	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Medupi Power Station Project</b>
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Title: **Medupi Land and Stockpile Management Plan**

Document Identifier: **200-79130**

Alternative Reference Number **N/A**

Area of Applicability **Medupi Power Station Construction Project**

Functional Area **Environment**


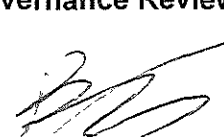
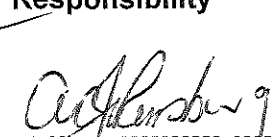
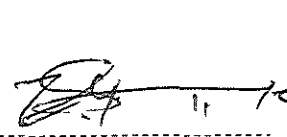
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Compiled by	QA, Interface & Governance Review	Functional Responsibility	Authorized by
			
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Date: 11/11/2019	Date: 15/11/2019	Date: 20/11/15	Date: 20/11/11

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## 1. Introduction

Land is a scarce and fragile asset, and serves as the basis for food, shelter, livelihoods and human wellbeing. Different materials like topsoil, sub-soil, gravel and concrete have a role to play in construction and some in nature. Sustainable use of land and soils is a topic not only discussed at international Conferences (Rio Conference/Agenda 21), but is also a requirement of various South African Environmental Legislations, including the South African Constitution. Adhering to legal requirements and best practices for land and stockpile management requires specific interventions detailed in the plan.

## 2. Supporting Clauses

### 2.1.1 Scope

This document describes the land and stockpile management elements that are applicable on the Medupi Project Construction Site.

### 2.1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the Medupi Project Land and Land and Stockpile Management plan is to outline the critical elements of Land and stockpile Management at Medupi.

Objectives for the plan are as follows:

- To ensure that conditions and operational parameters are in place to prevent and manage biodiversity loss, land degradation and pollution
- To ensure stockpiles are managed appropriately
- Medupi Environmental Authorisation Permits and Licences are relevant South African legislation is adhered to

### 2.1.3 Applicability

This document shall apply to Medupi Project Power Station construction phase only, excluding all parts of the project handed over to the client.

### 2.1.4 Effective date

This plan shall be effective from date of approval.

## 2.2 Normative/Informative References

Parties using this document shall apply the most recent edition of the documents listed in the following paragraphs:

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### 2.2.1 Normative

[1] National Environmental Management Act (Act no 107 of 1998)

[2] ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems

### 2.2.2 Informative

[3] 200 5919 Project Execution Plan

[4] 200 1679 Project Quality Plan

[5] 200 5665 Development and change of Medupi QMS Documents

[6] 2001680 Document and Control Management Procedure

[7] 200 163680 Unit Construction Manual

[8] Medupi Power Station Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

[9] 12/12/20/695 Record of Decision for the Medupi Project

[10] 200 73979 Medupi Environmental Policy Statement

[11] 200 73795 Procedure for the Identification and Assessment of Aspect and Impacts

[12] 200-156540 Stockpile Management Register

[13] 200-52712 Rubble Disposal Permit Form

## 2.3 Definitions

Term	Explanation
Contractor	An employer who performs construction work and includes principal contractors. Contracted companies are specifically viewed as employers in their own right, as per the OHSAct
Environment	The Environment means the surroundings within which humans exist and that are made up of: a) The land, water and atmosphere of the earth, b) Micro-organisms and plant and animal life; c) The physical, chemical, aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that influence human health and well-being
Alien and invasive species	Non-indigenous species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or other species or have demonstrable potential to threaten ecosystems, habitats or other species. They may also result in economic, environmental harm, and/or human health
Stockpile	Material kept for future use

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Term	Explanation
Pollution	The introduction of contaminants into the natural environment that cause adverse change
Illegal dumping	Disposal of waste at any location not approved by TM Environment or Site Infrastructure department
Flora and Fauna	Plants and wildlife, respectively
Material	Different soil types, cleared vegetation, rock and construction waste(rubble) generated on site
Heritage	A property that is or may be inherited, 'an inheritance', 'valued things such as historic buildings that have been passed down from previous generations' and 'relating to things of historic or cultural value that are worthy of preservation' e g Grave
Poaching	The illegal practice of trespassing on another's property to hunt or steal game without the landowner's permission
Topsoil	The upper, outermost layer of soil It has the highest concentration of organic matter and microorganisms and is where most of the Earth's biological soil activity occurs
Erosion	The process by which soil and rock are removed from the Earth's surface by natural processes such as wind or water flow, and then transported and deposited in other locations
Rehabilitation	A treatment designed to facilitate the process of recovery from environmental degradation to as normal a condition as possible

## 2.4 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Explanation
AIPS	Alien and Invasive Plants Species
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EO	Environmental Officer
GPS	Global Positioning System
HCS	Hazardous Chemical Substances
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
LEDET	Limpopo Economic Development, Environment and Tourism
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
TM	Team Medupi
RoD	Records of Decision

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Abbreviation	Explanation
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resource Agency
SANS	South African National Standards
SP	Stockpile

## 2.5 Roles and Responsibilities

### a) Responsible

Those who do the work to achieve the task. There is at least one role with a participation type of responsible, although others can be delegated to assist in the work required

### b) Accountable (also approver or final approving authority)

The one ultimately answerable for the correct and thorough completion of the deliverables or task, and the one who delegates the work to those responsible. In other words, an accountable must sign off (approve) work that responsible provides. There **must** be only one accountable specified for each task or deliverable

### c) Consulted (sometimes counsel)

Those whose opinions are sought, typically subject matter experts; and with whom there is two-way communication

### d) Informed

Those who are kept up-to-date on progress, often only on completion of the task or deliverable, and with whom there is just one-way communication.

Table 1: RACI Matrix

Process Step	TM Construction manager	TM Unit Managers	TM Contract Mangers	TM Environmental Manager	Environmental Practitioners	PCs Environmental Practitioners	ECO	Site Services
Ensures that the requirements of this land management plan are implemented	I,C	I	R,I	R,A	R,C,I	R,I	CI	A
Ensure no stockpile is developed without approval	IC	I	RI	RA	RI	RI	CI	R
Ensure no double handling of topsoil	IC	I	R	A	R	R	I	R

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### **3. Process Definition**

#### **3.1 Process Map / Flowchart**

This plan does not use a flow chart

#### **3.2 Procedure**

In order to achieve the objectives set out in this document, the following are prohibited on the Medupi Site

- a) Littering,
- b) Spillage of potential pollutants such as petroleum products and HCS,
- c) Making of open fires,
- d) Interference with any wildlife, fauna or flora,
- e) Poaching,
- f) Use of any ablution facility other than those provided,
- g) Illegal dumping or stockpiling,
- h) Mixing of hazardous and general waste with stockpiles,
- i) Compromising of stockpiles quality,
- j) Unauthorised collection of stockpiles,
- k) Performing batching activities and cement mixing on unprotected ground, and
- l) Interference with heritage artefacts or prohibited

#### **3.3 Flora**

##### **3.3.1 Protected Trees**

Where construction activities have potential impact on the protected trees onsite, such trees are marked to be retained, and transplanted if possible. Medupi is in possession of tree removal permits from Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF). These permits are renewed as per the tree permits. Trees that are to be removed due to construction purposes by contractors shall be owed by the contractors to the Client. These trees will be used for rehabilitation purposes. Until such time, the maintenance of any transplanted or purchased trees rests with the contractor. No protected tree or any other tree will be removed without consultation with TM Environmental Department's and the ECO.

##### **3.3.2 Medicinal Plants**

Provision for harvesting of medicinal plants found on site occurred prior to the commencement of construction as per the requirements of the EMP. The invitation for public harvesting shall be placed in the local newspaper. The process of harvesting on site will be carried out on an area of the property that requires clearing especially if large.

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### 3.3.3 Alien and Invasive Plant

The project together with contractors shall take steps to eradicate the declared weeds and alien vegetation using methods prescribed in the regulations, namely,

- a) Uprooting, destroying by using mechanical method where feasible, and
- b) Application of selective herbicides,
- c) Any other method which will ensure that the seeds are not spread or blown on to other property

### 3.4 Fauna

No disturbing, injuring or killing of any fauna (including snakes) onsite. Where possible game on the property shall be removed and/or protected to avoid injuries, disturbance or poaching. The removal of the animals, if so required, shall be done by a registered game capturer in consultation with the Environmental Manager & ECO. The necessary permits shall be sought from the Authorities in the Province. Method statement for the activities and the Risk Assessment shall be approved prior to the commencement of the capture and relocation.

No feeding of wildlife except where the instruction for artificial feed and watering is issued.

No domestic animals are to be brought onto the site.

The construction site will be kept clean and tidy and free from rubbish which would attract animal pest species.

Eskom will advise all employees, contractors and subcontractors of the penalties associated with the needless destruction of wildlife, as set out in the Animals Protection Act (Act 17 of 1962) Sec. 2 (fine R2 000 and/or 12 months imprisonment).

Where possible, fencing shall allow for free movement of small and medium size mammals through fences.

In the event that a snake or any other problem animal (dead or alive) is encountered, a professional animal rescuer appointed/recommended by the project shall be called in to remove the animal.

TM Environmental Department must continue to investigate alternative options of managing animals such as monkeys, baboons, feral cats, warthogs and antelopes.

Awareness on management of fauna onsite must be communicated with employees" onsite using various medium such as toolbox talks, posters and induction.

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### 3.5 Environmental Permitting

Environmental permits are required before the commencement of construction and operation. These permits should be acquired prior to construction, upgrade and/or expansion projects. The permits for game relocation, protected plants, water use, heritage sites, public health, air quality, traffic and transport, waste management and environmental authorisations as per NEMA and other legal requirements. All necessary licenses that are in place are clearly elaborated in the Environmental Legal or Other Requirements Procedure (200-73977). These permits must be renewed within timeframe stipulated in the permit/licence condition.

### 3.6 Stockpiling Management requirements

#### 3.6.1 Type of materials from construction activities that require to be stockpiling:

- Cleared and grub activities
  - Vegetation
  - Chipped material
  - Topsoil
- Excavation
  - In situ soil
    - ✓ Topsoil
    - ✓ Hillwash sand
    - ✓ Pebble marker gravel
  - In situ rock
    - ✓ Waterberg Quartzite
- Imported fill.
  - Crushed and screened Waterberg quartzite
  - Karoo shale
  - Karoo coal
- Concrete production/demolition of structures
  - Non-structural concrete waste
  - Structural concrete waste
  - Wet rejected concrete
- Building works/industrial waste
  - Bricks

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- Plastics
- Wood
- Steel/Scrap Metal
- Packaging material

As part of the plan the following actions are required as a minimum

- Materials must be disposed at areas indicated as per Stockpile Management Register (200-156540) Also refer to site stockpiles layout plan attached. Note The Stockpile Management Register is a dynamic document that will be updated as and when required *Any changes in that regard will be communicated to all contractors*
- All contractors disposing material at designated stockpile area must submit a signed copy of a Rubble Disposal Permit (200-52712) to the access controllers at stockpile areas.
- The contractor must segregate their rubble prior to transporting and disposing it at designated stockpile area Any rubble, soil, etc mixed with other waste objects such as plastics, wood, steel, domestic waste etc, will not be allowed at the designated stockpile areas
- No wet concrete will be allowed at stockpile areas. Wet concrete must be allowed to dry at the contractor's concrete drying area. The drying area must have an impermeable surface. Once concrete is dry, it can be disposed at designated stockpile areas
- The stockpile area spotters will prior allowing disposal of any material by contractors, inspect to check whether material complies with requirements stipulated in this plan. If material is found not to comply, the truck will not be allowed to dispose at designated stockpile areas until it complies with the requirements.
- Should there be any mixed materials discovered by spotter during and after disposal by the contractor, the spotter will instruct the contractor to either reload mixed material or send a team to segregate already disposed material.
- TM Environmental team, ECO and the spotters will be monitoring the site to ensure illegal dumping of materials does not occur. If the contractor is found illegally dumping on none designated areas, the issue will be dealt with through procedure Handling of HSE non-conformities and preventative and corrective action (PPZ 200-38426) and contractual means
- The stockpiling areas will operate at normal working hours. Any after-hours arrangements can be made via the Contracts Manager and Construction Site Support Service. TM Environmental Department must also be informed.
- TM will ensure that the final use of all stockpiled materials is decided and implemented. *Such include crushing of materials, use materials for backfill onsite, use of materials for the rehabilitation of sites and landscaping etc.* In some instances the Contracts Manager in consultation with TM Environmental Department will communicate with the relevant contractor about managing the final use of the material.

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- All material requests should be lodged to the responsible TM Contracts Manager who will liaise with the TM Environmental Team, Medupi Site Services and TM Engineering Geologist to release appropriate material. Please note that although all materials are free issue it remains Contractor's responsibility to test materials to confirm compliance with specifications
- Onsite stockpiles are only temporary. Loading of material on the stockpile areas will be from top down to limit undercutting of slopes and instability. Given temporary nature of these slopes this approach is deemed acceptable if followed
- All contractors dumping and collecting material from stockpile areas are responsible for the safety of their workers and are required to ensure applicable health and safety risk assessments for the stockpile areas are conducted
- All contractors are still responsible to ensure they manage any material that is within their working area in the correct manner
- Under no circumstances may the stockpiles be created under the power lines or in an area that would bring plant within the voltage affected area
- The Contractors may contact Medupi Construction Site Support Service should they require any further assistance or advice with regards to disposal or stockpiling of materials or waste

### 3.7 Soil/Spoil Material

Various materials are generated from activities such as clear and grub, excavation, demolition of structures (structural and non-structural concrete and concrete production (wet rejected concrete)). Materials generated can include and not limited to vegetation, in situ soil (topsoil, hill wash, and pebble marker gravel) and In situ rock (Waterberg quartzite)

Soil and spoil material is managed in accordance to the Land and Stockpile Management plan Medupi EMP

Onsite stockpiles are only temporary. Loading of material on the stockpile areas will be from top down to limit undercutting of slopes and instability. Given temporary nature of these slopes this approach is deemed acceptable if followed

TM will ensure that the final use of all stockpiled materials is decided and implemented. Such include crushing of materials, use materials for backfill onsite, use of materials for the rehabilitation of sites and landscaping etc. In some instances the Contracts Manager in consultation with TM Environmental Department will communicate with the relevant contractor about managing the final use of the material

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### 3.7.1 Spoil Material

The spoil material shall be stockpiled at designated stockpile areas. Spoil stockpile area will be located away from the storm water drain lines and any water bodies that may occur on site. Spoil stockpile may also be utilised outside the site as per the ECO and TM Environmental Department approvals (e.g. Matimba ash dump and the Exxaro rock dump for rehabilitation purposes). The spoil material shall be compacted to limit erosion. The spoil stockpile should be stored in such a way that it allows free drainage to ensure that there is no ponding of water.

### 3.7.2 Topsoil removal and stockpiling

Removed topsoil shall be stockpiled at a height not exceeding 2m or as agreed upon by the ECO. Topsoil is to be handled twice only once to strip and stockpile and secondly to replace, level, shape and scarify. Topsoil shall be used for rehabilitation where feasible. Topsoil shall be stockpiled in such a way that erosion is minimal or avoided.

### 3.7.3 Excavation, backfilling and trenching

No excavation should take place unless it is required and approved as per method statement (and excavations permit where applicable). The method statement shall detail the process for excavation. Excavated material should be stored next to the excavation to be utilised for back filling and the excess material be taken to the applicable stockpile area.

### 3.7.4 Erosion Management

Where possible, areas susceptible to erosion where construction is complete shall be protected by implementing suitable erosion control methods (such as mulching/tree planting/gabion mesh). Road construction and maintenance shall be in such a way that it prevents or minimises erosion of road sites. Other areas susceptible to erosion should be protected by installing temporary/permanent drainage works. Any erosion channels developed during construction period must be backfilled and compacted to proper condition. Storm water drainage channels should be constructed in such a way that the sides are stable and cannot be eroded away. The TM Environmental Department shall conduct and/or encourage the contractor to do regular erosion surveys with particular reference to cleared areas, earthwork structures, access roads, fire breaks, etc. During construction phase erosion is expected in certain areas still not finished. These areas will be treated on a case by case basis depending on the severity and risk to the environment or existing infrastructure.

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### **3.7.5 Dust Control**

Dust will be controlled to the minimum environmental requirement, according to SANS 1929 2011 and the National Dust Control Regulations (GNR 827 of 2013) Monitoring requirements are detailed In the environmental Performance Monitoring and Measurement Procedure (200-73970) Monitoring of dust on site will be carried out daily by visually inspections and monthly using a scientific method of dust fall out where buckets are deployed as per monitoring network Dust suppression is the immediate measure of control that should be employed and further environmentally suitable method may be developed The application of a bio-degradable artificial particle binder's product on the road surfaces to limit the amount of dust generated by construction vehicles must be investigated and implemented where possible A record of dust suppression loads and materials used shall be kept by contractor OE or foreman, and shall be made available to the TM Environmental Department

### **3.8 Heritage**

No artefacts shall be destroyed or removed from the site In case of any heritage artefacts being discovered, the work in the facility/area will be stopped an cordoned off in order to protect them from damage/interference The South African Police Services (SAPS) and Limpopo Province Office of South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) will be notified A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) will have to be undertaken by an archaeologist and submitted to SAHRA for acceptance.

A permit shall be obtained in the event of exhumation and removal according to the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) and Human Tissue Act (No 65 of 1983) if applicable TM Environmental Department and the ECO will advise the contractor of the necessary actions to be taken Human remains will be reported to SAHRA and an archaeologist/palaeontologist will remove the remains at the expense of Eskom should this be required Any recommendations from SAHRA will be included in the construction EMP or HIA.

Furthermore, shall there be any complaints from the community members or any of the stakeholders about the presence of any heritage artefacts on site, project will investigate the concern and ensure that proper actions are taken to address the raised concern

### **3.9 Rehabilitation**

A rehabilitation plan, outlining what species are to be planted, techniques to be used, locations and cost estimates will be prepared before any action is take (Also see EMP .Appendix H)

## **4. Quality Records**

The following quality records are utilised to record necessary process data required to verify process conformity

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- a) Assessment Records;
- b) Registers of captured data

The revision status of Medupi Project Quality Record templates is defined in the Medupi QMS Index, 200-47329, maintained by Medupi Quality Department

Retention and storage of records generated as a result of this document shall follow the process defined in the Procedure 200-1680 "Document and Control Management Procedure"

## **5. Process for Monitoring**

### **5.1 Key Performance Areas and Indicators**

The following Key Performance Areas / Indicators (KPA's / KPI's) shall be measured, analysed and reported. The Process Owner shall be accountable, and assign the responsibility at the frequency as indicated below, documented as part of the QMS measurement, analysis and improvement initiative.

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Table 2: KPAs/KPI

Key Performance Area	Key Performance Indicator	Target	Measure Frequency	Responsible	Record
Document Control	Retain and store records generated as a result of this document as define din the Procedure 200-1680"Document and Control management Procedure"		Three yearly or as required	Environmental Practitioner	As generated by the procedure
Revision of Document	Revision requirements in line with Medupi Procedures PPZ 200-5665 "Development and Change of Medupi QMS Documents" and PPZ 200-1680" Document and Control Management Procedure		Three yearly or as the need arises	Emile Marell	New revised document

## 5.2 Document Review and Self-Assessment

### 5.2.1 Document Self-Assessment

The "Process Owner" identified on the front page of this document along with departmental personnel and the project QMS Engineer shall undertake a "self-check" review of the process defined in this document at six monthly intervals, commencing from the effective date of this document, to check

- the process / procedure operational integrity
- process efficiency
- the level of stakeholder knowledge and implementation

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Participants and results of the "self-check" review shall be documented by the Process Owner in the "Self-Assessment Checklist" (***QMS Template No. QMS PTZ 200 - 75592***) included as an Appendix to this procedure which shall be issued to [medupiga@eskom.co.za](mailto:medupiga@eskom.co.za) by the Process Owner once completed

Process Owner shall proceed with any revision requirements in line with Medupi Procedures PPZ 200 5665 "Development and Change of Medupi QMS Documents" and PPZ 200 1680 "Document and Record Management"

### 5.2.2 Revision Period

All QMS documents shall undergo a 6-monthly self-assessment

### 5.3 Training Requirements

No project specific training required to implement the process documented in this document beyond normal job function.

## 6. Acceptance

This document has been seen and accepted by.

Name	Designation
Emile Marell	Environmental Manager
Brenda Mgidlana	Quality Manager
Barry Janse Van Rensburg	Senior Construction Manager
Zandi Shange	Acting General Manager Group Capital -Medupi

## 7. Revisions

Date	Rev.	Compiler	Remarks
May 2019	4	Mathews Sebonego	Merge with Stockpile plan
April 2019	3	Hanelle Burger	Transferred to new template
January 2016	2	Lebogang Ramono	Annual Review
May 2013	1	Louis Badenhorst	First Issue / Approved

## 8. Development Team

The following people were involved in the development of this document

- Mumsy Boshomane
- Matthews Sebonego

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- Sakutanya Mamabolo
- Dovhani Mudzielwana
- Mathews Sebonego
- Mumsy Boshomane
- Calvin Teffo
- Johan Koekemoer

## **9. Attachments**

- Appendix-A Document Self-Assessment Checklist(200 – 75592)
- Appendix B Stockpile Layout Plan

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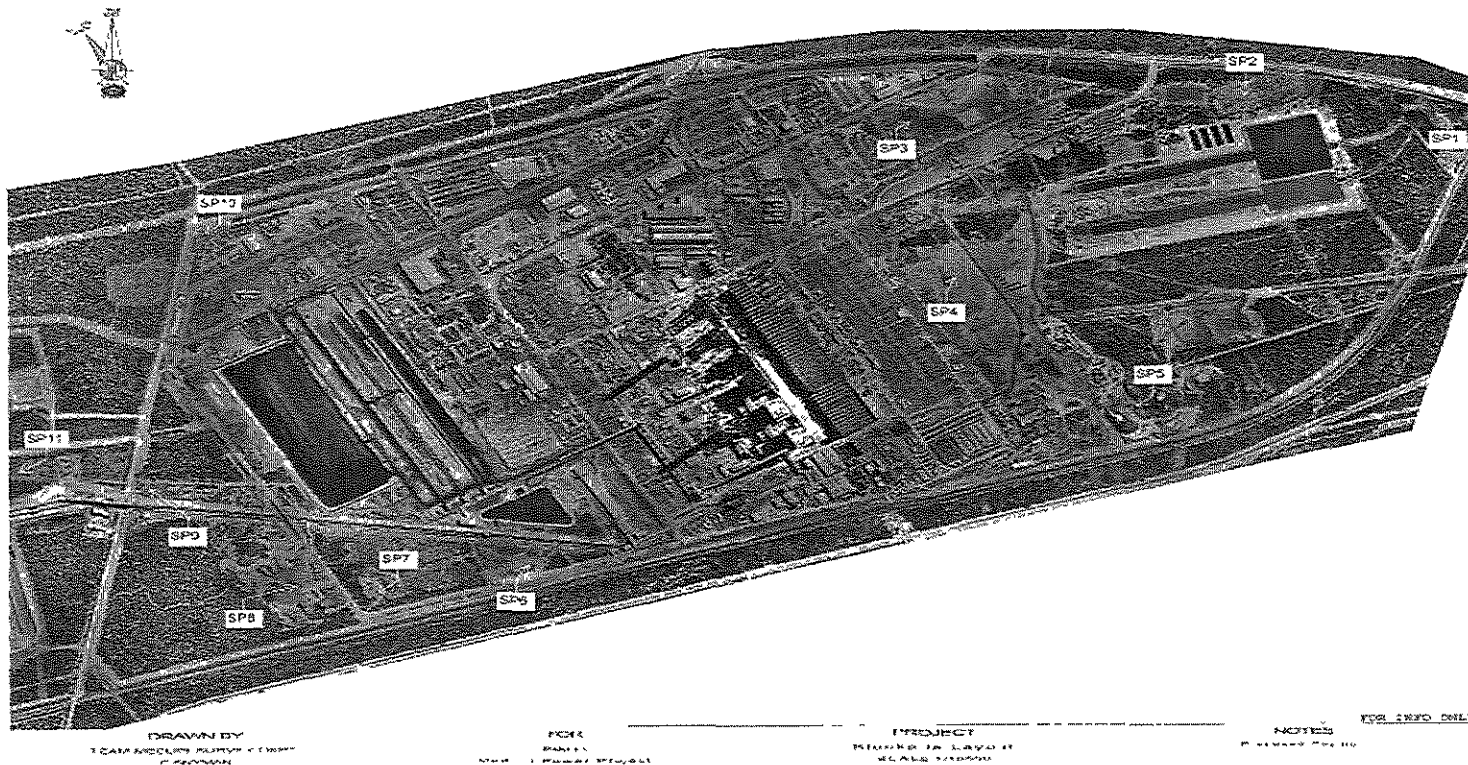
**Appendix A: Process Self-Assessment Checklist**

Discipline: <b>Environmental</b>		Applicable Document No : PPZ 200 - 79130				Self Assessment Date: / /	
Item No	Ref Section	Self-Assessment Question	Compliant			Comment	
			Yes	Part	No		
1	3.4	Has a Management plan/operational control been developed for the management of flora on site?					
2	3.5	Has a Management plan/operational control been developed for the management of fauna on site?					
3	3.6	Is all applicable Environmental permitting available?					
4	3.7	Has a Management plan/operational control been developed for the management of soil or stockpile on site?					
5	3.8	Has a Management plan/operational control been developed for the management of heritage on site?					
6	3.9	Is access requested for environmental restricted areas					
7	3.10	Has a Management plan/operational control been developed for the management of rehabilitation on site?					
Comments:							
Self-Assessment by: Name:		Position:			Revision Required? (Yes / No)		Planned Revision Date:
Attendees:							

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## Appendix B: Stockpile layout

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