased and for the site where the exhumed remains can be re-interred.

3.11 Fire prevention

- The risk of uncontrolled fires shall be minimised
- Fires shall only be allowed in facilities or equipment specially constructed for this purpose. A firebreak shall be cleared and maintained around the perimeter of the camp and office sites. All conditions incorporated in the requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act shall be implemented.

3.12 Supply of water for human use

- All personnel on site shall have adequate safe water on site
- No water for domestic use (drinking water or for bathing or washing) shall be abstracted from any water resource (stream, river, or dam) without the express permission of TPL management. Such permission shall only be granted once it can be shown that the water is safe for use, that there is sufficient water in the resource to meet the demand and that abstraction is in line with The National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998).
- Water for human consumption shall be available at the site offices and at other convenient locations on site.

3.13 Promotion of biodiversity, Protection of livestock and the collection of firewood

- Biodiversity shall be promoted on site while preventing illegal activities potentially perpetrated by site staff and the killing of any animals trapped in operational works or discovered on the operational site or surroundings.
- On no account shall any hunting or fishing activity of any kind be allowed. This includes the setting of traps, or the killing of any animal caught in operational works.
- All negative impacts on flora and fauna must be avoided, especially when working in areas that are rich in biodiversity. On no account shall any animal, reptile or bird of any sort be killed. This specifically includes snakes or other creatures considered potentially dangerous discovered on site. If such an animal is discovered on site an appropriately skilled person should be summoned with the assistance of the TPL Environmental Department to remove the creature from the site.
- The service provider shall provide adequate facilities for all his staff so that they are not encouraged to supplement their needs on site by accessing what can be taken from the natural surroundings. The service provider shall ensure that energy sources are available at all times for operational and supervision personnel for heating and cooking purposes.

3.14 Handling and Batching of Concrete and Cement

- Cement and concrete batching activities shall be controlled so as to prevent the spillage of cement waste water and the potential contamination of soil and groundwater. To avoid or substantially reduce dust emissions caused by cement and concrete activities on site and ensure that no noise nuisance results from batching activities.

3.14.1 Scope

- Cement and concrete batching activities commonly produce cement-laden (contaminated) runoff, mainly from washing of mixing equipment. The contaminated runoff is alkaline and contains high levels of chromium, which causes leachate that may ultimately contaminate groundwater. Cement-contaminated water can also increase the pH of marine waters and cause detrimental damage to aquatic life.
- Fine dust particles containing cement and concrete are pollutants and can cause damage to neighbouring amenities when allowed to spread.
- Excessive noise during batching may cause stress to employees on site and other people within the operational vicinity.

3.14.2 Handling and Batching of Concrete and Cement

- Concrete batching shall only be conducted in demarcated areas which have been approved by TPL management.
- Such areas shall be fitted with a containment facility for the collection of cement-laden water. This facility shall be bunded and have an impermeable surface protection so as to prevent soil

and groundwater contamination. Drainage of the collection facility will be separated from any infrastructure that contains clean surface runoff.

- The batching facility will not be placed in areas prone to floods or the generation of stagnant water. Access to the facility will be controlled so as to minimise potential environmental impacts.
- Hand mixing of cement and concrete shall be done on mortarboards and/or within the bunded area with impermeable surface or concrete slab.
- Bulk and bagged cement and concrete additives will be stored in an appropriate facility at least 10m away from any watercourses, gullies and drains.
- Waste water collected in the containment facility shall be left to evaporate. The service provider shall monitor water levels to prevent overflows from the facility. Water can be pumped into sealed drums for temporary storage and must be disposed of as liquid hazardous waste.
- All concrete washing equipment, such as shovels, mixer drums, concrete chutes, etc. shall be done within the washout facility. Water used for washing shall be restricted as far as practically possible.
- Ready-mix concrete trucks are not allowed to wash out anywhere other than in an area designated for this purpose.
- The service provider shall periodically clean out hardened concrete from the wash-out facility or concrete mixer, which can either be reused or disposed of.
- Empty cement and concrete bags, if temporarily stored on site, will be secured with adequate binding material.
- Sand and Aggregates containing cement will be kept damp to prevent the generation of dust.
- Concrete and cement or any solid waste materials containing concrete and cement will be disposed of at a registered disposal facility. Where disposal facilities for general waste are utilised, written consent from the relevant municipality must be obtained.

3.15 Pest Control Operators

- The service provider must produce a copy of the relevant personnel's Pest Control Operators Certificate. The certificate must be valid for the period they are utilised.
- The person doing the application must be the registered Pest Control Operator or the registered Pest Control Operator must be present on site.
- Written confirmation should be obtained for the:
 - ✓ Name of the herbicide to be used and the registration number.

- ✓ Any precautions to be taken before, during and after such administration.
- Before applying any products the Pest Control Operator must provide a pre-treatment notice that contains the following information:
 - ✓ Description of the area to be treated.
 - ✓ Name of the herbicide to be used, its active ingredient and its registration number.
 - ✓ The proposed date and start time.
 - ✓ Name and registration number of the Pest Control Operator and a phone number.
 - ✓ The hazards associated with agricultural remedies intended to be used.
 - ✓ The precautions that should be taken to minimise exposure to agricultural remedies or its residues, including a statement that indicates the period following the use during which people should not enter the treated area (re-entry period)
- The Pest Control Operator must ensure that agricultural remedies are used in accordance with approved labelling and with good application practice.
- The Pest Control Operator must make readily available to workers the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) or its written equivalent for all agricultural remedies used.
- All workers in the area that is to be treated and who are not required for the application of agricultural remedies should be moved to a safe location.

3.16 Environmental Awareness Training

- The service provider is responsible for ensuring that all personnel are involved in an Environmental Awareness Program. Training of the appropriate service provider personnel will help ensure that all environmental regulations and requirements are followed.
- Training may include but is not limited to Environmental management, Regulatory compliance, problem recognition and communication, and liability control.
- All individuals on the operational site will need to have a minimum awareness of environmental requirements and responsibilities.
- The service provider shall keep a record of all the environmental related training of the personnel as well as records of regular toolbox talks held highlighting environmental related issues and how they will be mitigated

3.17 Audits

- TPL will from time to time conduct environmental site audits.
- The findings of these audits will be communicated to the relevant TPL project manager, depot manager, site agent and service provider
- Non-conformances will be closed out in an appropriate manner by providing objective evidence

4 REFERENCE

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 108 of 1996
- National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998
- National Environmental Management – Air Quality Act 39 of 2004
- National Environmental Management – Waste Act 59 of 2008
- National Environmental Management – Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004
- National Environmental Management – Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003
- National Veld and Forest Fire Act 101 of 1998
- Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002
- National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999
- National Water Act 36 of 1998
- Environmental Authorisation (EA) applicable to the Project
- Road Traffic Act 29 of 1989
- Hazardous Substances Act 15 of 1973
- SANS 10103:2004. The measurement and rating of environmental noise with respect to land use, health annoyance and to speech communication
- Transnet Safety, Health, Environmental and Quality Risk Management System

5 CONTROL OF DOCUMENTS

Revisions	Description of changes
00	New procedure
01	Editing the content of the procedure and alignment with TPL's format
02	Addition of 3.15 Pest Control Operators