



HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE STORAGE AND HANDLING

METHOD STATEMENT

GARDEN WALK MALL

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1. DEFINITIONS

Environment

The surroundings in which humans exist and which comprise:

- The land, water and atmosphere of the earth.
- Micro-organisms, plant and animal life.
- Any part or combination of a) and b) and the interrelationships among and between them.
- The physical, chemical, aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that can influence human health and well-being.

Environmental Aspect

Those components of the company's activities, products and services that is likely to interact with the environment.

Environmental Authorisation

The written statement from the relevant environmental authority in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998), with or without conditions, that records its approval of a planned activity and the implementation thereof and the mitigating measures required to prevent or reduce the effects of environmental impacts during the life of a contract.

Environmental Management Programme (EMPr)

An environmental management tool used to ensure that undue or reasonably avoidable adverse impacts of the construction, operation and decommissioning of a project are prevented; and that the positive benefits of the projects are enhanced.

Hazardous waste

Waste that are proven to be toxic, corrosive, explosive, flammable, carcinogenic, radioactive, poisonous or classified as such in legal terms.

Incident

In terms of section 30(1)(a) of National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998) an "incident" means an unexpected sudden occurrence, including a major emission, fire or explosion leading to serious danger to the public or potentially serious pollution of or detriment to the environment, whether immediate or delayed. In line with section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No. 108 of 1996), "serious" is taken to be a measure of the impact of an incident where such an incident has had, could have had, is having, or will have a negative impact on human health or well-being.

Management actions

Practical actions aimed at achieving management objectives and targets.

Management objectives

Desired outcome of management measures for mitigating negative impacts and enhancing the positive impacts related to project activities and aspects (i.e. risk sources).

Monitoring

A systematic and objective observation of an organization's activities and services conducted and reported on regularly.

Pollution

Any change in the environment caused by substances, radioactive or other waves, or noise, odours, dust or heat, emitted from any activity, including the storage or treatment of waste or substances, construction and the provision of services, whether engaged in by any person or an organ of state, where that change has an adverse effect on human health or well-being or on the composition, resilience and productivity of natural or managed ecosystems, or on materials useful to people, or will have such an effect in the future.

Furthermore, pollution can also be regarded as an undesirable state of the natural environment being contaminated with harmful substances as consequence of human activities.

Reinstatement

Reinstatement is defined as the return of a disturbed area to a state, which approximates the state (where possible), which it was before disruption.

Sensitive environmental features

Environmental features protected by legislation (e.g. heritage resources) or identified during the EIA as sensitive through specialists' findings and input received from Interested and Affected Parties.

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to describe and define the method used for the storage and handling of hazardous substances on the Mike Buskeys Constructions.

3. SCOPE OF WORK

This procedure will apply to the storage and use of hazardous substances at the construction site, during construction phase of the project.

4. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

All project activities shall comply with relevant South African legislation and regulations. Specific legislation that must be complied with includes, but is not necessarily limited to:

1. Hazardous Substances Act (Act No. 15 of 1973);
2. Occupational Health and Safety Act (No. 85 of 1993);
3. Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (No. 108 of 1996);
4. National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998);
5. National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998);
6. National Veld and Forest Fire Act (No. 101 of 1998);
7. Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (No. 28 of 2002);
8. National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act (No. 57 of 2003);
9. National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (No. 10 of 2004); and
10. National Environmental Management Air Quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004);
11. National Environmental Management: Waste Act (No. 59 of 2008).

Also including non-legislative documents such as the Construction EMP and ISO 14000.

5. PROCESS OVERVIEW

- Suitable storage facilities will be available for the storage of hazardous substances at the site camp. Hazardous chemical storage facilities shall be clearly indicated on site plans.
- Storage facilities will be lockable, ventilated, lined up and bunded with a capacity of 110% of the volume of its contents.
- Should a diesel bay be required the bund wall thereof will be fitted with a controllable outlet which drains into a lower lying sump. The bund wall and sump will be kept dry.
- All contaminated rainwater drained from the bunded facility will be stored as hazardous waste and be disposed of at a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility.
- Should the contents of such diesel bay be more than 200l the Mossel Bay Fire Chief will be informed thereof.
- All hazardous substance containers will be labeled to identify the contents thereof.

- The storage facility will have the requisite signage displayed i.e. No Open Flames, No Smoking and be marked as a Hazardous Substance Storage Facility. A fire extinguisher will also be made available at the facility with the relevant signage.
- MSDSs will be kept by the contractor and be made available for all hazardous substances kept on site. The contents of MSDSs will be communicated by the Environmental Officer to the relevant employees responsible for using it.
- Emergency contact numbers will be displayed at the site camp.

6. GENERAL MEASURES

- The storage of hazardous substances within 100m of a wetland will be prohibited.
- Stormwater control measures will be implemented by the contractor to ensure that storm water runoff will not cross hazardous chemical store and thereby potentially contaminating the surrounding environment.
- No refueling of construction vehicles or equipment will be allowed within the 100m buffer zone surrounding the wetland.
- Hazardous substance containers kept on site during daytime e.g. 20l petrol containers, will be placed within a drip tray whilst on site.
- Stationary plants and equipment will have drip-drays placed underneath them when not in use to protect against leaks.
- All hazardous substance containers will be kept always closed to prevent vandalism and tempering.
- An emergency spill kit will be kept available at the site camp by Mike Buskes storeroom.
- MSDS of each chemical type will be carried out during transportation and a safety analysis will be carried out on the risks associated with the transportation of hazardous chemicals using information from the MSDS.
- Label containers so that the hazard nature of the material is clear.

7. EMERGENCY SPILL PROCEDURE

- All small spills (such as minor leaks) to be rehabilitated immediately.
- Large spills which can damage the environment (i.e. > 5l spills which include large volume spills, burst containers, etc.) will be reported to the supervisor immediately.
- After identification of a spill, the source of the spill will be identified and relevant measures taken to stop the spill.
- The contaminated soil to be removed with a shovel and placed into a bag. For small spills remove soil to a depth of 100mm below the visible contaminated soil (wet soil). For larger spills remove soil to a depth of 300mm below the visible contaminated soil.
- Place contaminated soil into a container and treat with Oilcap, or another approved hydrocarbon encapsulator, as per the specifications of the treatment agent. Once clean the soil can be reinstated on the site.
- Should contaminated soil not be treated with a hydrocarbon encapsulator onsite, the contaminated soil will be placed inside an impermeable hazardous waste container for safe disposal at a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility, to be selected by the contractor. Safe disposal slips will be filed on site and made available to the Client.
- Spills on impermeable surfaces, e.g. drip trays/ cement slabs can either be cleared by using supazorb or a hydrocarbon encapsulator as mentioned above.
- All large spills will be recorded on the environmental incident register by the Environmental Officer and the ECO be informed thereof.

8. REFUELLING PROCEDURE

- The contractor shall train relevant employees/ operators on the MSDS of hazardous substance as well as on the refueling procedure. All trained must sign an attendance register for the training.
- Should it not be possible to refuel on an impermeable surface then a drip tray must be used.
- Ensure for the availability of a fire extinguisher where refueling takes place.
- The construction machine/ vehicle being refueled must be switched off, left in first gear with the hand breaking up. Stop blocks must also be placed on the downhill side, under two of the machine's/ plant's wheels.
- The employees responsible for refueling must wear the required PPE which as a minimum would include safety boots, reflective vest, PVC gloves and eye protection.

- The nozzle/ pipe to be inserted deep enough into the refueling point of the construction machine/ vehicle.
- The pump will start to transfer the fuel. Once the construction machine/ vehicle is full the pump will be switched off and the nozzle/ pipe removed.
- The fuel cap of the construction machine/ vehicle will be put back and tightened.
- An emergency spill kit will be kept at the refueling site should any spills have occurred.
- Drip trays to be kept dry and must not be damaged. Spillages captured in drip trays can be removed by throwing supazorb into the drip tray to soak up the spill. The supazorb must be placed in a bag and stored with the other hazardous waste.

9. START DATE AND DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION

1st of March 2025, up to the end of March 2026.

10. MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT TO BE USED

- Construction plant

The following plant is likely to be used during refuelling:

- Diesel bowser
- Fuel pump

- Material

The following materials are likely to be used for the storage of hazardous substances as well as for refuelling of plant:

- Signage
- Hazardous chemical storage containers
- Diesel bay (tank and bund wall)
- Drip trays
- Spill kit
- Oil cap
- Supazorb
- Hazardous waste bins/ skips
- Fire extinguishers

11. RESPONSIBILITY

The Site Supervisor and Environmental Officer will be responsible for ensuring the above measures are implemented with regards to the use and handling of hazardous chemical substances.

12. GENERALS

Modification of this method statement may be required from time to time.

Garden Walk Mall