Agricultural Compliance Statement

Johann Lanz
Soil Scientist (Pr.Sci.Nat.)
Reg. no. 400268/12

Cell: 082 927 9018
e-mail: johann@johannlanz.co.za

1A Wolfe Street
Wynberg
7800
Cape Town
South Africa

SITE SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION AND AGRICULTURAL COMPLIANCE STATEMENT FOR PROPOSED GAMMA 400 kV GRIDLINE CORRIDOR IN THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN CAPE PROVINCES

Report by
Johann Lanz

30 September 2022

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

- The site is rated as low and medium agricultural sensitivity on the screening tool. However, for the purposes of this impact assessment, the agricultural sensitivity of the entire Gamma Grid corridor, including the area where the expansion to the Gamma substation is planned, is assessed as low.
- The conclusion of this assessment is that the proposed development will have negligible agricultural impact and will therefore 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 insignificant, and that the land is of very low agricultural potential.
- Possible impacts are minimal disturbance to the land during construction and decommissioning, and some nuisance disturbance to agricultural activities during construction. The formercan be completely mitigated.
- Nuisance disturbances are highly unlikely to translate into a real change in agricultural production potential and therefore do not constitute an actual agricultural impact.
- From an agricultural impact point of view, and including cumulative agricultural impact, 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 route alternatives within the corridor, or any technology alternatives.

1 INTRODUCTION

Environmental authorisation is being sought for the proposed Gamma 400 kV Gridline Corridor Project (see location in Figure 1). In terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998 - NEMA), an application for Environmental Authorisation requires an agricultural assessment. In this case, based on the verified sensitivity of the site, the level of agricultural assessment required is an Agricultural Compliance Statement.

Johann Lanz was appointed as an independent agricultural specialist to conduct the agricultural assessment. The objective and focus of an agricultural assessment are 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.

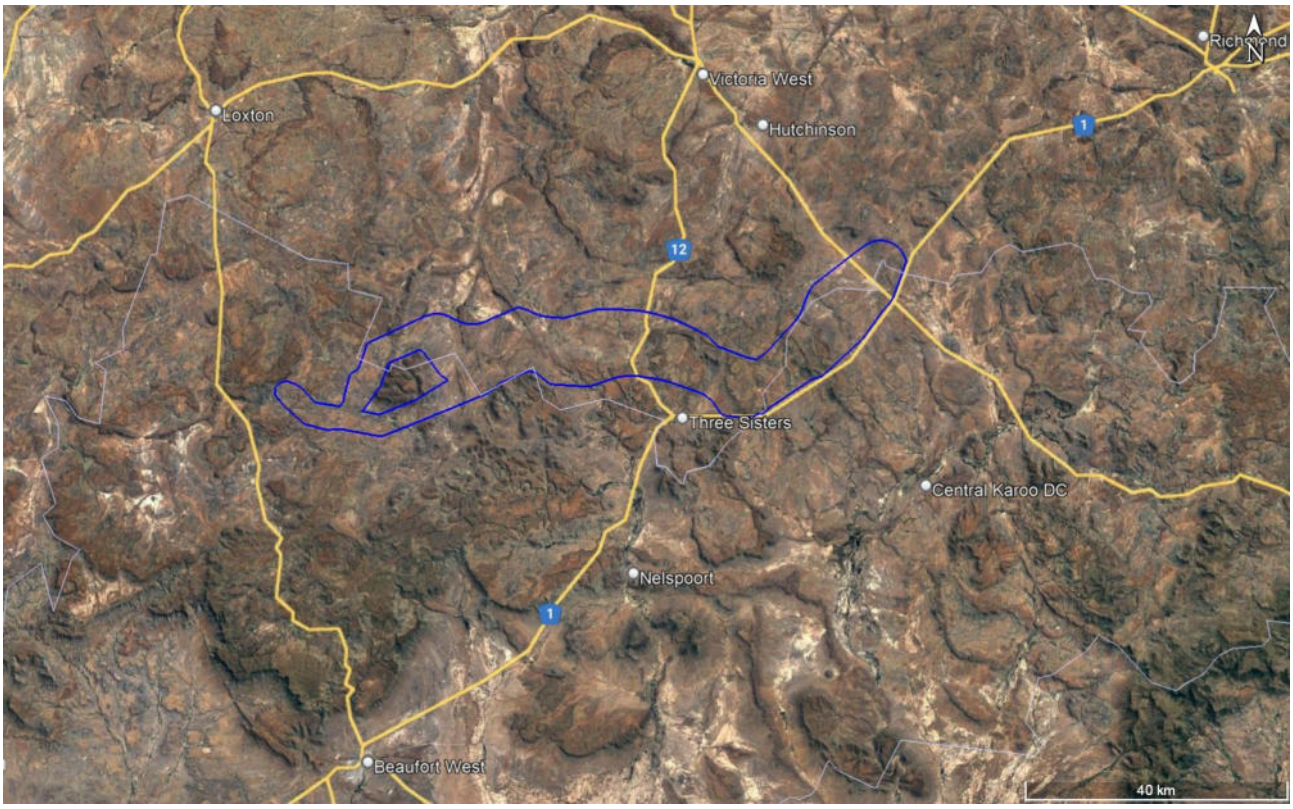

Figure 1. *Locality map showing the assessed corridor (blue outline) in which the project will be located.*

The purpose of the agricultural component in the Environmental assessment process is to preserve the agricultural production potential, particularly of 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 negligible threat to agricultural production potential.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project involves the construction and operation of an approximately ~110km long, 400 kV overhead power line connecting the authorised Nuweveld Collector Substation to the existing Gamma Substation. A 300 m x 300 m expansion to the Gamma Substation and access tracks for construction and maintenance of the line will also be required and form components of the project. The project will have a footprint of less than 60 ha over the 110 km length of the line.

Because of the negligible agricultural impact of electrical grid infrastructure in this environment, the detail of the design and layout of infrastructure within the Corridor is irrelevant to the assessment of agricultural impact. The project would have negligible agricultural impact, regardless of its design and layout. The detail of the design and layout is therefore not considered further in this assessment.

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 is verified as being 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 11)**.
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 11)**;
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

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. A site investigation was not considered necessary for this assessment, including for the site sensitivity verification. This is because the land capability limitation is predominantly a function of climate, which cannot be usefully informed by a site assessment.

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. Note that Cape Farm Mapper includes national coverage of climate, grazing and certain other data.
- 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 power line 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 Gamma Gridline 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.; and
2. contains a motivation and evidence (e.g. photographs) of either the verified or different use of the land and environmental sensitivity.

However, the verification of agricultural sensitivity of the power line route has very little relevance to this assessment. It is important to recognise that the agricultural sensitivity of land, in terms of a particular development, is not only a function of the screening tool sensitivity, which equates to agricultural potential, but is also a function of the severity of the impact which that development poses to agriculture. This is not recognised in the screening tool classification of sensitivity and is therefore a limitation to that sensitivity. This is relevant for transmission lines, because their agricultural impact is usually negligible (see impact assessment section), regardless of the agricultural sensitivity of the land which they traverse. Therefore, in the context of overhead power lines, very little land can be considered to have high agricultural sensitivity.

The screening tool classifies agricultural sensitivity according to only two independent criteria – the land capability rating and whether the land is used for cropland or not. All cropland is classified as at least high sensitivity, based on the logic that if it is under crop production, it is indeed suitable for it, irrespective of its land capability rating.

A map of the proposed corridor overlaid on the screening tool sensitivity is given in Figure 2. The corridor is predominantly low agricultural sensitivity with some medium. The Gamma substation is within medium sensitivity. The difference in agricultural production potential between the low and medium sensitivity areas is insignificant. It is largely terrain that distinguishes them. The area is low and medium predominantly because the arid climate constrains its land capability (low rainfall of 175 to 240mm per annum). There are a few, small, isolated patches of high agricultural sensitivity within the corridor. These are patches of cultivated lands, mostly along water courses and associated with farmsteads. As noted above, although these fulfil the criteria to be classified as high sensitivity – that is they are cultivated – their agricultural production potential is not at risk

from overhead power lines, especially if the suggested mitigation of avoiding the placement of pylons in these areas is implemented, and they cannot therefore be considered high sensitivity to being impacted by them.

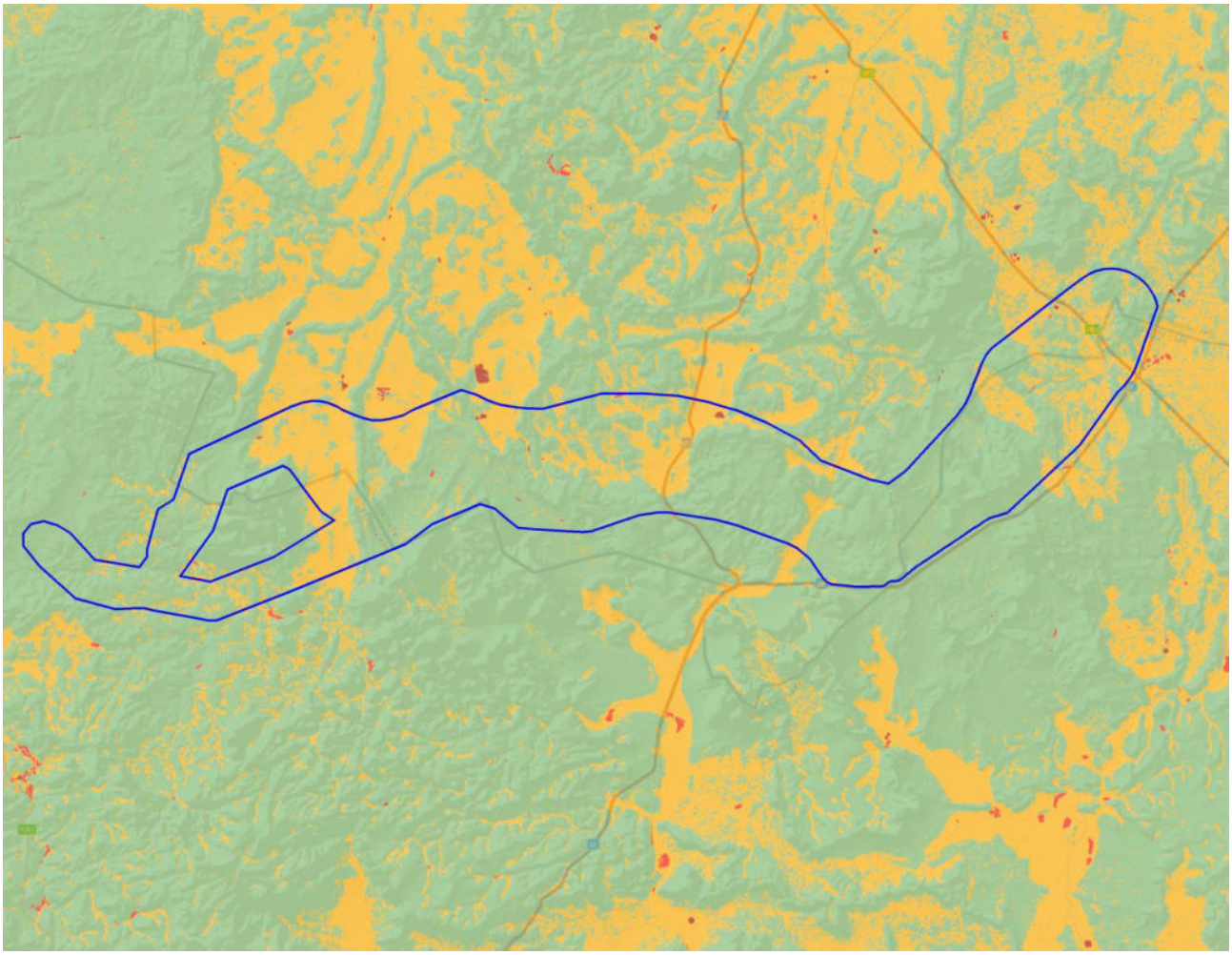

Figure 2. *The proposed corridor overlaid on agricultural sensitivity, as given by the screening tool (green = low; yellow = medium; red = high; dark red = very high)*

8 BASELINE DESCRIPTION OF THE AGRO-ECOSYSTEM

The arid climate (low rainfall of between 175 to 240 mm per annum and high evaporation of between 1,235 and 1,480 mm per annum) (Schulze, 2009) is the limiting factor for land capability, regardless of the soil capability and terrain. Moisture availability is insufficient for crop production without irrigation and the potential agricultural land use of the corridor is therefore limited to grazing (except for some small patches of cultivation along water courses). The land has a long term grazing capacity of 24 to 28 hectares per large stock unit. Because climate is the limiting factor that controls production potential, it is the only aspect of the agro-ecosystem description that is required for assessing the agricultural impact of this development.

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.

The proposed electrical grid infrastructure has negligible 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 that has any potential to interfere with agriculture, including the 9 hectare expansion of the Gamma substation, pylons and the servitude tracks is insignificantly small in the context of large farms with low intensity grazing on low capability land.

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 generic 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 potential 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 ongoing and / or reasonably foreseen 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 and pylons have an insignificant agricultural impact and an insignificant cumulative agricultural impact. Due to the relatively small footprint of the associated substation expansion and access tracks required for construction and maintenance of the power line, 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. There is therefore absolutely no point in conducting 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 a negligible 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 new wind energy facilities from contributing to the environmental, social and economic benefits associated with the development of renewable energy in South Africa because the grid is required to evacuate energy from these facilities.

9.4 Comparative assessment of alternatives

Because of the negligible agricultural impact, there is no material difference between the agricultural impacts of any route alternative within the corridor, or any technology alternatives, such as pylon types.

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. The only micro-siting that is recommended is that pylons not be placed within any cultivated lands.

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. The 9 hectares of the expanded Gamma substation will be excluded as grazing land.

9.7 Impact assessment

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.

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

10 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME INPUTS

There is only one additional mitigation measure required, over and above what has already been included in the generic environmental programme relevant to an application for environmental

authorisation for substation and overhead electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure as per Government Notice 435, which was published in Government Gazette 42323 on 22 March 2019. That is that pylons not be placed within any cultivated lands. The overhead power lines can cross cultivated lands, but they should span across them with the pylons being placed on either side.

11 CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion of this assessment is that the proposed development will have negligible agricultural impact and will therefore 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 insignificant, and that the land is of very low agricultural potential.

The only potential source of disturbance to the land is during construction and decommissioning. This aspect can be completely mitigated through generic mitigation measures included in the generic EMPr.

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 potential 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 route alternatives within the corridor, or any technology alternatives.

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:	DEA/EIA/
Date Received:	

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

PROPOSED GAMMA 400 kV GRIDLINE PROJECT

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	100%
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			
Physical address:	1a Wolfe Street, Wynberg, Cape Town, 7800			
Postal address:	1a Wolfe Street, Wynberg, Cape Town, 7800			
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:

5 September 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

5 September 2022

Date

SERGEANT
WOPLICA. A
71520660

Signature of the Commissioner of Oaths

2022-09-05.

Date

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STATION WYNBERG
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05 SEP 2022
CSC
STATION WYNBERG
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

environmental affairs
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Postal address:	1a Wolfe Street, Wynberg, Cape Town, 7800			
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:

5 September 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

5 September 2022

Date

SERGEANT
WOPLICA. A
71520660

Signature of the Commissioner of Oaths

2022-09-05.

Date

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIEDIENS
STATION WYNBERG
CSC
05 SEP 2022
CSC
STATION WYNBERG
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE