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**SITE SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION
AND
AGRICULTURAL COMPLIANCE STATEMENT
FOR
THE PROPOSED KARREEBOSCH 132KV POWERLINE AND SUBSTATION
IN THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN CAPE PROVINCES, NEAR MATJIESFONTEIN**

**Report by
Johann Lanz**

29 July 2022

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An application for Environmental Authorisation (EA) is proposed for the Karreebosch 132kV powerline, 33/132kV substation and associated infrastructure near Matjiesfontein, in the Northern and Western Cape Provinces. The proposed Karreebosch powerline will evacuate power from the authorised Karreebosch WEF (EA Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/807/AM3, which is currently undergoing a Part 2 EA amendment, final layout and EMP approval process) and will connect to the existing Komsberg substation via the existing Bon Esiprange substation.

In terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998) (NEMA) EIA Regulations (2014, as amended) and the outcome of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment's (DFFE) Online National Screening Tool, an agricultural assessment (in this case an Agricultural Compliance Statement) is required to form part of the Basic Assessment (BA) being undertaken as part of the application for EA.

The key findings of the site sensitivity verification and agricultural compliance statement are:

- The assessed powerline corridor alternatives and substation alternatives are located entirely on land that has only ever had grazing as an agricultural land use. For the purposes of this impact assessment, the agricultural sensitivity of all proposed alternatives is assessed as low.
- The conclusion of this assessment is that the proposed development will have negligible agricultural impact and will be acceptable in terms of its impact on the agricultural production capability of the site. This is substantiated by the facts that the amount of agricultural land loss resulting from the development is totally insignificant, and that the land is of very low agricultural potential.
- The only potential source of impact is minimal disturbance to the land during construction and decommissioning. This impact can be completely mitigated.
- In addition, there is likely to be some nuisance disturbance to agricultural activities during construction. However, nuisance disturbances are highly unlikely to translate into a real change in agricultural production and therefore do not constitute an actual agricultural impact.
- From an agricultural impact point of view, it is recommended that the development be approved.
- Due to the negligible agricultural impact, there is no material difference between the agricultural impacts of any substation alternatives, powerline route alternatives, alternative layouts within the corridor, or any technology alternatives. All proposed alternatives associated with the Karreebosch OHPL and onsite substation are considered acceptable in terms of agricultural impact.

1 INTRODUCTION

An application for EA is proposed for the Karreebosch 132kV OHPL, 33/132kV substation and associated infrastructure near Matjiesfontein, in the Northern and Western Cape Provinces (see location in Figure 1). In terms of the NEMA (Act No 107 of 1998) EIA Regulations (2014, as amended) and the outcome of the DFFE Online National Screening Tool, an agricultural assessment, in this case an Agricultural Compliance Statement (see terms of reference, in Section 3 below) is required to form part of the BA being undertaken as part of the application for EA.

Johann Lanz was appointed as an independent agricultural specialist to conduct the agricultural assessment. The objective and focus of an agricultural assessment is to assess whether or not the proposed development will have an unacceptable agricultural impact, and based on this, to make a recommendation on whether or not it should be approved.

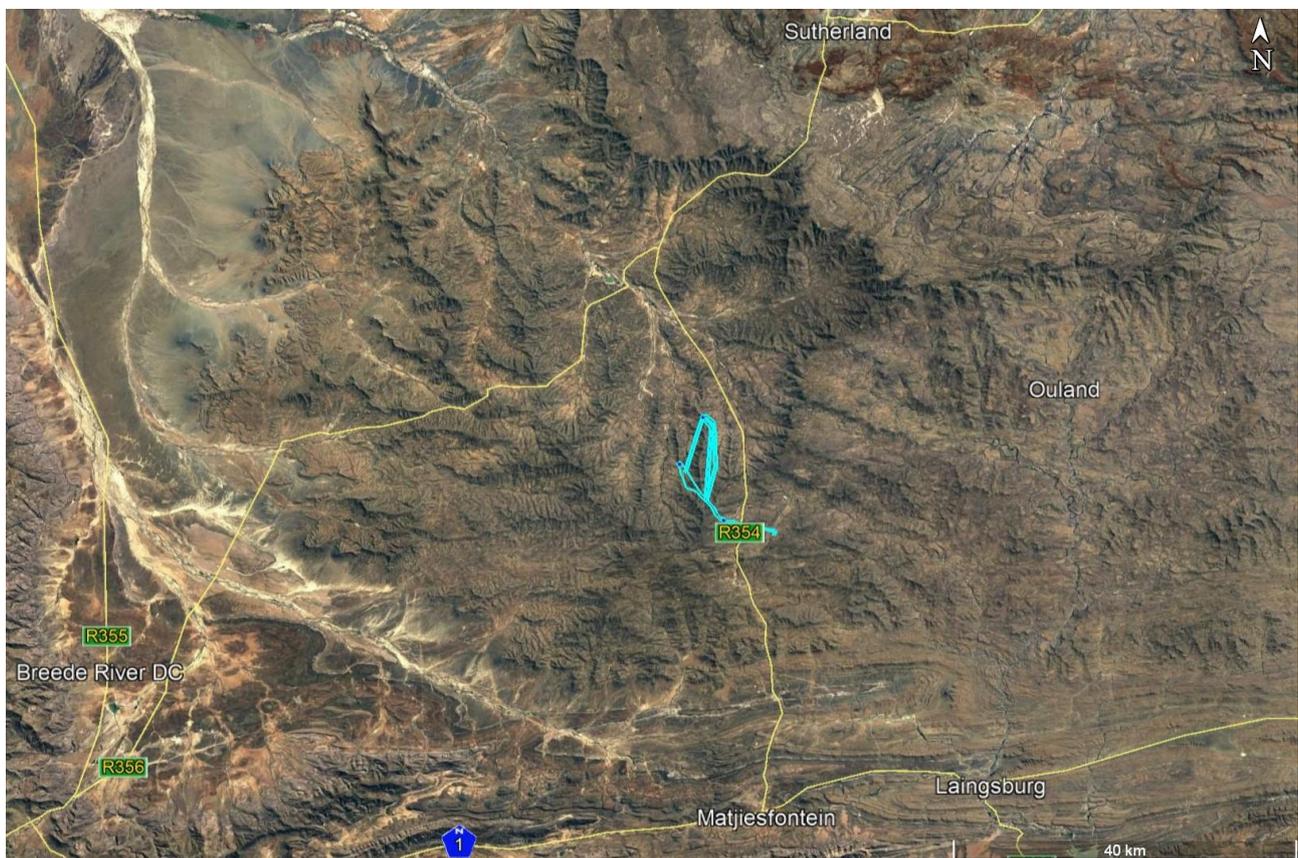


Figure 1. Locality map of the OHPL corridor (different alignment options) between Matjiesfontein and Sutherland.

The purpose of the agricultural component in the BA process is to preserve the agricultural production potential of particularly scarce arable land, by ensuring that development does not exclude existing or potential agricultural production from such land or impact it to the extent that

its future production potential is reduced. However, this project poses an insignificant threat to agricultural production potential.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Karreebosch OHPL will extend from the proposed Karreebosch onsite 33/132kV substation, which is situated in Ward 3 of the Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality in the Namakwa District Municipality in the Northern Cape into Ward 2 of the Laingsburg Local Municipality in the Central Karoo District Municipality in the Western Cape Province, where it will connect to the existing 400kV Komsberg substation via the existing Bon Espirange substation.

The proposed Karreebosch OHPL will evacuate power from the authorised Karreebosch WEF (EA Ref: 14/12/16/3/3/2/807/AM3, which is currently undergoing a Part 2 EA amendment, final layout and EMPr approval process).

The OHPL will be a 132kV twin tern double circuit overhead powerline. The powerline towers will either be steel lattice or monopole structures. Pole positions will only be available once the powerline detail design has been completed by the Eskom Design Review Team (DRT). However, a 400m wide assessment corridor is being considered for approval to allow for micro siting of tower positions once the detailed design has been completed. It is anticipated that towers will be located on average 200m to 250m apart; however, longer spans may be needed due to terrain and watercourse crossings.

The OHPL and associated infrastructure will be accessed via roads forming part of the authorised Karreebosch WEF, where possible. The preferred OHPL routing will require an associated servitude road (following beneath the proposed OHPL) to be constructed which will be used to construct, operate and maintain the powerline. Existing roads will be used as much as possible, where feasible. However, additional access roads may be required to provide access to sections of the powerline route.

Six OHPL route alternatives are proposed. Two 33/132kV onsite substation alternatives located within the Karreebosch WEF site are being assessed, each with a 200m x 150m (3 ha) footprint. However, because of the insignificant agricultural impact of electrical grid infrastructure, it is not necessary to consider the detail of the design and layout of the development in this assessment because it would have insignificant agricultural impact, regardless of its design and layout and regardless of which alternative is used for the OHPL or onsite substation.

3 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference for this study is to fulfill the requirements of the *Protocol for the specialist assessment and minimum report content requirements of environmental impacts on agricultural resources* gazetted on 20 March 2020 in GN 320 (in terms of Sections 24(5)(A) and (H) and 44 of

NEMA, 1998).

The level of agricultural assessment required in terms of the protocol for this development is an Agricultural Compliance Statement because all impacted land, including the substation footprint, is of less than high agricultural sensitivity.

The terms of reference for an Agricultural Compliance Statement, as stipulated in the protocol, are listed below, and the section number of this report which fulfils each stipulation is given after it in brackets.

1. The Agricultural Compliance Statement must be prepared by a soil scientist or agricultural specialist registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) **(Appendix 1)**.
2. The compliance statement must:
 1. be applicable to the preferred site and proposed development footprint;
 2. confirm that the site is of “low” or “medium” sensitivity for agriculture **(Section 7)**; and
 3. indicate whether or not the proposed development will have an unacceptable impact on the agricultural production capability of the site **(Section 9.7)**.
3. The Agricultural Compliance Statement must contain, as a minimum, the following information:
 1. details and relevant experience as well as the SACNASP registration number of the soil scientist or agricultural specialist preparing the statement including a curriculum vitae **(Appendix 1)**;
 2. a signed statement of independence by the specialist **(Appendix 2)**;
 3. a map showing the proposed development footprint (including supporting infrastructure) with a 50 m buffered development envelope, overlaid on the agricultural sensitivity map generated by the screening tool **(Figure 2)**;
 4. confirmation from the specialist that all reasonable measures have been taken through micro-siting to avoid or minimize fragmentation and disturbance of agricultural activities **(Section 9.5)**;
 5. a substantiated statement from the soil scientist or agricultural specialist on the acceptability, or not, of the proposed development and a recommendation on the approval, or not of the proposed development **(Section 9.7)**;
 6. any conditions to which this statement is subjected **(Section 11)**;
 7. in the case of a linear activity, confirmation from the agricultural specialist or soil scientist, that in their opinion, based on the mitigation and remedial measures proposed, the land can be returned to the current state within two years of completion of the construction phase **(Section 9.6)**;
 8. where required, proposed impact management outcomes or any monitoring

- requirements for inclusion in the EMPr (**Section 10**); and
9. a description of the assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge or data (**Section 5**).

4 METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

4.1 Methodology for assessing the agro-ecosystem

This report adheres to the process and content requirements of the gazetted agricultural protocol as outlined in Section 3 above. As per the requirement, the assessment was based on a desktop analysis of existing soil and agricultural potential data for the site.

The following sources of information were used:

- Soil data was sourced from the land type data set, of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) now known as the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) This data set originates from the land type survey that was conducted from the 1970's until 2002. It is the most reliable and comprehensive national database of soil information in South Africa and although the data was collected some time ago, it is still entirely relevant as the soil characteristics included in the land type data do not change within time scales of hundreds of years.
- Land capability data was sourced from the 2017 National land capability evaluation raster data layer produced by the DAFF, Pretoria.
- Field crop boundaries were sourced from Crop Estimates Consortium, 2019. *Field Crop Boundary data layer, 2019*. Pretoria. Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- Rainfall and evaporation data was sourced from the SA Atlas of Climatology and Agrohydrology (2009, R.E. Schulze) available on Cape Farm Mapper.
- Grazing capacity data was sourced from the 2018 DAFF long-term grazing capacity map for South Africa, available on Cape Farm Mapper.
- Satellite imagery of the site and surrounds was sourced from Google Earth.

5 ASSUMPTIONS, UNCERTAINTIES OR GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE OR DATA

There are no specific assumptions, uncertainties or gaps in knowledge or data that affect the findings of this study.

6 APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Power lines require the registration of a servitude for each farm portion crossed. In terms of the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act (Act 70 of 1970) (SALA), the registration of a power line servitude requires written consent of the Minister unless either of the following two conditions apply:

1. if the servitude width does not exceed 15 metres; and
2. if Eskom is the applicant for the servitude.

If one or both of these conditions apply, then no agricultural consent is required. The second condition is likely to apply, even if another entity obtains EA for, and constructs the power line, but then hands it over to Eskom for its operation and maintenance. Eskom is currently exempt from agricultural consent for power line servitudes.

Rehabilitation after disturbance to agricultural land is managed by the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983) (CARA). A consent in terms of CARA is required for the cultivation of virgin land. Cultivation is defined in CARA as *“any act by means of which the topsoil is disturbed mechanically”*. The purpose of this consent for the cultivation of virgin land is to ensure that only land that is suitable as arable land is cultivated. Therefore, despite the above definition of cultivation, disturbance to the topsoil that results from the construction of a renewable energy facility and its associated infrastructure does not constitute cultivation as it is understood in CARA. This has been corroborated by Anneliza Collett (Acting Scientific Manager: Natural Resources Inventories and Assessments in the Directorate: Land and Soil Management of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD)). The construction and operation of the Karreebosch WEF and associated infrastructure will therefore not require consent from the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development in terms of this provision of CARA.

7 SITE SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION

In terms of the gazetted agricultural protocol, a site sensitivity verification must be submitted that:

1. confirms or disputes the current use of the land and the environmental sensitivity as identified by the DFFE screening tool, such as new developments or infrastructure, the change in vegetation cover or status, etc.;
2. contains a motivation and evidence (e.g. photographs) of either the verified or different use of the land and environmental sensitivity.

The verification of agricultural sensitivity of the power line route has very little relevance to this assessment because the agricultural impacts of a power line are insignificant in such an agricultural

environment, regardless of the level of agricultural sensitivity of the land which it traverses. The agricultural sensitivity of the substation alternatives is relevant and is verified in this section.

A map of the proposed Karreebosch substation and OHPL, overlaid on the screening tool sensitivity, is given in Figure 2. The agricultural sensitivity of the entire corridor is almost entirely low and it is low for both alternative substation sites. The small area of classified medium sensitivity within the OHPL corridor is actually no different to the rest and so all land affected by the development can be considered to be of low agricultural sensitivity.

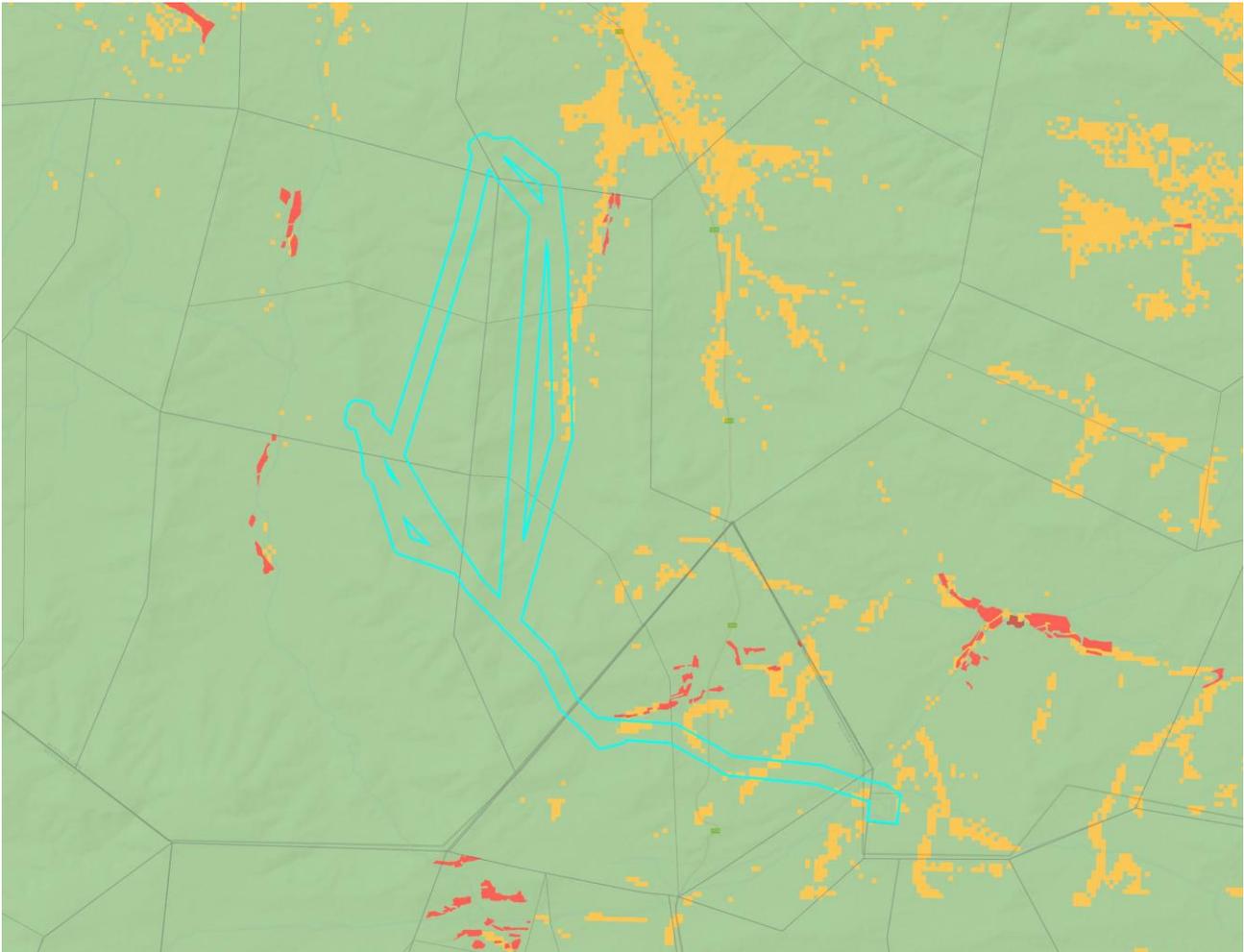


Figure 2. The proposed corridor alternatives (blue outlines) overlaid on agricultural sensitivity, as given by the screening tool (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high). The substation alternatives are within the corridor.

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND USE

The proposed OHPL corridor alternatives and substation alternatives are located entirely on land that has only ever had grazing as an agricultural land use.

9 ASSESSMENT OF AGRICULTURAL IMPACT

9.1 General

An agricultural impact is a temporary or permanent change to the future production potential of land. The significance of the agricultural impact is directly proportional to the extent of the change in production potential. If a development will not change the future production potential of the land, then there is no agricultural impact.

The proposed electrical grid infrastructure has insignificant agricultural impact because there is no loss of future agricultural production potential under transmission lines because all agricultural activities that are viable in this environment, can continue completely unhindered underneath transmission lines. The direct, permanent, physical footprint of the development including substation alternatives and servitude roads that has any potential to interfere with agriculture is insignificantly small. Furthermore, the land is of very low agricultural production potential.

The only source of impact is minimal disturbance to the land (erosion and topsoil loss) during construction (and decommissioning). Land disturbance can be completely and fairly easily mitigated through generic mitigation measures included in the EMPr.

There is likely to be some nuisance disturbance to agricultural activities during construction. However, nuisance disturbances are highly unlikely to translate into a change in agricultural production and therefore do not constitute an agricultural impact as defined in the first paragraph of this section.

9.2 Cumulative impacts

The cumulative impact of a development is the impact that development will have when its impact is added to the incremental impacts of other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future activities that will affect the same environment. It is important to note that the cumulative impact assessment for a particular project, like what is being done here, is not the same as an assessment of the impact of all surrounding projects. The cumulative assessment for this project is an assessment only of the impacts associated with this project, but seen in the context of all surrounding impacts. It is concerned with this project's contribution to the overall impact, within the context of the overall impact. But it is not simply the overall impact itself.

The most important concept related to a cumulative impact is that of an acceptable level of change to an environment. A cumulative impact only becomes relevant when the impact of the proposed development will lead directly to the sum of impacts of all developments causing an acceptable

level of change to be exceeded in the surrounding area. If the impact of the development being assessed does not cause that level to be exceeded, then the cumulative impact associated with that development is not significant.

The potential cumulative agricultural impact of importance is a regional loss of future agricultural production potential. The defining question for assessing the cumulative agricultural impact is this:

What level of loss of future agricultural production potential is acceptable in the area, and will the loss associated with the proposed development, when considered in the context of all past, present or reasonably foreseeable future impacts, cause that level in the area to be exceeded?

Power lines have an insignificant agricultural impact and an insignificant cumulative agricultural impact. Due to the relatively small footprint of the associated substation alternatives and access tracks required for construction and maintenance of the powerline, their impact on agriculture is also considered to be insignificant. Many times more electricity grid infrastructure than currently exists, or is currently proposed, can be accommodated before acceptable levels of change in terms of loss of production potential are exceeded. In reality, the landscape in this environment could be covered with power lines and agricultural production potential would not be affected. It therefore does not make sense to conduct a more formal assessment of the development's cumulative impacts as per DFFE requirements for cumulative impacts.

Due to the considerations discussed above, the cumulative impact of loss of future agricultural production potential can confidently be assessed as not having an unacceptable negative impact on the area. In terms of cumulative impact, the proposed development is therefore acceptable and it is therefore recommended that it be approved.

9.3 Impacts of the no-go alternative

The no-go alternative considers impacts that will occur to the agricultural environment in the absence of the proposed development. There is no agricultural impact of the no-go option. Therefore, the extent to which the development (insignificant impact) and the no-go alternative will impact agricultural production are more or less equal, which results in there being, from an agricultural impact perspective only, no preferred alternative between the development and the no-go. However, the no-go option would prevent the Karreebosch WEF from contributing to the environmental, social and economic benefits associated with the development of renewable energy in South Africa.

9.4 Comparative assessment of alternatives

Because of the negligible agricultural impact, there is no material difference between the agricultural impacts of any substation alternative or OHPL route alternative, alternative layouts within the corridor, or any technology alternatives. All proposed alternatives are considered acceptable in terms of agricultural impact.

9.5 Micro-siting to minimize fragmentation and disturbance of agricultural activities

The agricultural protocol requires confirmation that all reasonable measures have been taken through micro-siting to minimize fragmentation and disturbance of agricultural activities. However, the agricultural uniformity and low potential and the nature of the agricultural impact mean that the exact positions of all infrastructure will not make any material difference to agricultural impacts.

9.6 Confirmation of linear activity impact

The protocol requires confirmation in the case of a linear activity, that the land can be returned to the current state within two years of completion of the construction phase. It is hereby confirmed that the land under the overhead power line route can be returned to the current state within two years of construction. This includes the access track under the power line because grazing will be so minimally changed by the post construction track that the grazing can be considered to be the same as pre-construction.

9.7 Impact assessment and statement

An Agricultural Compliance Statement is not required to formally rate agricultural impacts. It is only required to indicate whether or not the proposed development will have an unacceptable impact on the agricultural production capability of the site. It must provide a substantiated statement on the acceptability of the proposed development and a recommendation on the approval of the proposed development.

Nevertheless, it is hereby confirmed that the agricultural impact of the proposed development is insignificant.

The conclusion of this assessment is that the proposed development will have an insignificant and therefore acceptable impact on the future agricultural production potential of the site. This is because:

1. There is no loss of future agricultural production potential under transmission lines because all agricultural activities that are viable in this environment, can continue completely unhindered underneath transmission lines. The direct, permanent, physical footprint of the development, including the substation alternatives and access roads that has any potential to interfere with agriculture is insignificantly small.
2. Furthermore, the land is of very low agricultural production potential.

Therefore, from an agricultural impact point of view, it is recommended that the development be approved.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME INPUTS

There are no additional mitigation measures required, over and above what has already been included in the Generic EMPr for overhead electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure as per Government Notice 435, which was published in Government Gazette 42323 on 22 March 2019.

11 CONCLUSIONS

The assessed corridor alternatives are entirely on land that has only ever had grazing as an agricultural land use. For the purposes of this impact assessment, the agricultural sensitivity of all proposed corridor alternatives is assessed as low.

The conclusion of this assessment is that the proposed development will have negligible agricultural impact and will be acceptable in terms of its impact on the agricultural production capability of the site. This is substantiated by the facts that the amount of agricultural land loss resulting from the development is totally insignificant, and that the land is of very low agricultural potential.

The only potential source of impact is minimal disturbance to the land during construction and decommissioning. This impact can be completely mitigated.

In addition, there is likely to be some nuisance disturbance to agricultural activities during construction. However, nuisance disturbances are highly unlikely to translate into a real change in agricultural production and therefore do not constitute an actual agricultural impact.

From an agricultural impact point of view, it is recommended that the development be approved.

Because of the negligible agricultural impact, there is no material difference between the

agricultural impacts of any substation alternative or OHPL route alternatives, alternative layouts within the corridor, or any technology alternatives. All possible alternatives are considered acceptable in terms of agricultural impact.

The conclusion of this assessment on the acceptability of the proposed development and the recommendation for its approval is not subject to any conditions.

12 REFERENCES

Cape Farm Mapper. Available at: <https://gis.elsenburg.com/apps/cfm/>

Crop Estimates Consortium, 2019. *Field Crop Boundary data layer, 2019*. Pretoria. Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 2017. National land capability evaluation raster data layer, 2017. Pretoria.

Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 2002. National land type inventories data set. Pretoria.

Schulze, R.E. 2009. SA Atlas of Climatology and Agrohydrology, available on Cape Farm Mapper. Available at: <https://gis.elsenburg.com/apps/cfm/>

APPENDIX 1: SPECIALIST CURRICULUM VITAE

Johann Lanz Curriculum Vitae

Education

M.Sc. (Environmental Geochemistry)	University of Cape Town	1996 - 1997
B.Sc. Agriculture (Soil Science, Chemistry)	University of Stellenbosch	1992 - 1995
BA (English, Environmental & Geographical Science)	University of Cape Town	1989 - 1991
Matric Exemption	Wynberg Boy's High School	1983

Professional work experience

I have been registered as a Professional Natural Scientist (Pri.Sci.Nat.) in the field of soil science since 2012 (registration number 400268/12) and am a member of the Soil Science Society of South Africa.

Soil & Agricultural Consulting Self employed 2002 - present

Within the past 5 years of running my soil and agricultural consulting business, I have completed more than 170 agricultural assessments (EIAs, SEAs, EMPRs) in all 9 provinces for renewable energy, mining, electrical grid infrastructure, urban, and agricultural developments. I was the appointed agricultural specialist for the nation-wide SEAs for wind and solar PV developments, electrical grid infrastructure, and gas pipelines. My regular clients include: Zutari; CSIR; SiVEST; SLR; WSP; Arcus; SRK; Environamics; Royal Haskoning DHV; ABO; Enertrag; WKN-Windcurrent; JG Afrika; Mainstream; Redcap; G7; Mulilo; and Tiptrans. Recent agricultural clients for soil resource evaluations and mapping include Cederberg Wines; Western Cape Department of Agriculture; Vogelfontein Citrus; De Grendel Estate; Zewenwacht Wine Estate; and Goedgedacht Olives.

In 2018 I completed a ground-breaking case study that measured the agricultural impact of existing wind farms in the Eastern Cape.

Soil Science Consultant Agricultural Consultors International (Tinie du Preez) 1998 - 2001

Responsible for providing all aspects of a soil science technical consulting service directly to clients in the wine, fruit and environmental industries all over South Africa, and in Chile, South America.

Contracting Soil Scientist De Beers Namaqualand Mines July 1997 - Jan 1998

Completed a contract to advise soil rehabilitation and re-vegetation of mined areas.

Publications

- Lanz, J. 2012. Soil health: sustaining Stellenbosch's roots. In: M Swilling, B Sebitosi & R Loots (eds). *Sustainable Stellenbosch: opening dialogues*. Stellenbosch: SunMedia.
- Lanz, J. 2010. Soil health indicators: physical and chemical. *South African Fruit Journal*, April / May 2010 issue.
- Lanz, J. 2009. Soil health constraints. *South African Fruit Journal*, August / September 2009 issue.
- Lanz, J. 2009. Soil carbon research. *AgriProbe*, Department of Agriculture.
- Lanz, J. 2005. Special Report: Soils and wine quality. *Wineland Magazine*.

I am a reviewing scientist for the *South African Journal of Plant and Soil*.



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

APPENDIX 2: DETAILS OF THE SPECIALIST, DECLARATION OF INTEREST AND UNDERTAKING UNDER OATH

(For official use only)

File Reference Number:

NEAS Reference Number:

Date Received:

DEA/EIA/

Application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014, as amended (the Regulations)

PROJECT TITLE

THE PROPOSED KARREEBOSCH 132KV POWERLINE AND SUBSTATION IN THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN CAPE PROVINCES, NEAR MATJIESFONTEIN

Kindly note the following:

- This form must always be used for applications that must be subjected to Basic Assessment or Scoping & Environmental Impact Reporting where this Department is the Competent Authority.
- This form is current as of 01 September 2018. It is the responsibility of the Applicant / Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to ascertain whether subsequent versions of the form have been published or produced by the Competent Authority. The latest available Departmental templates are available at <https://www.environment.gov.za/documents/forms>.
- A copy of this form containing original signatures must be appended to all Draft and Final Reports submitted to the department for consideration.
- All documentation delivered to the physical address contained in this form must be delivered during the official Departmental Officer Hours which is visible on the Departmental gate.
- All EIA related documents (includes application forms, reports or any EIA related submissions) that are faxed; emailed; delivered to Security or placed in the Departmental Tender Box will not be accepted, only hardcopy submissions are accepted.

Departmental Details

Postal address: Department of Environmental Affairs, Attention: Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations, Private Bag X447, Pretoria, 0001

Physical address: Department of Environmental Affairs, Attention: Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations, Environment House, 473 Steve Biko Road, Arcadia

Queries must be directed to the Directorate: Coordination, Strategic Planning and Support at:
Email: EIAAdmin@environment.gov.za

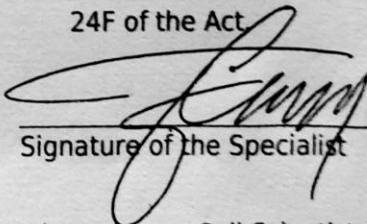
1. SPECIALIST INFORMATION

Specialist Company Name:	Johann Lanz – Soil Scientist		
B-BBEE	Contribution level (indicate 1 to 8 or non-compliant)	4	Percentage Procurement recognition
Specialist name:	Johann Lanz		
Specialist Qualifications:	M.Sc. (Environmental Geochemistry)		
Professional affiliation/registration:	Registered Professional Natural Scientist (Pr.Sci.Nat.) Reg. no. 400268/12 Member of the Soil Science Society of South Africa		
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Postal code:	7800	Cell:	082 927 9018
Telephone:	082 927 9018	Fax:	Who still uses a fax? I don't
E-mail:	johann@johannlanz.co.za		

2. DECLARATION BY THE SPECIALIST

I, **Johann Lanz**, declare that -

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; 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 Act.



Signature of the Specialist

Johann Lanz - Soil Scientist (sole proprietor)

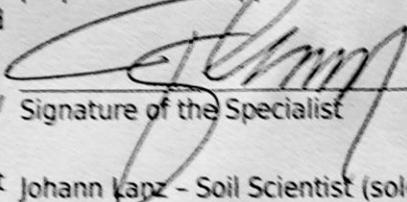
Name of Company:

19 July 2022

Date

3. UNDERTAKING UNDER OATH/ AFFIRMATION

I, **Johann Lanz**, swear under oath / affirm that all the information submitted or to be submitted for the purposes of this application is true and correct.



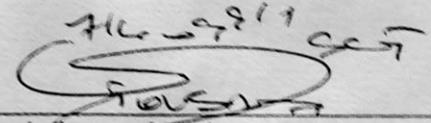
Signature of the Specialist

Johann Lanz - Soil Scientist (sole proprietor)

Name of Company

19 July 2022

Date



Signature of the Commissioner of Oaths

2022-07-19

Date

