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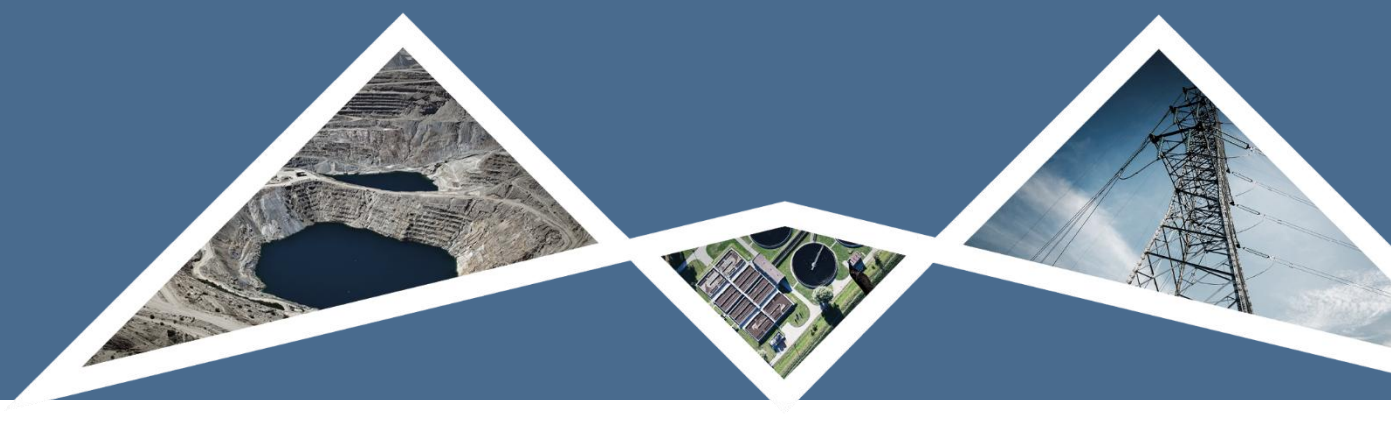
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APRIL 2026 MONTHLY ECO AUDIT REPORT

IMPOFU CLUSTER WIND ENERGY FACILITY

DEA Reference Numbers:

Impofu North Wind Energy Facility: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1102
Impofu West Wind Energy Facility: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1103
Impofu East Wind Energy Facility: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1104
Buffer Yard: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2776



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REVISION AND AMENDMENTS

REVISION DATE:	REV #	DESCRIPTION
2026/05/12	ORIGINAL DOCUMENT	Draft ECO Report
2026/05/19	REVISION 1	Final ECO Report

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Item
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EO	Environmental Officer
EGP	Enel Green Power
EIMS	Environnemental Impact Management Services (Pty) Ltd
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
GA	General Authorisation
I&AP	Interested and Affected Party
NC	Non-Compliance
NCR	Non-Compliance Report
NMBMM	Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality
OHL	Overhead Line
MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act
WF	Wind Farm

Definitions

Term	Definition
Non-compliance (NC)	Instances where a provision of environmental legislation (national, provincial, or local) and/or condition of an environmental approval (for example, environmental authorisation, water use licence, waste licence, licence in terms of the National Forests Act) or any other legal document issued in terms of environmental legislation is contravened. For the purpose of the monthly ECO audits, it will include contraventions to the provisions of the EA and EMPr.
Incident	Any unplanned event that could, or does, result in harm, damage, and/or environmental pollution or degradation or gives rise to an accident or has the potential to lead to an accident.

Incident management	Incident management is an integral function of risk management and is aimed at reducing the impact of incidents, enabling corrective action to be taken and changed practice to be introduced. It also allows for learning from the incidents that have occurred to prevent similar incidents from happening or to mitigate their impact. This includes the effective communicating, reporting, measurement, recording and investigation of incidents.
NEMA section 30 incident	"Incident" means an unexpected, sudden and uncontrolled release of a hazardous substance, including from a major emission, fire or explosion, that causes, has caused or may cause significant harm to the environment, human life or property.

1 INTRODUCTION

Red Cap Impofu (Pty) Ltd (Red Cap) was granted Environmental Authorisations (EAs) by the then Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) for construction of three wind farms and associated infrastructure (i.e. Impofu North Wind Farm with DEA reference number: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1102; Impofu West Wind Farm with DEA reference number: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1103; and Impofu East Wind Farms with DEA reference number: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1104) near Oyster Bay within Koukamma and Kouga Local Municipalities in the Eastern Cape. These Wind Farms (WF) are referred to as Impofu wind farms (Impofu Cluster).

The consolidated site of the Impofu Cluster is boarded by the operational Tsitsikamma Community Wind Farm to the west, the Gibson Bay Wind Farm to the south-west, the Oyster Bay Wind Farm and the Kouga Wind Farm to the south-east and extend over approximately 12 000 hectares (ha). More specifically, the Impofu East Wind Farm falls in the south-eastern extent of the site, with the Impofu West Wind Farm immediately west of it, with the Impofu North Wind Farm located to its north.

Ancillary infrastructure associated with the Impofu Cluster includes but is not limited to underground and above ground cabling between project components, with each Impofu WF having its own substation, foundations to support turbine towers, hardstands to support cranes at each turbine, permanent operations/maintenance buildings, temporary construction office and workshop areas. Service and access roads will be constructed in addition to upgrading existing roads, with the relevant stormwater infrastructure and gates constructed as required. Formal laydown areas for the construction period, containing temporary maintenance and storage buildings along with guard cabins will also be established. A buffer yard with turbine assembly will be established within the Impofu West boundary but will service the entire cluster. Concrete tower technology will be used for the wind turbines.

Enel Green Power (Pty) Ltd (EGP) on behalf of Red Cap appointed Environmental Impact Management Services (Pty) Ltd (EIMS) to provide the services of the independent ECO. This report provides details of the outcome of an environmental compliance audit for the month of April 2026 for the Impofu Wind Cluster and associated infrastructure near Oyster Bay in the Eastern Cape.

1.1 DETAILS OF THE HOLDER

Details of the holder are summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Details of the holder.

Company Name	Red Cap Impofu (Pty) Ltd.
Company Registration	Mr Manuele Battisti
Head Office Physical Address	2017/118197/07
Head Office Telephone Number	102 Rivonia Road Sandton Johannesburg 2196
Head Office Fax Number	(010) 344 0388
Head Office Contact Person	Mr Manuele Battisti
Operations Physical Address	Impofu Wind Farm Cluster
Operations Telephone number	083 268 1963
Operations Contact Person	Mr Sadao Chika

1.2 BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Impofu Cluster has a combined electrical generation capacity of approximately 333 MW. Each of these Wind Farms underwent separate environmental authorisation processes. Details of each wind farm comprising the cluster are noted below.

Impofu North

The Impofu North Wind Farm is located predominantly within the Kouga Local Municipality but also in the Koukamma Local Municipality (both within the Sarah Baartman District Municipality). The Impofu North site is centred on 34°2'54"S and 24°32'24.6"E and is approximately 16 kilometres (km) north-west of Oyster Bay as taken from the centre point. The Impofu North Wind Farm footprint straddles the N2 National Road and R102 Main Road. Initially the Wind Farm was authorised to construct Impofu North Wind Farm, a 198 MW Wind Farm comprised of up to 26 wind turbines. Following various assessments and new technologies becoming available, this was revised and is now ~112.1 MW through 19 turbines.

Impofu East

The Impofu East Wind Farm is located entirely within the Kouga Local Municipality, within the Sarah Baartman District Municipality. The Impofu East site is centred on 34°7'37.9"S and 24°36'28.7"E. It is approximately 18 kilometres (km) south-west of Humansdorp, and approximately 6 km north-west of the town of Oyster Bay from the centre point of the site (700 m away at its closest point). The Impofu East Wind Farm is situated to the south of the N2 National Road and R102 Main Road. Initially the Wind Farm was authorised to construct Impofu East Wind Farm, a 198 MW Wind Farm comprised of up to 33 wind turbines. As above, this was revised and is now 112.1 MW through 19 turbines.

Impofu West

The Impofu West Wind Farm is located entirely within the Kouga Local Municipality, within the Sarah Baartman District Municipality. The Impofu West site is centred on 34°5'28" South latitude and 24°32'53" East longitude and is approximately 14 kilometres (km) north-west of Oyster Bay as taken from the centre point. Initially the Wind Farm was authorised to construct Impofu West Wind Farm, a 174 MW Wind Farm comprised of up to 29 wind turbines. As above, this was revised and is now 112.1MW through 19 turbines. (Refer to Figure 1 for the Impofu Cluster boundaries).

Authorisations, Permit and or Management Plans

The "Impofu Cluster" wind farms are located near Humansdorp of the Eastern Cape province and are split into three distinct areas known as Impofu North, West and East.

The below authorisations were obtained for the aforementioned:

- Impofu Wind Farm Cluster:
    - NEMA
        - Impofu East EA – 14/12/16/3/3/2/1103 (with amendments);
        - Impofu North EA – 14/12/16/3/3/2/1102 (with amendments);
        - Impofu West EA – 14/12/16/3/3/2/1104 (with amendments);
        - Impofu Cluster – Buffer yard (14/12/16/3/3/1/2776) (situated at West).
    - NWA
        - Impofu East GA Section 21(a), (c) and (i);
        - Impofu North GA Section 21(a), (c) and (i); and
        - Impofu West GA Section 21(a), (c) and (i).

Additional to the above authorisations, EMPr's have been approved for each of the authorisations.

Other permits (such as biodiversity) may also apply. Refer to section 4.3 for additional permits.

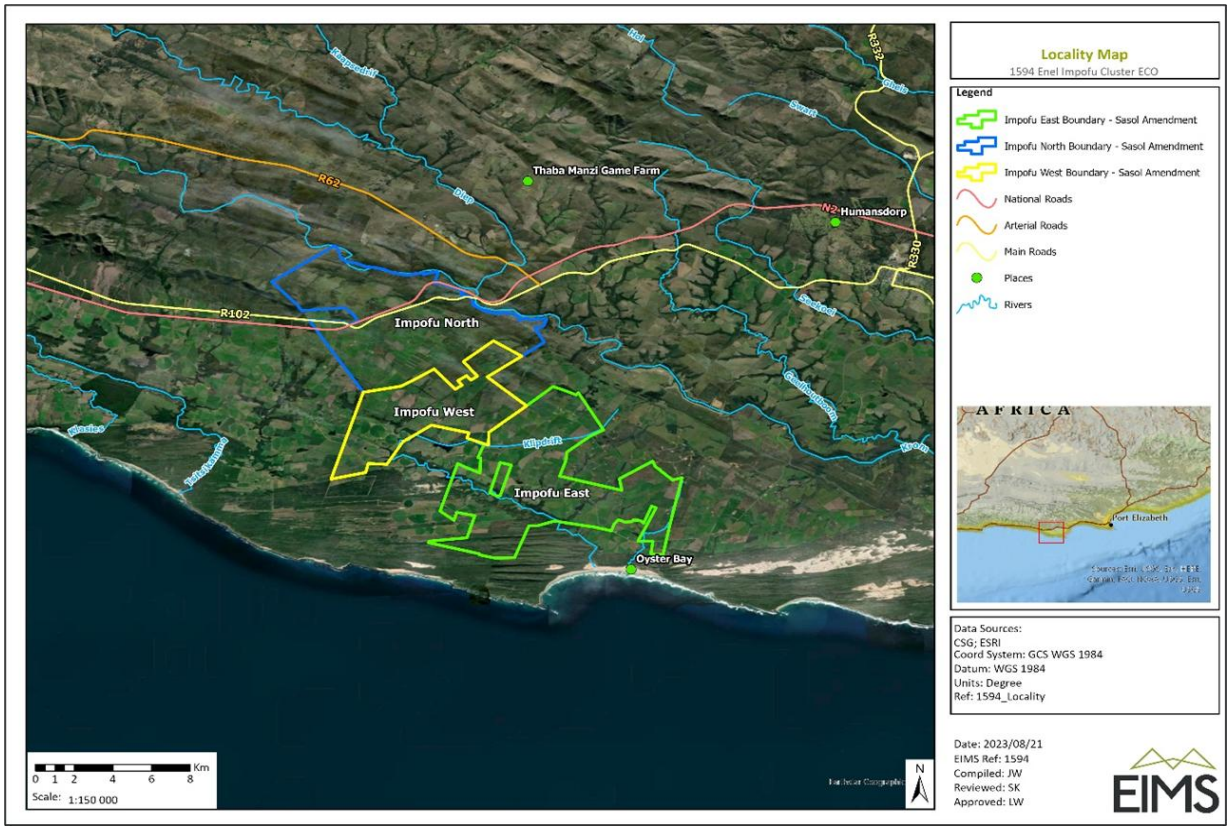


Figure 1: Impofu Cluster boundaries.

The Impofu North Wind Farm will comprise of the following infrastructure:

- Turbines: Up to 19 turbines with a hub height from 90m to 130m, and rotor diameter of up to 180m the minimum tip height (ground clearance) will be at least 30m;
- Crane hard stands: One per turbine, with a permanent hardstand 40m x 50m which will remain for maintenance purposes;
- Access and internal roads: The internal gravel roads will be approximately 6m wide with potential side drains. Some sections of these roads would need to the temporary widened up to 12m during construction;
- On-site substation: Each substation is approximately 150 x 75m (11 250m^2) which will occupy the area for operation and maintenance;
- Cables: Each turbine will be connected to the substation via medium voltage cables (~33kV lines). Where feasible the cables will be laid underground in trenches, generally running alongside existing or proposed new internal roads. Where burying of cables is not possible due to technical, geological, environmental or topographical constraints, then overhead power lines will be erected;
- Permanent Operational & Maintenance (O&M) buildings: The substation area would house buildings or areas for control, operation, workshop and storage; and,
- Laydown area and site camp: The temporary laydown areas will be approximately 161 200m^2 and the permanent area 52 000m^2 and the temporary site camp of approximately 15,000m^2. An additional 1,000m^2 will be temporarily required for concrete batching.

The Impofu West Wind Farm will comprise of the following infrastructure:

- Turbines: Up to 19 turbines with a hub height from 90m to 130m, and rotor diameter of up to 180m the minimum tip height (ground clearance) will be at least 30m;
- Crane hard stands: One per turbine, with a permanent hardstand 50m x 40m which will remain for maintenance purposes;
- Access and internal roads: The internal gravel roads will be approximately 6m wide with potential side drains. Sections of these roads would need to the temporary widened up to 12m during construction;



- On-site substation: Each substation is approximately 150 x 75m (11 250m^2) which will occupy the area for operation and maintenance;
- Cables: Each turbine will be connected to the substation via medium voltage cables (~33kV lines). Where feasible the cables will be laid underground in trenches, generally running alongside existing or proposed new internal roads. Where burying of cables is not possible due to technical, geological, environmental or topographical constraints, then burying of cables is not possible due to technical, geological, environmental or topographical constraints, then overhead power lines will be erected;
- Permanent Operational & Maintenance (O&M) buildings: The substation area would house buildings or areas for control, operation, workshop and storage; and,
- Laydown area and site camp: The temporary laydown areas will be approximately 148 800m^2 and the permanent area 48 000m^2 and the temporary site camp of approximately 15,000m^2. An additional 1,000m^2 will be temporarily required for concrete batching.

The Impofu East Wind Farm will comprise of the following infrastructure:

- Turbines: Up to 19 turbines with a hub height from 90m to 130m, and rotor diameter of up to 180m the minimum tip height (ground clearance) will be at least 30m;
- Crane hard stands: One per turbine, with a permanent hardstand 40m x 50m which will remain for maintenance purposes;
- Access and internal roads: The internal gravel roads will be approximately 6m wide with potential side drains. Some sections of these roads would need to the temporary widened up to 12m during construction;
- On-site substation: Each substation is approximately 150 x 75m (11 250m^2) which will occupy the area for operation and maintenance;
- Cables: Each turbine will be connected to the substation via medium voltage cables (~33kV lines). Where feasible the cables will be laid underground in trenches, generally running alongside existing or proposed new internal roads. Where burying of cables is not possible due to technical, geological, environmental or topographical constraints, then overhead power lines will be erected;
- Permanent Operational & Maintenance (O&M) buildings: The substation area would house buildings or areas for control, operation, workshop and storage; and,
- Laydown area and site camp: The temporary laydown areas will be approximately 167 400m^2 and the permanent area 54 000m^2 and the temporary site camp of approximately 15,000m^2. An additional 1,000m^2 will be temporarily required for concrete batching.

1.3 PROJECT PROGRESS

The project currently has three (3) contractors, Power Construction (Power) (appointed for civil works), Brand Besamandla (appointed for electrical works) and Nordex Energy SA (Pty) Ltd (appointed for Turbine Supply and Assembly). Brand Besamandla has appointed Power Buildings for construction of the Operational and Maintenance (O&M) facilities, Independent Power Producer (IPP) for control building as well as Eskom Building. Nordex has appointed Tembo for transport and logistics, and Downings Marquees for Marquee Hire.

Daily construction progress meetings continue to be held, during which planned activities, environmental aspects, and site-specific concerns are discussed.

Construction at Impofu North is largely complete, with contractors focusing on commissioning, maintenance, and the close-out of identified defects. Nordex is undertaking turbine testing and commissioning, while Power and Brand Besamandla are finalising snag items, including stormwater, civil, and electrical works, and signing off completed areas with landowners. The project remains on track for Commercial Operation Date (COD) by the end of May.

With the reduction in site activities, the ECO presence has been scaled down to monthly visits (one week per month), during which audit and monitoring inspections are conducted.

Rainfall of 77 mm was recorded in April. Consequently, contaminated rainwater within the diesel tanks' bund at Power's site camp, resulted in the discharge of contaminated water via the outlet valve, indicating a need for improved controls. On the rest of the wind farm cluster, stormwater management remains a concern, with

recent rainfall exacerbating rill and gully erosion. Silt-laden runoff was observed bypassing control measures such as rock dissipators and impacting internal roads and culverts (e.g. WTG E19), highlighting the need for improved drainage interventions.

Rehabilitation activities are ongoing, including maintenance of reinstated areas and turbine bases. At the buffer yard, construction is complete and waste removal is in progress. Some equipment remains on-site under agreement with the landowner. It is recommended that all waste disposal records are retained and submitted to the ECO for verification.

2 DETAILS OF THE ECO

As per the issued EAs, an experienced independent Environmental Control Officer (ECO) with experience in the environmental management field was appointed for the construction phase of the development as required in terms of Condition 25 of the EAs. EGP appointed Environmental Impact Management Services (Pty) Ltd (EIMS) to provide the services of the independent ECO. The ECO audit was undertaken by Sisipho Mpotulo from EIMS.

2.1 EXPERTISE OF THE ECO

Ms Sisipho Mpotulo is an environmentalist who holds a B. Sc Hons. degree of Botany, specializing in Ecology and Environmental Management, and completed a B. Sc degree in Environmental Sciences. She holds a Google Project Management professional Certificate which has been critical as a leader in her recent roles. She brings a comprehensive understanding of environmental legislation, sustainable practices, and regulatory compliance. Sisipho is a candidate natural scientist with the South African Council for Natural Scientist (SACNASP) (#161422) as well as a candidate Environmental Assessment Practitioner with the Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa (EAPASA) (#2024/8125).

2.2 DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

*I, **Sisipho Mpotulo**, declare that –*

- *I act as the independent Environmental Control Officer;*
- *I will perform the work relating to the ECO audits in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the Client;*
- *I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;*
- *I have expertise in conducting environmental audits, including knowledge of the environmental Acts, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the audited operations;*
- *I will comply with the relevant Acts, regulations and all other applicable legislation;*
- *I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the audit process; and*
- *I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the NEMA.*

I do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the audit other than remuneration for work performed.

Signature: 

3 SCOPE, PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE OF THE AUDIT

The scope of the audit is to assess compliance with the conditions of the Impofu Wind Farms (North, West and East) and their associated infrastructure EA/EMPr as well as related permits and licences near Oyster Bay in the Eastern Cape Province. The EMPr dated 17 May 2023 was approved was approved by DFFE on the 13th of June

2023 as part of the EA for Impofu Wind Farms. The purpose of the audit is to ensure compliance with the requirements of the EMPr which requires monthly compliance monitoring of the EMPr during the construction period. The objective of the audit is to determine and monitor the level of compliance of the License Holder with the provisions of the requisite EA and EMPr, related permits as well as licences. This report is prepared in accordance with Appendix 7 of the 2014 EIA Regulations (as amended). The objective of the environmental audit report is to:

- report on –
  - the level of compliance with the conditions of the EA and the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan; and
  - the extent to which the avoidance, management and mitigation measures provided for in the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan achieves the objectives and outcomes of the EMPr, and closure plan.
- identify and assess any new impacts and risks as a result of undertaking the activity.
- evaluate the effectiveness of the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan.
- identify shortcomings in the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan; and
- identify the need for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures provided for in the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan.

4 AUDIT METHODOLOGY

4.1 PROCEDURE FOR THE AUDIT

Regular audits are conducted in accordance with the principles and processes outlined in SANS 19011: 2012 Edition 2: Guidelines for Auditing Management Systems. The audit focused on the following elements of the project with respect to the EA (DEA Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1102, 14/12/16/3/3/2/1103 and 14/12/16/3/3/2/1104) as well as the updated and approved EMPr for the Impofu Wind Farms and associated infrastructure dated 17 May 2023; relevant environmental legislations, as well as environmental method statements. Audit was also conducted for the Water Use Authorisation (Ref Nos.: WU33991, WU32727, WU14968, WU15001, WU15014) in terms of the National Water Act 36 of 1998 section 22 (1) (a) (iii).

During the audit, the ECO requested the following information:

- EA, EMPr, permits, licences, all other relevant authorisations and approvals;
- Environmental management monitoring such as water use registers, noise and dust monitoring (if any);
- Training requirements such as inductions, and awareness training registers;
- Incident reports and incident registers;
- Compliant registers;
- Waste management manifests; and
- Contractor's EO weekly/ weekly site inspection reports.

4.2 EVALUATION CRITERIA USED DURING THE AUDIT

The evaluation criteria for compliance scoring was based on a pre-determined scoring system. Each condition of the EA and EMPr was weighted equally in order to determine a compliance score. The scoring criteria used during the audit are as follows:

- Full-Compliance: Indicating that the condition was fully complied with and provided with a compliance score of 4.
- Partial-Compliance: Indicating that the condition has not been fully complied with and that additional measures are required to obtain full compliance. Partial compliances were provided with a compliance score of 2.
- Non-Compliance: Indicting that the condition has not been complied with and provided with a compliance score of 0.

- Not Applicable (N/A): Indicating that the condition is not currently applicable. Not applicable conditions were removed from the total number of conditions from which the compliance score was calculated during this reporting period.

4.3 DOCUMENTATION REVIEW

Initial documentation was obtained and reviewed in preparation for the assessment monitoring. Checklists were prepared based on the requirements of the EAs, EMPrs and the GA. Most relevant legal documents were available upon request during the ECO environmental monthly audit from the client and the appointed contractors, including the following:

License/Permit Holder: Red Cap Impofu (Pty) Ltd.

- The 2nd amendment of the EA for the 182MW Impofu North Wind Energy Facility (reference Number: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1102/AM2) was approved by DFFE on the 6th of December 2022. This was read together with the EA dated 25 September 2019 and the 1st amendment dated 11 November 2020.
- The 2nd amendment of the EA for the 168MW Impofu West Wind Energy Facility (reference Number: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1103/AM2) was approved by DFFE on the 6th of December 2022. This was read together with the EA dated 23 September 2019 and the 1st amendment dated 16 November 2020.
- The 2nd amendment of the EA for the 189MW Impofu East Wind Energy Facility (reference Number: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1104/AM2) was approved by DFFE on the 6th of December 2022. This was read together with the EA dated 25 September 2019 and the 1st amendment dated 16 November 2020.
- The 3rd amendment of the EA for the 189 MW Impofu East Wind Energy Facility (reference Number: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1104/AM3) was approved by DFFE on the 24th of February 2025.
- The 3rd amendment of the EA for the 182MW Impofu North Wind Energy Facility (reference Number: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1102/AM3) was approved by DFFE on the 07th of March 2025.
- The 3rd amendment of the EA for the 168MW Impofu West Wind Energy Facility (reference Number: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1103/AM3) was approved by DFFE on the 07th of March 2025.
- Buffer yard and concrete batching plant for the Impofu Wind Cluster (reference Number: 14/12/16/3/3/1/2776) was approved on the 24th of October 2023.
- Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) revision five and the site layout map was approved by the DFFE on the 13th of June 2023.
- Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002 (MPRDA) Section 53 Consents for the Impofu West, North and East Wind Farms were received on the 3rd and 16th of September 2019, respectively.
- Water Use Authorisation (GA) for Section 21 (a, c and i) was approved on the 26th of January 2024 for the Impofu West Wind Farm.
- Water Use Authorisation (GA) for Section 21 (a, c, and i) was approved on the 29th of July 2024 for the Impofu East Wind Farm.
- Water Use Authorisation (GA) for Section 21 (c, i and g) was approved on the 28th of March 2022 for the Impofu East, West and North Wind Farms.
- Exemption regarding pruning of *Syderoxylon Inerme* (White Milkwood) Tree (reference number: 20/8/5/1-RCIW) received from DFFE on the 18th of July 2024.
- Turbine blade painting approval on Impofu East and West Wind Farm from Civil Aviation Authority on the 06th of October 2024.
- The 4th amendment of Condition 98 of the EA for mural painting on Turbine E1 (reference Number: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1104/AM5) was approved by DFFE on the 11th of November 2025.
- The 4th amendment of Condition 98 of the EA for mural painting on Turbine N4 (reference Number: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1102/AM5) was approved by DFFE on the 11th of November 2025.
- The 4th amendment of Condition 98 of the EA for mural painting on Turbine W2 (reference Number: 14/12/16/3/3/2/1103/AM5) was approved by DFFE on the 11th of November 2025.

Monitoring documents and registers



The construction EMPr has been made part of the contract documentation with the Contractors appointed to construct the Impofu Wind Farms and associated infrastructure as required by condition 4.1.1.2 of the EMPr. Environmental training/induction is conducted by the EOs for site employees and management regarding the contents of the EA and the EMPr. Environmental awareness for the current reporting period focused on safety topics, including: accidental contact or arc with power line and other electrocution incidents that occurred on other projects.

Registers were available in the contractors site file, such as the updated incident register; a complaint register; updated water register; training registers; as well as updated weekly monitoring reports.

Waste Management

Domestic/General Waste

Power Construction has appointed an independent service provider, Luvan Plant Hire (Pty) Ltd for collection and disposal of general waste at registered landfill site, Humansdorp Landfill site (permit number: 12/9/11/P53) in Kouga Local Municipality. A total of 12 m^3 of general waste was collected from Power and Brand Besamandla sites and disposed at the landfill site during the current reporting period.

Nordex appointed EnviroServ (Pty) Ltd as a service provider in April for collection and disposal of general waste at registered landfill site, Humansdorp Landfill site (permit number: 12/9/11/P53) in Kouga Local Municipality. A total of 6 m^3 of general waste was removed from Nordex sites in April 2026. Waste separation is encouraged for recycling purposes where possible. The safe disposal certificates and amount of steel removed from the buffer yard for recycling were not submitted to the ECO.

Hazardous Waste

Power Construction has appointed independent service provider, 'Extreme Projects' to collect, transport and dispose of hazardous waste at a registered hazardous waste facility. Extreme Projects (registration number: 2011/05) transports hazardous waste to Aloes II Waste Treatment Facilities (Licence Number: 12/9/11/L624/1). There was no hazardous waste removed from the construction site for disposal at a registered landfill site during the audit period.

Sewage Waste

Power Construction appointed a service provider for chemical toilets, Bidvest Toilet Hire (Bidvest). Bidvest service, collect and dispose effluent at a registered treatment plant (Fishwater Flats Wastewater Treatment Works- licence number: 12/9/11/L433/1) at Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality. Moreover, Power Construction appointed 'Sewerage works (Pty) Ltd' to service the conservancy tanks at their site camp establishment. During this reporting period, Bidvest collected 1.6 m^3 of effluent for disposal from servicing toilets. 'Sewage works' removed a total of 20 m^3 of effluent waste. Waste disposal certificates are available in the contractor's environmental file.

Nordex appointed Bidvest and Mandsons for servicing portable toilets and the conservancy tank, respectively. In April, a total of 7.7 m^3 of effluent was collected from Nordex sites and disposed at a registered treatment plant (Fishwater Flats Wastewater Treatment Works- licence number: 12/9/11/L433/1) at Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality.

Water Consumption

Water extraction for Power, Besamandla, and Nordex has been reduced to only Steynberg's borehole (WU33991). The water from the boreholes is mainly used to flush toilets at the site camps and for dust suppression. A total of 106 m^3 of water was abstracted in April 2026, and 20 745 m^3 of water has been abstracted from the registered boreholes from 11 January 2025 to date.

Water Use Authorisations Compliance Monitoring

The water use licence (WUL) authorisations were granted in terms of GAs by the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) in terms of the National Water Act 36 of 1998 for the following water uses, Section 22(1) (a)

(iii): a person may only use water without a licence if that water is permissible under schedule I; if that water use is permissible in terms of a general authorisation issued under section 39. The Water Use is for the abstraction of water from a registered dam that was used during construction and for disposing sewage waste into the conservancy tank at the site camp. Abstraction of water from boreholes commenced and the contractor regularly records the water used. Registered water uses are section 21 (c, i, and g), for Impofu North there are 41 water uses, Impofu West with 50, and Impofu East with 46.

4.4 SITE ASSESSMENT

The audit inspection was conducted on the 04th and 05th of May 2026 for April reporting period. Activities for the current reporting period include the following:

Power Construction completed the following activities during the current reporting period:

- Landowner inspections and snags.
- Topsoil trimming on foundations.
- Blade finger rehabilitation.
- Drainage works and snags.
- Handover of crane pads and platforms.
- Phased de-establishment of site camp containers.
- Fence reinstatement.
- Maintenance of turbine bases.
- Sealing of WTG plinths.

Brand Besamandla has completed works at the substations. Their main activities for the current reporting period included:

- ESKOM Snag list
- Placing route markers.
- Expansion of subsoil drain.
- Herbicide application on Impofu North substation platform.
- De-establishment of site camp.
- Housekeeping.

Nordex mainly engaged in commissioning and maintenance activities inside the turbines.



Figure 2: Housekeeping maintained at Nordex site camp during site de-establishment.



Figure 3: Conservancy tank covered to manage water and soil ingress at Power site camp.



Figure 4: Vegetation re-growth on slope with silt fence.



Figure 5: Waste storage area clearly labelled at Power site camp.



Figure 6: Material left at the buffer yard by Johnson Crane Hire.



Figure 7: Vegetation growth through the platform of the buffer yard.



Figure 8: Fuel bund at Power Construction site camp filled with rainwater.



Figure 9: Security guard house to be collected by Smhart Security.





Figure 10: Permanent biosecurity points against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD).

Figure 11: Alien invasive species Acacia saligna established on wind farm internal roads.



Figure 12: Stormwater channel completely silted at Impofu East.



Figure 13: Silting and blockage of culvert at WTG E19.



Figure 14: Signage at heritage site upright and area remained undisturbed.



Figure 15: Inadequate stormwater dissipators to manage silt into wetland.

5 RESULTS OF THE AUDIT / LEGAL COMPLIANCE

EIMS have been appointed to undertake legal compliance audits in terms of the EA, GA and EMPr of the Impofu Wind Farms and associated infrastructure. The results of the monthly ECO Audit are provided in this section of the report. The compliance summary, areas of good compliance, areas of concern and areas of non-compliance are provided in sections 5.2 to 5.4.

5.1 COMPLIANCE SUMMARY

The straight compliance score is calculated based on the compliance with the relevant conditions (i.e., yes or no). The weighted compliance score is calculated by using the compliance rating protocol (0, 2, 4) and scoring the individual conditions and calculating the percentage compliance.

Brand Besmandla

The audit scope at the substations was limited due to reduced site activities by Brand Besamandla, and adverse weather conditions experienced on the day of the inspection. Despite these limitations, the North Substation demonstrated full compliance, achieving straight and weighted compliance scores of 100% against the applicable EA and EMPr requirements.

Nordex



Nordex's primary activities were largely confined to turbine interiors and were therefore excluded from the audit inspection scope. As a result, only the EA and EMPr conditions applicable to the Impofu West Wind Farm were assessed for the current reporting period.

The contractor achieved a straight and weighted compliance score of 98.53% against the EA requirements. Compliance against the EMPr requirements was high, with straight and weighted scores of 97.87% and 98.67%, respectively. For the buffer yard, the contractor

Power Construction

Power Construction achieved 100% straight compliance with the requirements of the **Impofu North Wind Farm** EA, as well as 100% weighted compliance against the EMPr.

The **East Wind Farm** achieved a straight compliance score of 98.55% and a corresponding weighted compliance of 98.55% against the applicable EA and EMPr requirements.

Lastly, the **West Wind Farm** achieved full compliance, with both straight and weighted scores of 100% against the requirements of the EA.

Deviations from the requirements of the EA and EMPr that were recorded during the audit inspection are illustrated below:

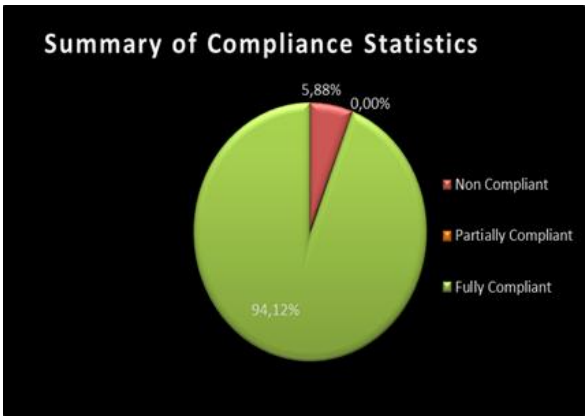


Figure 16: Summary of compliance with the requirements of the Water Use Authorisations (GA) (Power Construction).

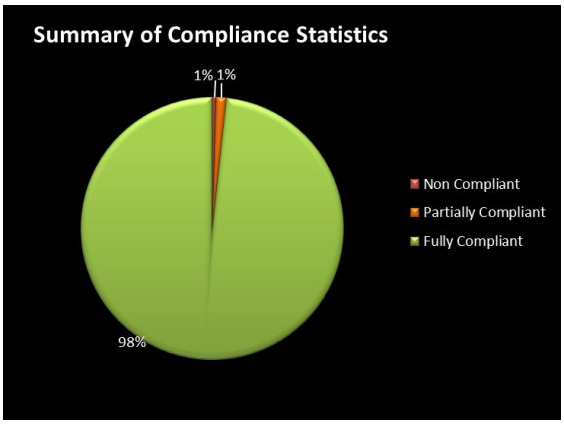


Figure 17: Summary of compliance with the requirements of the Impofu West EMPr (Power Construction).

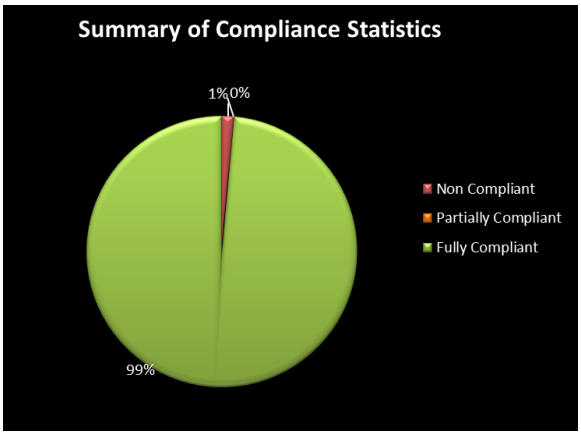


Figure 18: Summary of compliance with the requirements of the Impofu East EA (Power Construction).

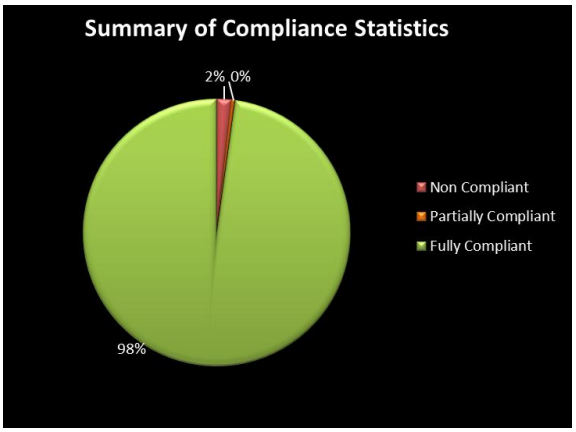


Figure 19: Summary of compliance with the requirements of the Impofu East EMPr (Power Construction).

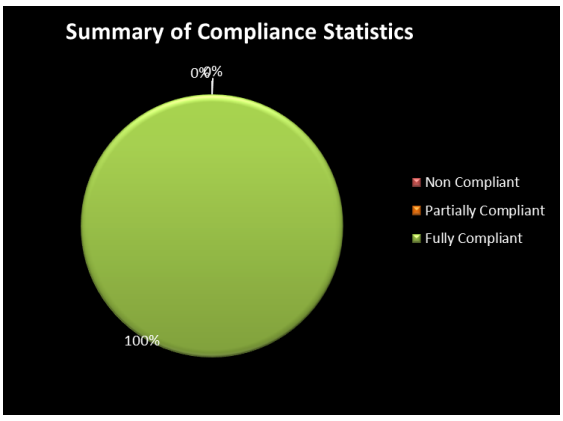


Figure 20: Summary of compliance with the requirements of the Impofu North EA (Power Construction).

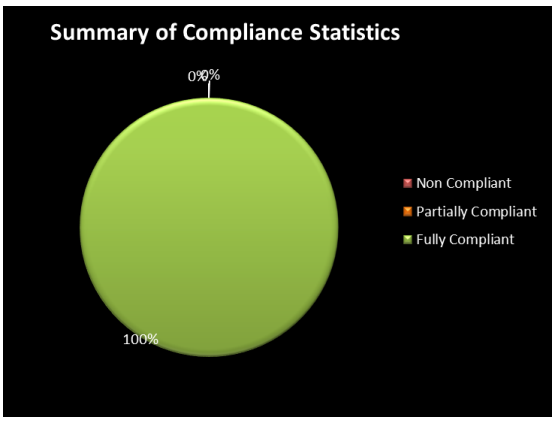


Figure 21: Summary of compliance with the requirements of the Impofu North EMPr (Power Construction).

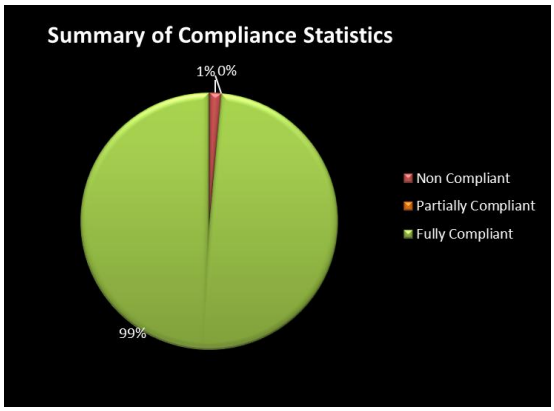


Figure 22: Summary of compliance with the requirements of the Impofu West EA (Nordex).

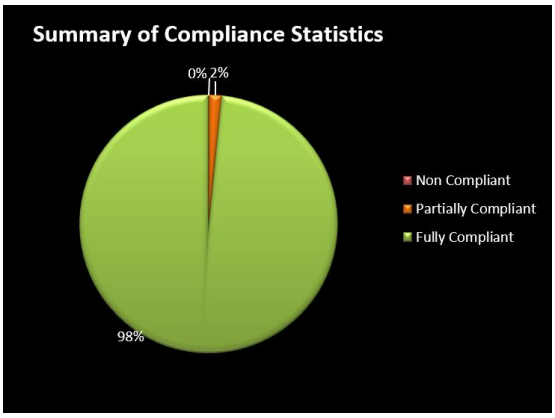


Figure 23: Summary of compliance with the requirements of the Impofu West EMPr (Nordex).

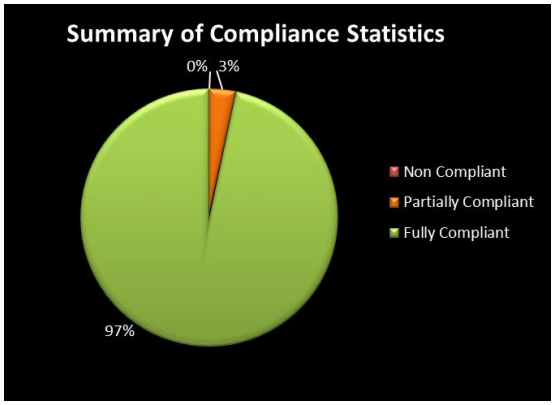


Figure 24: Summary of compliance with the requirements of the Buffer Yard EA (Nordex).

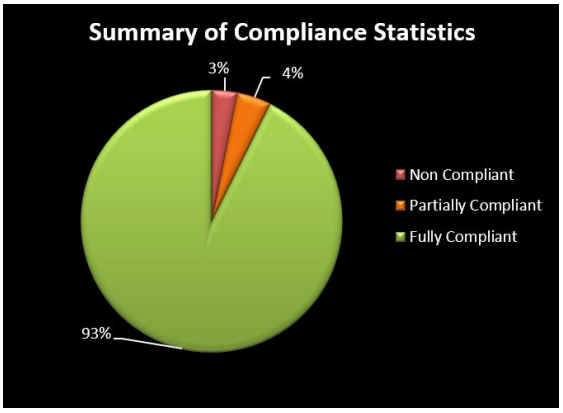


Figure 25: Summary of compliance with the requirements of the Buffer Yard EMPr (Nordex).

5.2 GOOD COMPLIANCES

Table 2: List of Good Compliances recorded during this reporting period.

Location	Category	Responsible Party	Description	Photo Reference
WTG E13	Rehabilitation and erosion control	Power Construction	Significant vegetation re-growth was observed inside the stormwater channel around WTG E13. This suggests that the rocks used as stormwater energy dissipators were effective in mitigating erosion.	 Figure 26: Significant vegetation re-growth inside stormwater channel.

5.3 AREAS OF CONCERN

Two (02) new concern was raised by the ECO during the current reporting period.

- During the March reporting period, one bird fatality was recorded at the North Wind Farm, bringing the total number of commissioning-related avifaunal fatalities to three. The Applicant has not engaged a suitably qualified avifaunal specialist to confirm species identification, nor has a temporary monitoring plan been submitted to the ECO to address and mitigate this impact.

  Although ad hoc carcass searches were proposed in the absence of a formal avifaunal monitoring programme for the commissioning phase, only one survey was conducted between the 25th of March and 30th of April 2026.

- Toolbox talks in the previous month have focused on safety awareness. It is recommended that environmental awareness is impressed on the workers on site. In addition, as per EA condition 76, workers must be made aware of the importance of not polluting rivers or wetlands and of not undertaking activities that could result in such pollution, and this awareness must be promoted throughout the construction phase.

Ponding of water on the outskirts of the substations due to an uneven surface platform is still prevalent on all four substations. Broken or open drip trays, however, continue to be used on site. Other concerns raised in the previous period are being monitored continuously. Areas of concern have the potential to become non-compliances or incidents if not adequately considered or addressed, where required.

5.4 NON-COMPLIANCES

Seven (07) new non-compliances were raised during this reporting period. Areas of non-compliances can be escalated to Non-Compliance Report (NCR) if not adequately addressed within the timeframes agreed to.

Table 3: Environmental Non-Compliances raised during the current reporting period.

Status Description	Colour Scale
Closed Out/ Corrected	
Work in Progress (WIP)	
Open/ Uncorrected	

Non-Compliance (NC) #:	EA/EMPr / GA Ref.	Requirement	Description of NC	Recommendation	Status	Photographic Record
133	EMPr 5.3.9.3 **For Nordex**	Hazardous Chemical Substances shall be stored in appropriate containers which are clearly labelled and sealed. If potentially Hazardous Chemical Substances are to be stored on site, then: Hazardous Chemical Substance containers shall be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250 micrometre (µm) plastic (plastic must have a minimum of a 5 cm layer of sand on top to prevent damage and perishing)) within an earth bund.	At the Nordex site camp, hazardous chemical substances were stored inside a shipping container where the wooden floor posed a risk of perforation and soil contamination. Additionally, the lack of ventilation inside the storage area poses a safety risk. Furthermore, some of the containers were unlabelled. A similar finding was noted during the previous audit inspection.	Potentially hazardous material shall always be stored on an impermeable surface, even during de-establishment of the site and associated delayed housekeeping that that may occur as a result of this.	**Open/ Uncorrected**	  Figure 27: Potentially hazardous chemicals poorly labelled and stored inadequately at Nordex site camp

Non-Compliance (NC) #:	EA/EMPr / GA Ref.	Requirement	Description of NC	Recommendation	Status	Photographic Record
134	EA 94 **For Applicant** EA 121 **For Power** EMPr 5.3.16.1 **For Power** EMPr 5.5.1.23 **For Power**	The holder of this authorisation must reduce visual impacts during construction by minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation. Anti-erosion measures such as silt fences must be installed in disturbed areas. The holder of this authorisation must reduce visual impacts during construction by minimising areas of surface disturbance, controlling erosion, using dust suppression techniques and restoring exposed soil as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetation. Rip and / or scarify along the contour to prevent the creation of down-slope channels.	Erosion across the Impofu East Wind Farm suggesting its not under control During the audit inspection, early onset gully erosion was observed at WTG. The prevalence of this form of erosion around Impofu Wind Farm, especially in the v-drains and along the roads. This observation was raised as a concern the previous reporting period.	Stabilisation of cleared areas to prevent and control erosion shall be pro-actively managed by the Contractor. It is recommended that more aggressive measures of stabilizing sloped areas are implemented. For instance, hydroseeding where revegetation is urgent or where slopes are problematic Although majority of the turbines are constructed on a cut-and-fill platform, soil instability poses high risk of erosion.	**Open/ Uncorrected** Sit fences, geotextile fabric and rock dissipators that were used in some areas were notably ineffective.	   Figure 28: Erosion across Impofu Wind Farm cluster.

Non-Compliance (NC) #:	EA/EMPr / GA Ref.	Requirement	Description of NC	Recommendation	Status	Photographic Record
135	EMPr Objective 11 **For Nordex**	Waste must be stored in accordance with the relevant legislative requirements. Waste management must be a priority and all waste must be collected and stored adequately. Waste should be stored at a licensed facility. It is recommended that all waste be removed from site on a weekly basis to prevent rodents and pests entering the site. Maximum domestic waste storage period will be up to 10 days. Ensure waste storage facilities are maintained and emptied on a regular basis.	The hazardous waste skip was overflowing during the audit inspection. Moreover, housekeeping at the buffer yard was inadequate.	The contractor shall source emergency servicing and waste management of the hazardous waste skip. It is recommended correct disposal of hazardous waste for efficient use of the waste skip is integrated into employee code of conduct.	**WIP** Contractor cleaned the hazardous storage area but full skip was not removed from site.	  Figure 29: Waste storage area at the buffer yard.
136	EA 37 **For Nordex** EMPr Objective 11 **For Nordex**	Any solid waste must be disposed of at a landfill licenced in terms of Section 20 (b) of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2002 (Act No. 59 of 2008). Documentation (waste manifest) must be maintained detailing the quantity, nature, and fate of any regulated waste. Waste disposal	The general waste disposal slips were not submitted to the ECO. Documentation of waste removed from the buffer yard, some of which was said to be recycled like steel, was unregulated. Safe disposal slip were not submitted to the ECO	The contracture shall remain responsible and accountable for all waste leaving the construction site, as well as their fate.	**WIP** The contractor submitted the disposal slip. It is recommended that waste manifests provide full detail of the waste facility.	NA



Non-Compliance (NC) #:	EA/EMPr / GA Ref.	Requirement	Description of NC	Recommendation	Status	Photographic Record
		records must be available for review at any time.	for the current reporting period.			
137	EMPr Objective 2 **For Nordex**	Contractor must provide adequate firefighting equipment on site and provide firefighting training to selected construction staff.	No fire fighting equipment at the buffer yard. Although the site is only used for waste storage, it is imperative that fire fighting equipment is accessible at the buffer yard as the waste storage area inherently carries latent fire risk.	Fire extinguishers and fire-fighting equipment (in terms of the OHSA) are to be strategically placed at the site office / camp, laydown areas, and on site where required. All staff are to be made aware of their locations and purposes and trained in their basic use.	**Closed Out/ Corrected** Further engagement with the Contractor highlighted that in the event of a fire outbreak at the buffer yard, there would be no personnel in the immediate area to put it out. It was noteworthy that the nearest fire extinguisher will be sourced from at least 200 meters away.	NA
138	EMPr 5.3.16.1 **For Power**	All reasonable measures shall be taken to limit erosion. • Special attention shall be given to ensure the protection of topsoil, overburden, spoil and	The laydown area at Powfontein substation has shown significant vegetation growth following topsoil	Any runnels or erosion channels developed during the construction period or during the vegetation	**Open/ Uncorrected**	NA

Non-Compliance (NC) #:	EA/EMPr / GA Ref.	Requirement	Description of NC	Recommendation	Status	Photographic Record
	EMPr 5.5.1.8 **For Power** EMPr 5.5.1.31 **For Power**	materials stockpiles from the erosive elements. • Any runnels or erosion channels developed during the construction period or during the vegetation establishment period shall be backfilled and compacted, and the areas restored to a proper condition. Revegetation and maintenance shall occur as per the methods described and areas of the site identified in the Landscaping and Rehabilitation Plan. Monitor the re-growth of vegetative material, and address issues of erosion, trampling, and grazing accordingly.	reinstatement. However, there are still patches of bare soil on the area, subsoil exposed and depressions that encourage water ponding. This was raised as a concern in the previous reporting period.	establishment period shall be backfilled and compacted, and the areas restored to a proper condition.		

5.5 NON-COMPLIANCE REPORTS

Non-Compliance Reports (NCRs) are issued to the project or relevant contractor if the recorded NCs are not addressed in the agreed timeframes. Zero (0) NCR's were issued during the current reporting period. The corrective action reports (CAR) for previous NCR's are available in the environmental file.

5.6 AVIFAUNAL MONITORING

Monitoring of a pair of Martial Eagles *Polemaetus bellicosus* with a nest was conducted by Jon Smallie from WildSkies Ecological Services (Pty) Ltd on the 24th of June 2025 and 20th of August 2025. The survey methods were as follows:

- Drive in towards the nest valley, being vigilant at all times for eagles in flight, perched in the area or flushed from the area;
- Park and walk to a view point to the east of the nest which overlooks the valley;
- Observe the area for several hours using binoculars and spotting scope; and
- Consult with the landowner with respect to any records and/or sighting made in the area.

The following observations were made during the monitoring:

- The nest area was approached on foot, which gave good visibility of the broader area – so as to detect any eagles flying away.
- On arrival two vervet monkeys were at the nest. This is significant for two reasons: firstly, it was an indication that an eagle was not around in the nest vicinity (as monkeys are a prey species and would not approach an eagle); and secondly the monkeys may have 'vandalised' the nest itself.
- The farmer reported that he has seen the eagles around – but this does not confirm any breeding or breeding attempt taking place.

Based on the above observations, the results were inconclusive and follow-up monitoring was arranged. On the 20th of August 2025, the following information was obtained:

- The nest was again approached on foot, no eagles were seen upon approaching the area;
- Observation of the nest and surrounding area comprised of more than two hours;
- No records of Martial Eagles were made;
- *En route* out of the farm a sub-adult Martial Eagle was seen flying directly towards the nest area.

Based on the above observations, it was concluded that breeding likely took place at the nest during the 2025 breeding season. The presence of the sub-adult does indicate that breeding took place in the territory, if not the nest itself.

A summary of the status of breeding at this location to date was given by the avifauna specialist as follows:

- In 2019 a pair of eagles successfully raised a chick at the nest (WildSkies recorded a juvenile in the nest vicinity).
- In 2020 landowners reported seeing a juvenile in the area indicating possible breeding, although it may have been the 2019 youngster.
- In 2021 it was concluded that the nest was used, although could not confirm a fledged young eagle.
- In 2022 it was concluded that no breeding took place.
- In 2023 there was no information.
- In 2024 breeding took place, possibly with a young bird fledged successfully.
- In 2025 breeding has likely taken place.

This is a fairly typical timeline for Martial Eagle breeding. These large eagles do not always breed every year, sometimes skipping a year. Importantly this breeding territory appears to have been occupied consistently for six years (2019 – 2025).

5.7 STATUS OF NON-COMPLIANCES REPORTED DURING PREVIOUS REPORTING PERIODS

This section provides the status of the non-compliances that were raised during the previous ECO Audits.

Table 4: Environmental Non-Compliances raised during the previous reporting period.

Non-Compliance (NC) #:	EA/EMPr / GA Ref.	Requirement	Description of NC	Recommendation	Status	Photographic Record
120	EMPr Objective 11 **For Nordex** EMPr 5.3.15.9 **For Nordex**	Hydrocarbon waste must be contained and stored in sealed containers within an appropriately bunded area and clearly labelled. This must be regularly removed and recycled (where possible) or disposed of at an appropriately licensed landfill site. Hazardous waste shall be stored in sealed and labelled drums, which shall be situated on a smooth impermeable surface (concrete or 250 micrometre (µm) plastic (plastic must have at least a 5 cm layer of sand on top to prevent damage and perishing)) within an earth bund. The impermeable lining shall extend to the crest of the bund and the volume inside the bund shall be 120% of the total capacity of all the storage tanks/bowsers (110% statutory requirement plus allowance for rainfall).	Unlabelled drums located within the bunded area at the buffer yard were noted. In addition, the hazardous waste storage area was not clearly identified or labelled as required.	It is recommended that all waste be stored in the designated waste area and kept separate from usable materials. Hazardous Chemical Substances shall be stored in appropriate containers which are all clearly labelled and sealed.	**WIP** The liquid waste drum at the buffer yard was clearly labelled and sealed properly. However the storage area and hazardous skip remained unlabelled. The absence of clear, durable identification of the waste area increases the risk of waste mixing.	 Figure 30: Compromised sand bund at buffer yard

Non-Compliance (NC) #:	EA/EMPr / GA Ref.	Requirement	Description of NC	Recommendation	Status	Photographic Record
124	EMPr 5.2.1.8 For Brand Besamandla EMPr 5.3.16.2 For Brand Besamandla	Suitable stormwater management systems shall be installed and monitored during the first few months of use. Any erosion / sedimentation must be prevented. It may be necessary to design specific protection measures that prevent the concentration of stormwater flows. These could include the construction of permanent or temporary drainage works which shall be designed to avoid scouring and erosion within the channe	Water damming was observed at the East Substation. Persistent ponding presents a risk to infrastructure integrity, may accelerate deterioration of civil works, and creates conditions conducive to biological growth and pest activity. During construction, Power-Besamandla indicated that the works were executed in accordance with the approved drawings. However, the presence of ongoing ponding suggests that the current design and/or implemented drainage measures are inadequate to effectively manage stormwater runoff.	Stormwater systems are to be inspected on an frequently to ensure that the systems are functional.	**WIP** Final placement of yard stone at all substations except Impofu East has been completed.	 Figure 31: Water ponding inside East substation rectified by increasing subsoil drainage.

Non-Compliance (NC) #:	EA/EMPr / GA Ref.	Requirement	Description of NC	Recommendation	Status	Photographic Record
125	EMPr 4.1.3.2 **For Power Construction** EMPr 5.4.1.1 **For Power Construction and Brand Besamandla**	Written consent is to be obtained for the use (access or occupation) of private land outside of the approved development sites. The use (access or occupation) of private properties outside of the approved development sites shall not occur without the Contractor proving that the affected landowner/ authorised representative has provided the Proponent with consent in writing.	During site inspection, gravel form the removal of blade fingers was observed being deposited opposite WTG E17. According to the contractor, this was a borrow pit that the landowner requested verbally that it be rehabilitated. However, the area appeared to be a spoil area with heaps of gravel stockpiled there. A similar non-conformance was identified for Brand Besamandla, as evidence of a landowner agreement authorizing the temporary storage of empty conductor drums was not submitted to the ECO.	The contractor should ensure that getting written landowner consent remains a priority, similar to the pace at which the contractor aims to get rehabilitation signoff from the landowners.	**Open/ Uncorrected**	 Figure 32: Excess gravel stockpiled on private land opposite WTG E17. Written consent not submitted to ECO.

Non-Compliance (NC) #:	EA/EMPr / GA Ref.	Requirement	Description of NC	Recommendation	Status	Photographic Record
126	EA 73 **For Power Construction** GA 9 (h) EA 76 **For Power Construction**	Freshwater ecosystems located in close proximity to the construction areas must be inspected on a regular basis (especially after rainfall) by the ECO for signs of disturbance, sedimentation and pollution from construction activities. If signs of disturbance, sedimentation or pollution are noted, immediate action must be taken to remedy the siltation and, if necessary, a freshwater ecologist must be consulted for advice on the most suitable remediation measures. The water user must ensure that adequate erosion control measures are implemented at and near all alterations, including at existing structures and/or activities, with particular attention to erosion control at steep slopes and drainage lines. Workers must be made aware of the importance of not polluting rivers or wetlands and of not undertaking activities that could result in such pollution, and this	During the audit inspection, evidence of siltation of the wetland close to WTG E8 was observed. The rocks used as energy dissipators in the v-drain for stormwater may have washed away and are no longer effective. Additionally, Power Construction was creating a v-drain at ETG E8 that was directed into the wetland. The environmental representative indicated that this was in accordance with the landowner's request. A similar observation was made at WTG E11 where, on request of the	Stormwater that has been loaded with suspended solids and silt during the construction phase can be released into watercourses provided all suspended solids have been removed from the water before it is discharged into the environment. All sediment barriers must be inspected and maintained during construction and restoration.	**Open/ Uncorrected** Power construction reported that additional dissipators were installed. However, during the audit inspection it was evident that these were not sufficient or strategic.	   Figure 33: Stormwater channels into watercourses

Non-Compliance (NC) #:	EA/EMPr / GA Ref.	Requirement	Description of NC	Recommendation	Status	Photographic Record
	EMPr 5.3.7.3 **For Power Construction**	awareness must be promoted throughout the construction phase. Care shall be exercised during all phases of the work to prevent sediment, debris or pollutants from entering any watercourses or waterbodies.	landowner, the stormwater drain was directed into a drainage line.			
127	EMPr 5.5.1.24 **For Power Construction**	Do not rip and/or scarify areas under wet conditions, as the soil will not break.	At WTG W14, scarification of an area where topsoil was reinstated was observed. This was for the third time since the initial topsoil reinstatement because the landowner was not satisfied with rehabilitation and requested a number of alterations to the stormwater drainage.	Every effort shall be made to handle topsoil twice only: once to strip and stockpile, and once to replace, level, shape and scarify.	**Open/Uncorrected** Power construction reported that communication with supervisors and their teams on double handling of topsoil was done, however documentation of this was not submitted to the ECO, as previously done for de-watering without silt traps.	 Figure 34: Ripping/scarification of wet topsoil at WTG W14.

Non-Compliance (NC) #:	EA/EMPr / GA Ref.	Requirement	Description of NC	Recommendation	Status	Photographic Record
129	EMPr 5.5.2.8 **For Power Construction**	Monitor backfilled areas for subsidence (as the backfill settles) and fill depressions using available material.	During the audit inspection at WTG W18, depressions were identified in previously backfilled areas, resulting in the ponding of water.	Programme the backfill of excavations so that subsoil is deposited first, followed by the topsoil. .	**Closed Out/Corrected** Power Construction indicated that the depressions have been levelled and scarified. Photographic evidence was submitted but could not be verified due to inclement weather during the April audit inspection.	 Figure 35: Depression from material backfilled at WTG W18

5.8 INCIDENTS

There were zero (0) incidents recorded for the current reporting period. The contractors are advised to report all environmental incidents to the ECO for monitoring of requisite remedial action undertaken by the contractor following an incident.

5.9 COMPLAINTS

Zero (0) new complaints were reported this reporting period. Landowner issues that were raised during the previous reporting period are continuously being addressed. For instance, topsoil trimming and other landscaping issues are rectified through an iterative consultation process with the landowners. Some of the landowners at Impofu West have signed-off on satisfactory soil reinstatement.

It should be noted that all environmental complaints should be reported to the ECO as soon as they occur.

6 CONCLUSION

The contractors are encouraged to continue to comply with all applicable environmental specifications while implementing positive environmental impact mitigation and environmental initiatives where possible.

Table 5: Summary of observations noted.

Description	Number Raised during Reporting Period	Total Number Raised	Total Number Open/ Uncorrected
Areas of Concern	**2**	**55**	**6**
Non-compliances	**7**	**139**	**10**
Non-compliance Reports	**0**	**3**	**0**
Incidents	**0**	**40**	**0**
Complaints	**0**	**18**	**0**

7 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The following assumptions and limitations apply to this report:

- The information contained in this report was sourced from information and data supplied by third parties that is assumed to be complete, valid, and true.
- This report is based on information available at the time. The information, data, observations, and evidence this report is based on is beyond the control of EIMS and may change without notice. EIMS will not be liable for any loss or damage which may arise directly or indirectly because of such changes.
- No representation or warranty, express or implied, is or will be made in relation to, and no responsibility or liability is or will be accepted by EIMS in relation to the accuracy of this report.
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