

Appendix D15
Kareerand TSF Extension: Visual Impact
Assessment
- CGS, 2020





63 Wessel Road, Rivonia, 2128 PO Box 2597, Rivonia, 2128 South Africa

Tel: +27 (0) 11 803 5726 Fax: +27 (0) 11 803 5745 Web: www.gcs-sa.biz

Kareerand TSF Extension: Visual Impact Assessment

Report

Version Final

10 June 2020

GCS Project Number: 17-0026

Client Reference: 17-0026(VIA)

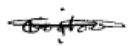





**Report
Version Final**

10 June 2020

17-0026

DOCUMENT ISSUE STATUS

Report Issue	Final		
GCS Reference Number	GCS Ref - 17-0026 (VIA)		
Client Reference	17-0026 (VIA)		
Title	Kareerand TSF Extension: Visual Impact Assessment		
	Name	Signature	Date
Author	Nakéla Naidoo		May 2020
Document Reviewer	Allan Love		May 2020
Director of Geology and Exploration	S Napier		April 2020
Environmental Unit Director	A Gunn		June 2020
Project Manager	S Meyer		June 2020

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

GCS Water and Environmental (Pty) Ltd was appointed by Mine Waste Solutions to carry out a Visual Impact Assessment on the proposed extension of their Kareerand Tailings Storage Facility (TSF), near the towns of Khuma and Stilfontein in the North West Province, South Africa. The intention of extending the TSF is to process an additional volume of tailings from existing TSF's within the area. The residues from the processing plants will be pumped to the Kareerand TSF thus requiring an extension of the TSF.

The visual impact that the extended TSF may have on the environment was quantified using modelling based on the dimensions of the proposed infrastructure. Potential critical receptors were initially identified within a 10 kilometre (km) radius which included the Stilfontein, Khuma and Buffelsfontein areas. In addition to the identified settlement areas, transportation routes within the 10 km radius were identified as the N12 and the R502, and the Bushybend Private Nature Reserve along with additional points of interest were noted as potential critical receptors.

The results from the viewshed analysis indicated that the proposed TSF extension is expected to have a visibility coverage of 93.5% of the 10 km Potential Zone of Influence (PZI) with 17.6% of the visibility being of a high visibility impact. The majority of the visual exposure is anticipated to be limited to the northern and southern regions of the PZI and several receptors within the modelled results lie within the medium visual exposure range. The results indicated that the subplaces Tlokwe City Council and Buffelsfontein Gold Mine will experience high visual impacts from the proposed extension towards the centre of the PZI. The Bushybend Private Nature Reserve is anticipated to experience medium to high levels of visual exposure towards the north west portion of the reserve and motorists travelling along the R502 main road are expected to experience medium to high levels of visual exposure when travelling north of the proposed extension. The town of Khuma is also expected to experience medium to high levels of visual impact.

While mitigation measures have been suggested, the overall visual impact of the extended TSF remains in the same category as it would if it were unmitigated (medium negative impact). This is due to the size of the TSF and the mining nature of the region. Additionally, the visual impacts anticipated from dust creation, vehicle movement and lighting can be lowered to a low negative impact if the recommended mitigation measures are adhered to.

Regarding the cumulative impact of the rehabilitated and extended TSF along with the existing TSF's and mining areas within the project area, it is anticipated that the cumulative visual impact will be of medium negative significance. This attributed mainly to the magnitude and the height of the TSF extension which will be prominent in relation to the existing TSF's and mining areas and will add to the current visual impacts present.

Overall, with the abovementioned analysis and results produced for this visual impact assessment and from a visual perspective, the proposed project may proceed provided that the recommended mitigation measures are adhered to.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

3D	Three-dimensional
AGA	Anglo Ashanti Gold
Chemwes	Chemwes (Pty) Ltd
GCS	GCS (Pty) Ltd
ha	Hectare
km	Kilometre
km/h	Kilometre per hour
m	Metre
mamsl	Metres above mean sea level
mm	Millimetre
MWS	Mine Waste Solutions
NGI	National Geospatial Information
NGL	Natural Ground Level
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
PZI	Potential Zone of Influence
MWS	Mine Waste Solutions
RWD	Return Water Dam
StatsSA	Statistics South Africa
SWD	Stormwater Dam
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility
VAC	Visual Absorption Capacity
VIA	Visual Impact Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

Mine Waste Solutions (MWS), also known as Chemwes (Pty) Ltd (Chemwes) has been in business since 1964, and conducts its operations over a large area of land to the east of Klerksdorp, within the area of jurisdiction of the City of Matlosana and JB Marks Local Municipalities, which fall within the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality in the North-West Province, South Africa (refer to Figure 1-1). The MWS Operations are located primarily to the south of the National Road (N12), east of the town of Stilfontein. The closest town is Khuma, located about 3 kilometres (km) northwest of the facility, and other nearby towns include Stilfontein (10 km from facility) and Klerksdorp (19 km from facility).

The operations at MWS entails the collection and reprocessing of mine tailings that were previously deposited on tailings storage facilities (TSFs) in order to extract gold and uranium. High pressure water cannons are used to slurry the tailings on the Source TSFs. This slurry is then pumped by a number of pump stations and pipelines to the MWS processing plant, and the residues from the processing plants is pumped to the Kareerand TSF (indicated in Figure 1-2 overleaf). Once an old Source TSF has been completely recovered, it is cleaned-up and rehabilitated.

The Kareerand TSF was designed with an operating life of 14 years, taking the operation of the facility to the year 2025, and having a total design capacity of 352 million tonnes. Subsequent to commissioning of the TSF, MWS was acquired by AngloGold Ashanti (AGA) and the tailings production target has increased by an additional 485 million tonnes, which will require operations to continue until the year 2042. The additional tailings therefore require an extension of the design life of the Kareerand TSF.

The proposed extension of the TSF and the associated support surface infrastructure has the potential to cause an adverse effect on the landscape character and visual aesthetics of the surrounding environment. In order to quantify the potential adverse effects, Mine Waste Solutions (MWS) has appointed GCS Water and Environment (Pty) Ltd. (GCS) to carry out a Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) on the proposed activity.

The extension of the TSF may visually influence the surrounding environment within 10 km of any of the proposed support surface infrastructure, defined as the potential zone of influence (PZI). The spatial extent and magnitude of the effect that the proposed infrastructure has on the receiving environment is influenced by the topography of the environment, along with the existing sense of place. Therefore, the current VIA will investigate any impacts that may adversely impact the natural landscape and visual environment. This assessment will apply qualitative and quantitative techniques to identify

the potential visual impacts and will provide ample mitigation measures against these potential impacts.

The extension of the TSF and its relating support infrastructure (shown in Figure 1-2 overleaf) is anticipated to be composed of the following key infrastructure elements:

- TSF extension;
- Return Water Dams (RWD's);
- Storm Water Dam (SWD);
- Diversion channels;
- Contractors yard;
- Topsoil stockpile;
- Topsoil bund wall; and
- A fence line.

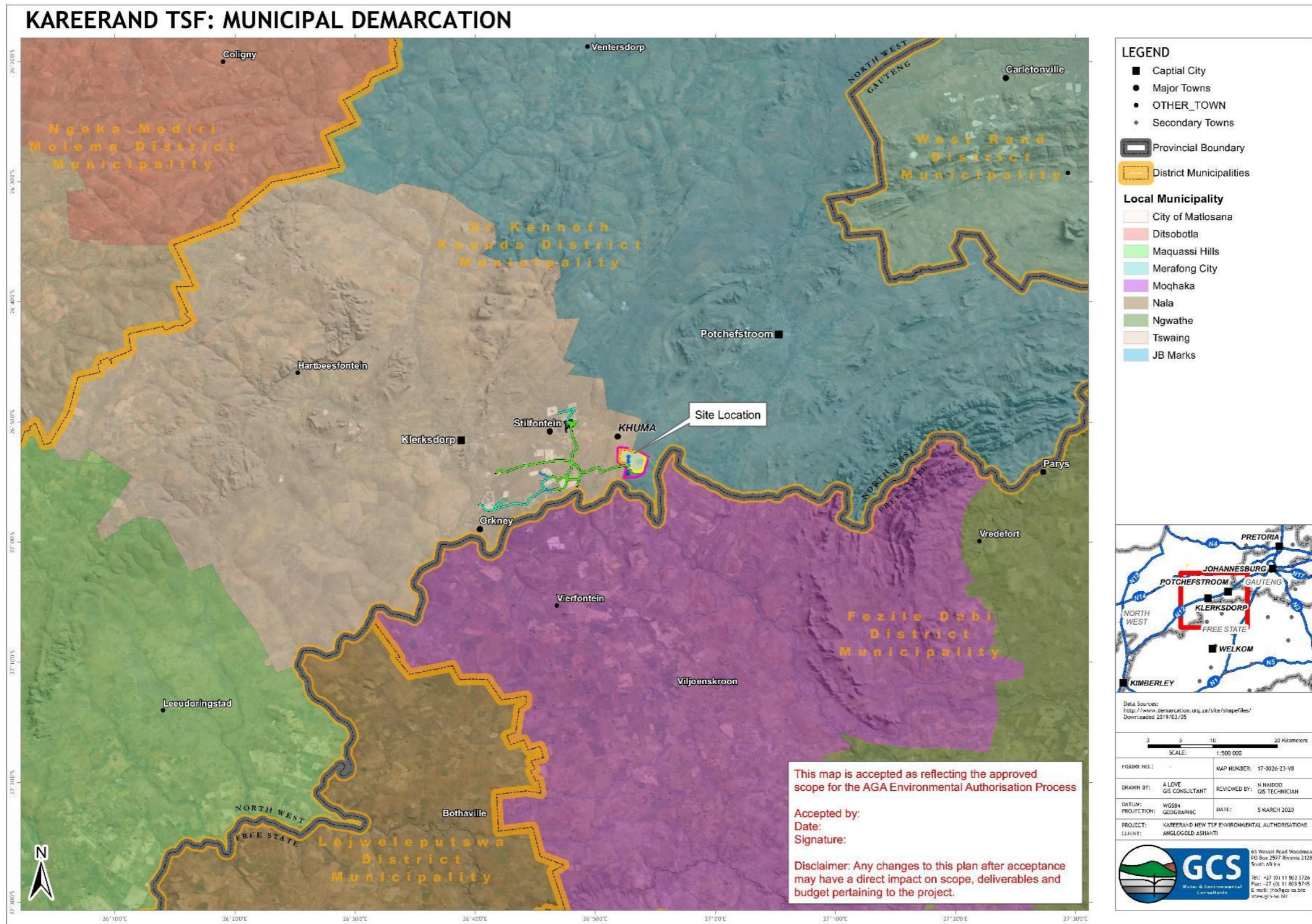


Figure 1-1: Regional Locality of the project area

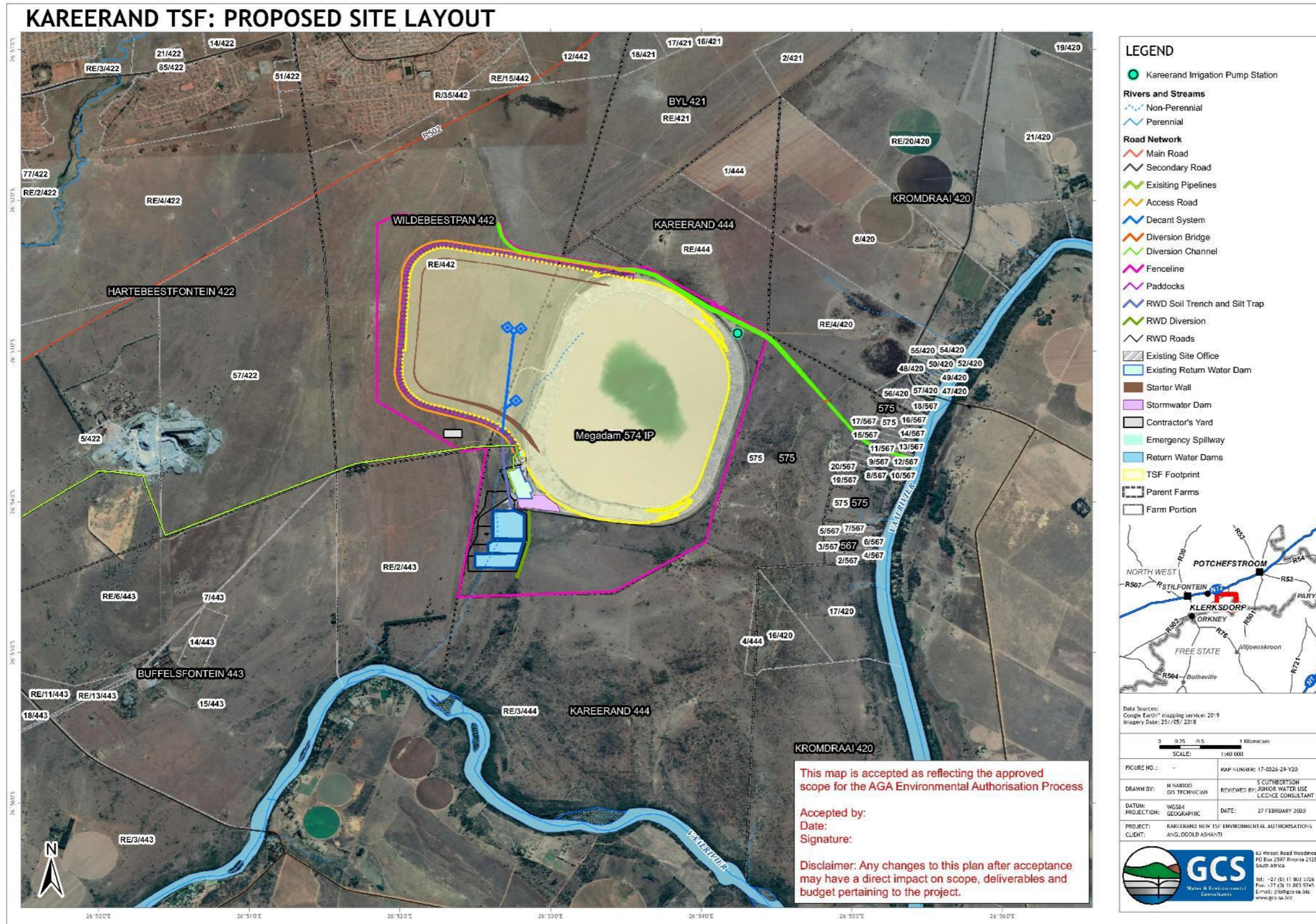


Figure 1-2: Kareerand TSF Site - Project Layout

Figure 1-3 and Figure 1-4 shows a three-dimensional (3D) simulation of the current TSF and the proposed TSF extension. The current TSF has a height of 40 meters (m) and has been authorised to an additional 80 m. Therefore, the proposed height of the final extended TSF will be 122 m.

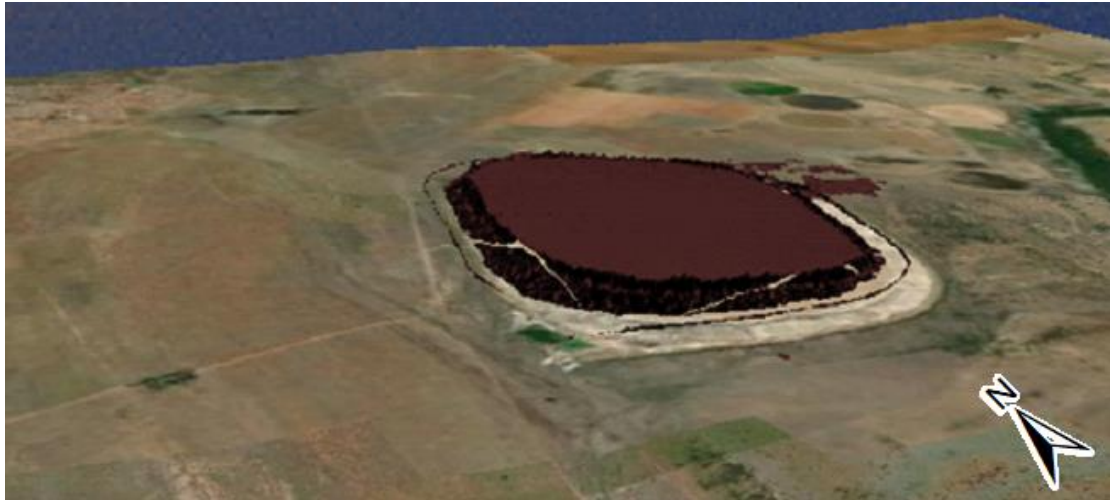


Figure 1-3: 3D Simulation of the current TSF

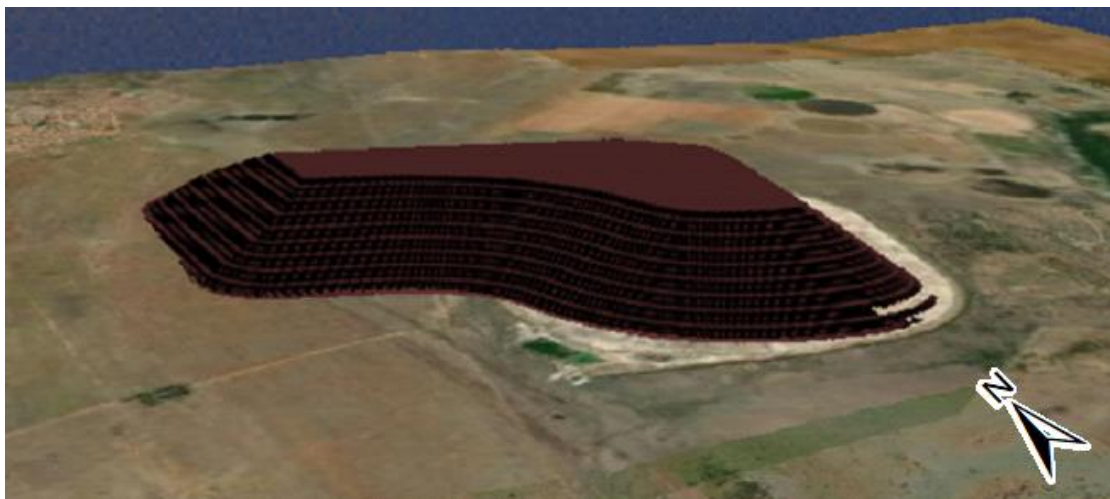


Figure 1-4: 3D Simulation of the proposed TSF extension

For the purpose of this assessment, infrastructure with the largest footprint and vertical offsets are envisaged to extrude a larger visual impact and have been prioritised for visual modelling. Such infrastructure is listed below:

1. TSF

- Modelled at 25% bench intervals from base to top of TSF with a maximum height of 122 m, and width and length of ~3.1 km and ~3.8 km respectively

Ancillary activities, including roads, contractor's yard, diversion channels, return water dams (RWD's), stormwater dams (SWD's) and other infrastructure listed in the detailed project description have been excluded from detailed visual modelling due to their relatively small impact in relation to main infrastructure detailed above.

A detailed project description is provided in Section 0.

2 DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project entails the extension of the current Kareerand TSF to accommodate the increased tailings and final design capacity, along with additional pump stations and pipelines. The TSF extension is proposed on the western edge of the current facility, and the final height of the combined facility (both extension and current) will be 122 m. The extension footprint will add 380 hectares (ha) to the TSF and approximately 93 additional ha will be cleared for supporting infrastructure.

The proposed project will make use of the existing facilities as well as additional supporting infrastructure. The details of the infrastructure which will form part of the proposed activity are as follows:

- TSF Extension:
 - The TSF will be extended by 380 ha.
 - The extended footprint will be lined as per requirements of the regulator.
- Fences:
 - A 2.4 m high game fence with appropriate signage will be installed around the perimeter of the new TSF (length of new fence = 7 km).
 - This will tie into the existing fence and is the same type of fence.
- New main access road and perimeter access road:
 - An 8 m wide gravel access road around perimeter of TSF, to the RWDs (return water dams), pump stations (western perimeter of TSF extension) and offices.
 - Total combined distance of new roads will be 11 km.
 - Access ramps will provide access onto tailings dam.

- Topsoil bund wall:
 - A bund wall will be constructed around the TSF, next to the access road.
 - The wall will be 6 m at highest point and 2 m at lowest point, crest width is 8 m.
 - The bund wall will also be used as access road on northern side of TSF.
- Stormwater diversion channels:
 - A trench on the northern side of the TSF, 6 km in length, to divert storm water from the north, towards the east in the direction of the Vaal River:
 - Trapezoidal in shape with side slopes of 1v:2h and base width of 9m.
 - Designed to divert the 1:50 year storm event.
 - Peak flow velocity will be 125 m³/s during 1:50 year storm events
 - Unlined trenches will be constructed to the east and west of the RWDs to divert storm water runoff away from the RWD and solution trench and prevent it from mixing with the dirty water.
 - Diversion channels will assist to minimise the water quality impact from the TSF.
- Stormwater dam:
 - Storm water dam will be located between TSF and RWDs and will contain dirty water running off the TSF.
 - Capacity will be 155 000 m³ and will cover 6.6 ha.
- RWD and related infrastructure:
 - New RWDs with a combined capacity of 837 000 m³ (area of 60.6 ha), south of the TSF and existing RWD complex.
 - RWD will have three compartments (one for operation, the other two for dirty water containment).
- Contractors yard:
 - Contractor's yard will be located on the south western side of the TSF extent on the right of the access road travelling south.
 - Contractor's yard will include the following infrastructure: site office, workshop, fuel storage facilities, wash bays,

The additional infrastructure required across the operational footprint will include new pump stations, new satellite pump stations, slurry launders and connecting slurry and process water pipelines. As indicated in Figure 2-1 overleaf, in the centre of operations, existing infrastructure (pump stations and main slurry and process water pipelines) will be utilised to process adjacent resources. Buffels 5 TSF will be connected to the East Complex Pump Station via a new slurry trench and Buffels 1 TSF will be pumped via a satellite pump station to the Buffels 5 TSF slurry trench feed. At the Harties 1 & 2 Pump Station, located centre to north of Figure 2, Harties 5 & 6 TSF will be directed via a slurry launder to the pump station and may require, at a later date, a satellite pump station to aid in reclamation of tailings that cannot be gravity fed. In the west, three new pump stations (West Pump Station 1, West

Pump Station 2 and a satellite pump station) will be constructed, with main slurry and process water pipelines extended from the existing SPD and East Complex Pump Stations in the east to the west, allowing for the use of the SPD and East Complex Pump Stations as booster pump stations. In the north, the MWS 4 & 5 TSF's will be reclaimed and directed to a new pump station via slurry launders. New process water and slurry piping will be installed between the MWS 4 & 5 Pump Station and the MWS plant. In total, three new main pump stations and three new satellite pump stations will be built.

The details of the supporting infrastructure for the TSF extension are as follows:

- Pump Stations:
 - Three main pump stations: one at the MWS complex, two at the outlying western TSFs.
 - Three satellite pump stations: one at the Harties TSFs (probably at a later stage), one at the outlying western TSFs and one at the Buffels TSFs.
- Process water pipelines:
 - Extended from the existing SPD and East Complex pump stations to the western outlying TSFs.
 - Connecting MWS TSFs and MWS plant.
- Slurry pipelines:
 - Extended from the existing SPD and East Complex pump stations to the western outlying TSFs.
 - Connecting MWS TSFs and MWS plant.
- Slurry launders:
 - Connecting the Buffels TSF to the East Complex pump station.
 - Connecting Harties TSFs with the Harties 1 & 2 pump station.
 - Connecting MWS TSFs to the proposed MWS pump station.

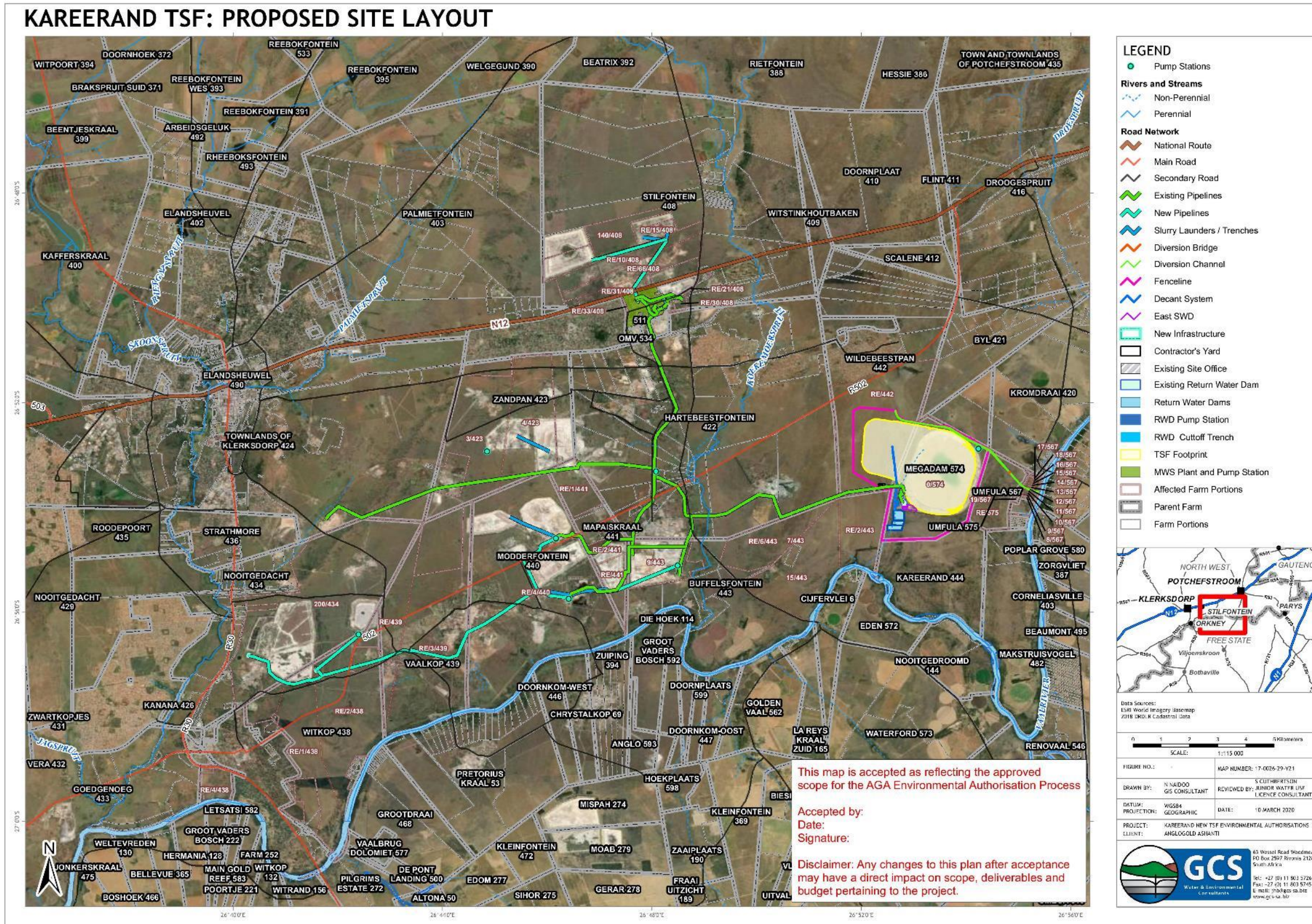


Figure 2-1: Additional Proposed Infrastructure

3 REPORT OVERVIEW AND SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work entails a comprehensive visual assessment of the activities associated with the proposed development. This includes:

- **Legal Framework** - Description of any local South Africa laws that prohibit or regulate the proposed activities as a result of specific zoning, height or visual intrusion / pollution used in this assessment.
- **Adopted International Standards and Guidelines** - Description of international regulations or best practice guidelines that were used in this assessment.
- **Information and Data Sources** - Summary of the various sources of information used to compile this assessment and any associated gaps / limitations associated with such data sources.
- **Assumptions and Limitations** - Description of the assumptions and limitations associated with this report.
- **Description of the Receiving Environment**- Descriptions of the following criteria that will determine the current status of the surrounding visual environment, including the visual character, landscape quality, sense of place and quality of visual resource of the immediate and surrounding project area.
- **Impact Identification and Description** - Identification of any major impacts associated with the proposed activity on surrounding receptors (residents, motorists, and tourists). These impacts are based on visual modelling results and factors including the Visual Absorption Capacity, Visibility and Visual Exposure, Sensitive Receptors and the Visual Distance of Sensitive Receptors from the proposed activity; and the Magnitude / Intensity of Visual Impact.
- **Management / Mitigation of Impacts** - Identification of the most feasible and practical way of managing and mitigating any potential impacts on sensitive receptors. There are two categories of mitigation that will be identified in this section of the report.
 1. General (Generic) management measures used to limit the visual impact of the proposed TSF extension.
 2. Mitigation for specific critical receptors identified in the previous section.

4 SPECIALIST DETAILS

Table 4-1 details the individuals who were involved in the compilation of this report. Refer to Appendix A for the relevant Curriculum Vitae.

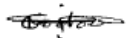
Table 4-1: Specialist Details

Name	Responsibility	Years of Experience
Nakéla Naidoo (Cand.Nat.Sci -120896)	Author	2
Allan Love (SAGC - PGP 1259)	Document Reviewer	25
S Napier (SACNASP 400160/11)	Document Sign Off	25

5 SPECIALIST DECLARATION OF INTEREST

I, Nakéla Naidoo declare that -

- I act as the independent specialist in this Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) study;
- 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 71 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.



Signature of the specialist

Visual Impact Assessment

Specialist field

GCS (PTY) Ltd

Name of company

May 2020

Date

6 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

There are no specific legal requirements in the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) that specifically regulate activities that may infringe on the visual attributes of a region. The current report is in line with Appendix 6 of NEMA: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (2014, as amended), which specifies the minimum specialist report requirements for an EIA. Please refer to Appendix B of this report for a copy of the NEMA: EIA Regulations (2014, as amended).

The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) provides legislative protection for listed or proclaimed sites, such as urban conservation areas, nature reserves and proclaimed scenic routes and requires that these areas are protected against physical and aesthetic change. The Bushybend Private Nature Reserve lies directly south of the proposed TSF extension and will be addressed in this report.

Visual pollution is controlled, to a limited extent, by the Advertising on Roads and Ribbons Act (Act No. 21 of 1940), which deals mainly with signage on public roads.

The 'Guideline for involving visual & aesthetic specialists in EIA processes', by Oberholzer (2005) has been developed to provide guidelines and general good practices for the specialist visual input into the EIA process in South Africa. These guidelines are used extensively and will be used as a guide for this assessment. The proposed project in relation to these guidelines are examined below.

VISUAL AND AESTHETIC SPECIALISTS GUIDELINE

Table 6-1 depicts the general expected level of visual impacts for various types of developments and environments. The environment which the proposed activity forms part of can be described as an area or route of low scenic, cultural or historical significance/disturbed. In addition, the proposed activity is categorized as a **Category 5** development (refer to Appendix C for a key that defines the categories of development as per Oberholzer [2005]). Therefore, according to the categorisation of visual impacts in Table 6-1, the development and operational activity on site is expected to have a high visual impact, meaning a **Level 4 Assessment** will be required for this comprehensive visual impact assessment (Oberholzer, 2005). Appendix D shows a key that defines the levels of visual impact and Appendix E explains the recommended approach and method associated with a Level 4 Assessment as per Oberholzer (2005).

NB: As per Appendix E, a level 4 assessment requires 3D modelling and simulations with and without mitigation. It is important to note that 3D modelling and simulations with mitigation was not completed for the current study as the mitigation measures recommended are of a qualitative and not a quantitative nature. Therefore, 3D simulations and modelling after recommending mitigation measures were not possible.

Table 6-1: Categorisation of visual impacts (Oberholzer, 2005)

Type of environment	Type of development (Low to high intensity)				
	Category 1 development	Category 2 development	Category 3 development	Category 4 development	Category 5 development
Protected/wild areas of international, national, or regional significance	Moderate visual impact expected	High visual impact expected	High visual impact expected	Very high visual impact expected	Very high visual impact expected
Areas or routes of high scenic, cultural or historical significance	Minimal visual impact expected	Moderate visual impact expected	High visual impact expected	High visual impact expected	Very high visual impact expected
Areas or routes of medium scenic, cultural or historical significance	Little or no visual impact expected	Minimal visual impact expected	Moderate visual impact expected	High visual impact expected	<i>High visual impact expected</i>
Areas or routes of low scenic, cultural or historical significance / disturbed	Little or no visual impact expected. Possible benefits	Little or no visual impact expected	Minimal visual impact expected	Moderate visual impact expected	<i>High visual impact expected</i>
Disturbed or degraded sites / run-down urban areas / wasteland	Little or no visual impact expected. Possible benefits	Little or no visual impact expected. Possible benefits	Little or no visual impact expected	Minimal visual impact expected	Moderate visual impact expected

7 INFORMATION AND DATA SOURCES

The study was conducted using the following base information:

- The South African National Geospatial Information (NGI) Topographic Map series (1:50 000);
- The Department of Environmental Affairs National Landcover Dataset (2018) derived from SPOT satellite imagery;
- Layouts in drawing format supplied by the client;
- 5 m contour elevation datasets as acquired from the NGI;
- 0.5 m contours of current TSF site supplied by the client; and
- The Landscape Institute with the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment. 2002: Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.

8 CORRESPONDENCE

The main method of communication was done through electronic mail between the client, consultant and specialist. A site visit was also held in June 2018 with the client and the specialist.

9 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The following assumptions and limitations are applicable to this study:

- All viewsheds were based on terrain level. As such these viewsheds do not incorporate distractive views in the form of vegetation or land-use (infrastructure, buildings, etc.). An enhanced terrain model was created by GCS, incorporating the client supplied surface elevation information along with the regional NGI derived contours.
- The accuracy and extent of the receptors mapped relates to the accuracy of the landcover dataset used in this study. GCS has however validated the receptor identification process by means of a field visit, a heads-up approach with satellite imagery and aerial photography.
- This level of assessment excludes perception surveys to establish viewer preference and thereby their sensitivity. For example; localised visual perceptions of the economically depressed communities of the population may be influenced rather by the short term economic and job opportunities that will exist rather than the direct visual perception of the project.
- The major limitation of this study is the unavoidable subjectivity relating to the assessment of the visual impact. Findings will also be restricted to information on hand, as well as the quality of spatial data.

10 SITE VISIT

A site visit was held in June 2018 in order to establish the sense of place of the study area and to document the findings. The focus of the site visit was mainly on the views of the current TSF from the R502, the dirt roads used to access the current TSF, areas south of the current TSF and the surrounding towns of Khuma and Stilfontein. The surrounding environment with regards to topography and existing households and settlements were also noted.

The following section describes the receiving environment and uses findings from the site visit along with the documented photos to verify the desktop findings.

11 DESCRIPTION OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

11.1 Topography

The topography of the surrounding environment includes semi-mountainous terrain, while the proposed development itself lies in a greater valley of this terrain. The elevation ranges from 1250 m to 1600 m above mean sea level (mamsl) within a 10 km region of the proposed development. Figure 11-1 overleaf provides a graphic illustration of the regional topography from a West to East and North to South cross-sectional view of the project area and Figure 11-2 shows the regional topography of the project area.

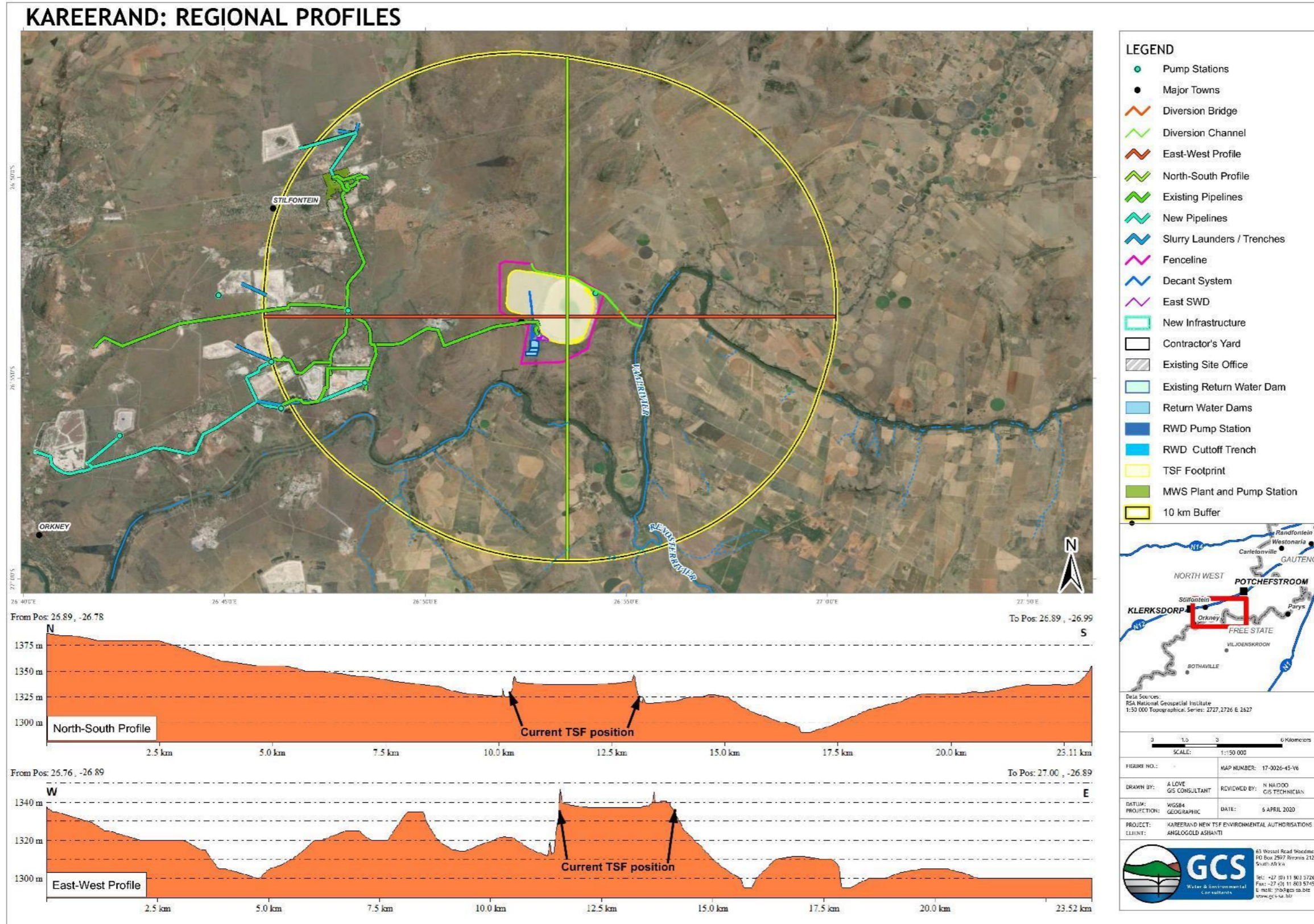


Figure 11-1: Kareerand Regional Elevation Profile

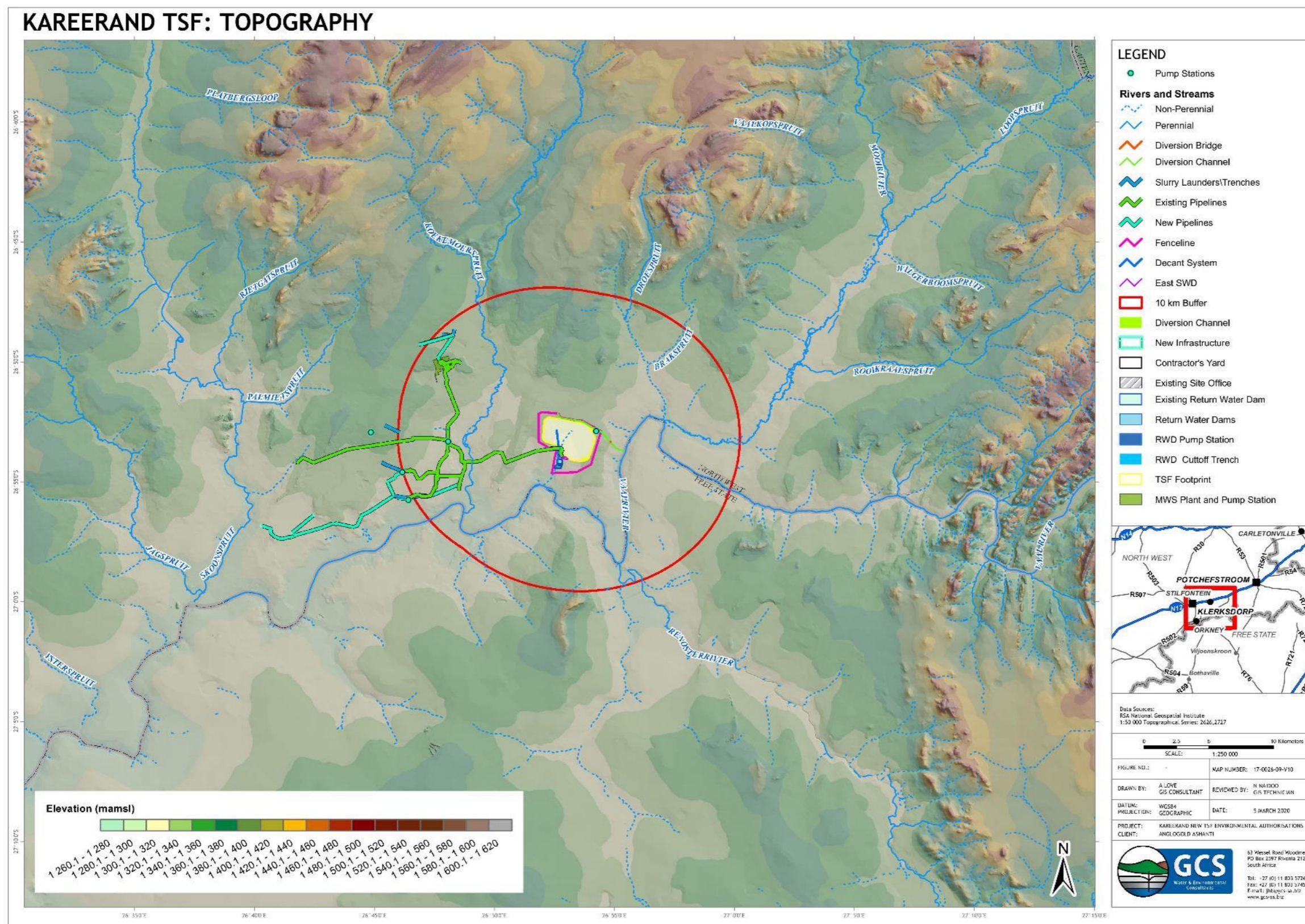


Figure 11-2: Kareerand Topography

11.1 Land-use

The predominant land-uses in the region include natural areas (grasslands), cultivated land, urban smallholdings, and mining and degraded areas. The region surrounding the TSF area is made up of a combination of commercial agricultural/farming activity, grasslands, urban/formal residential settlements and mining activities. There are various residential communities that are located within 10 km of the proposed TSF and its extension site. Figure 11-3 shows the land-use classes for the project area.

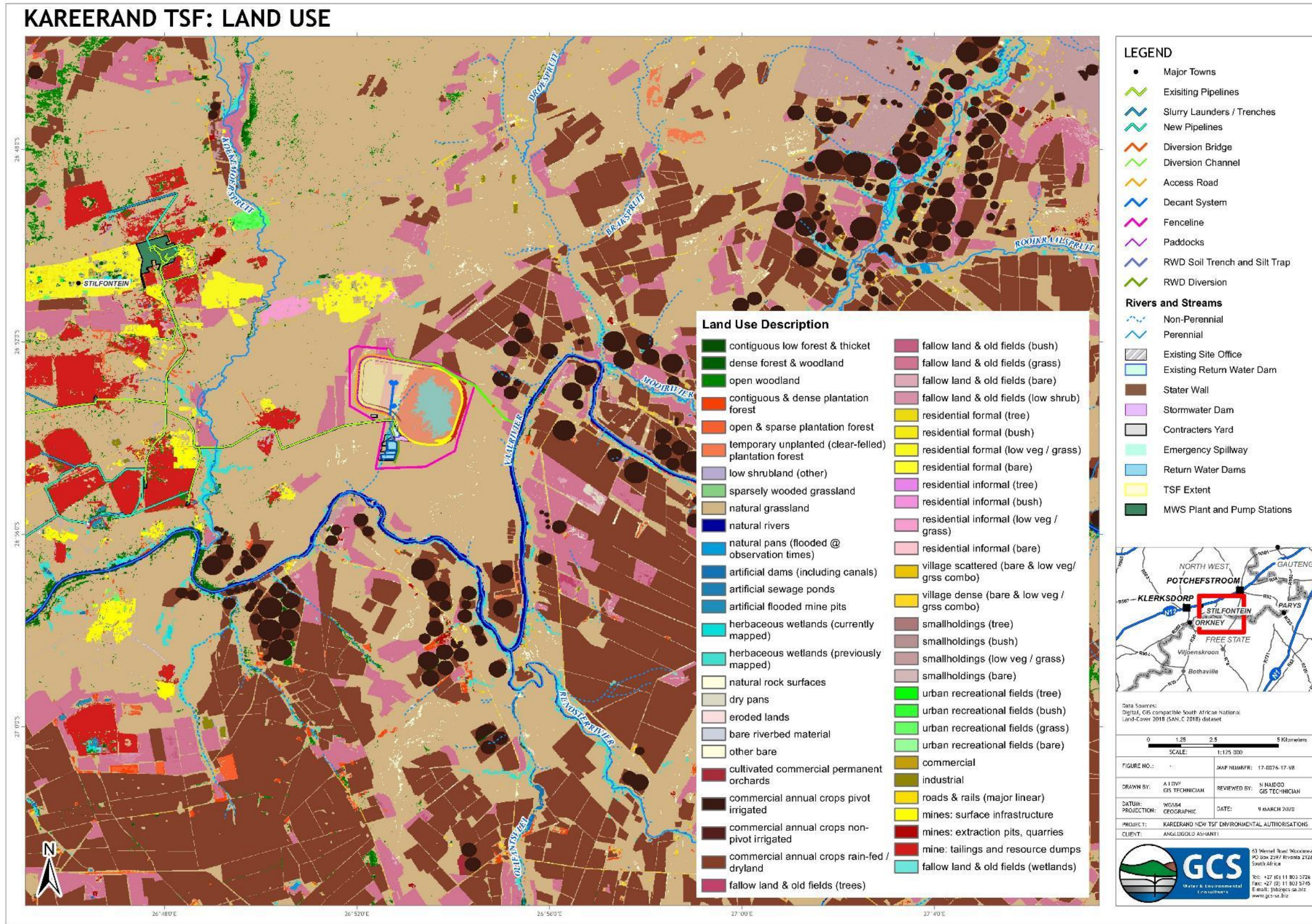


Figure 11-3: Kareerand surrounding land use

11.2 Vegetation

Vegetation in the surrounding environment is predominately composed of grasslands. The majority of the infrastructure falls within the Rand Highveld Grassland vegetation type, with the remainder of the infrastructure, to the west, falling within the Vaal Reefs Dolomite Sinkhole Woodland vegetation type. Figure 11-4 shows a site visit photograph of the vegetation looking towards the current TSF, and Figure 11-5 shows the regional vegetation surrounding the TSF site.



Figure 11-4: Kareerand vegetation looking towards the TSF - Field Visit (2018)

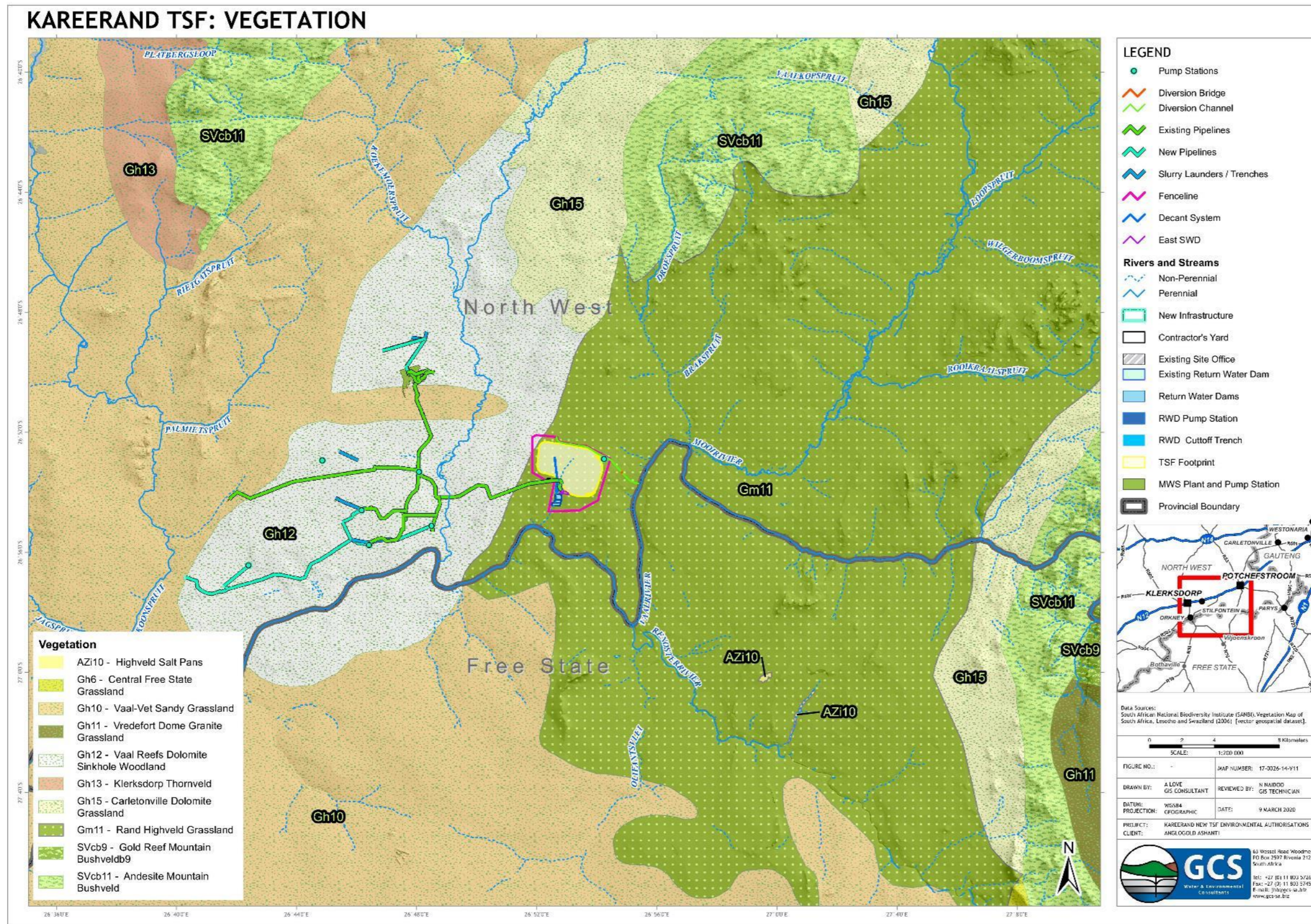


Figure 11-5: Kareerand surrounding vegetation

11.3 Tourism

Figure 11-6 shows the regional protected areas, nature reserves and the identified tourist spots surrounding the proposed TSF extension. The figure indicates that the Bushybend Private Nature Reserve is located directly south of the proposed site and that several other nature reserves and game farms are located further away from the proposed site. Additional potential tourist spots within close proximity to the proposed extension include Kopano Brickworks, Chubby Chick Farm sites, Wawiel Park Holiday Resort and the Midvaal Water Company.

Furthermore, there are numerous nature reserves, national parks, and potential tourism points of interest that can be accessed using routes in the vicinity of the proposed development. Specifically, the N12 National Route located north of the proposed site. This segment of the road forms part of the “N12 Treasure Route” which is an alternative route for tourists to travel to and from the Gauteng Province and Cape Town. The route passes through Klerksdorp, Orkney and Stilfontein and Hartbeesfontein and runs approximately 8 km north of the proposed TSF extension. The route also links road users to the Vredefort Impact Crater (world heritage site) located east of the proposed site.

Figure 11-7 overleaf indicates the nearby mining and energy facilities surrounding the proposed TSF extension site. The figure indicates that the development of a solar plant has been approved to the east of the site. Several mines are also located within 10 km of the proposed site however, many of these mines have been mined out.

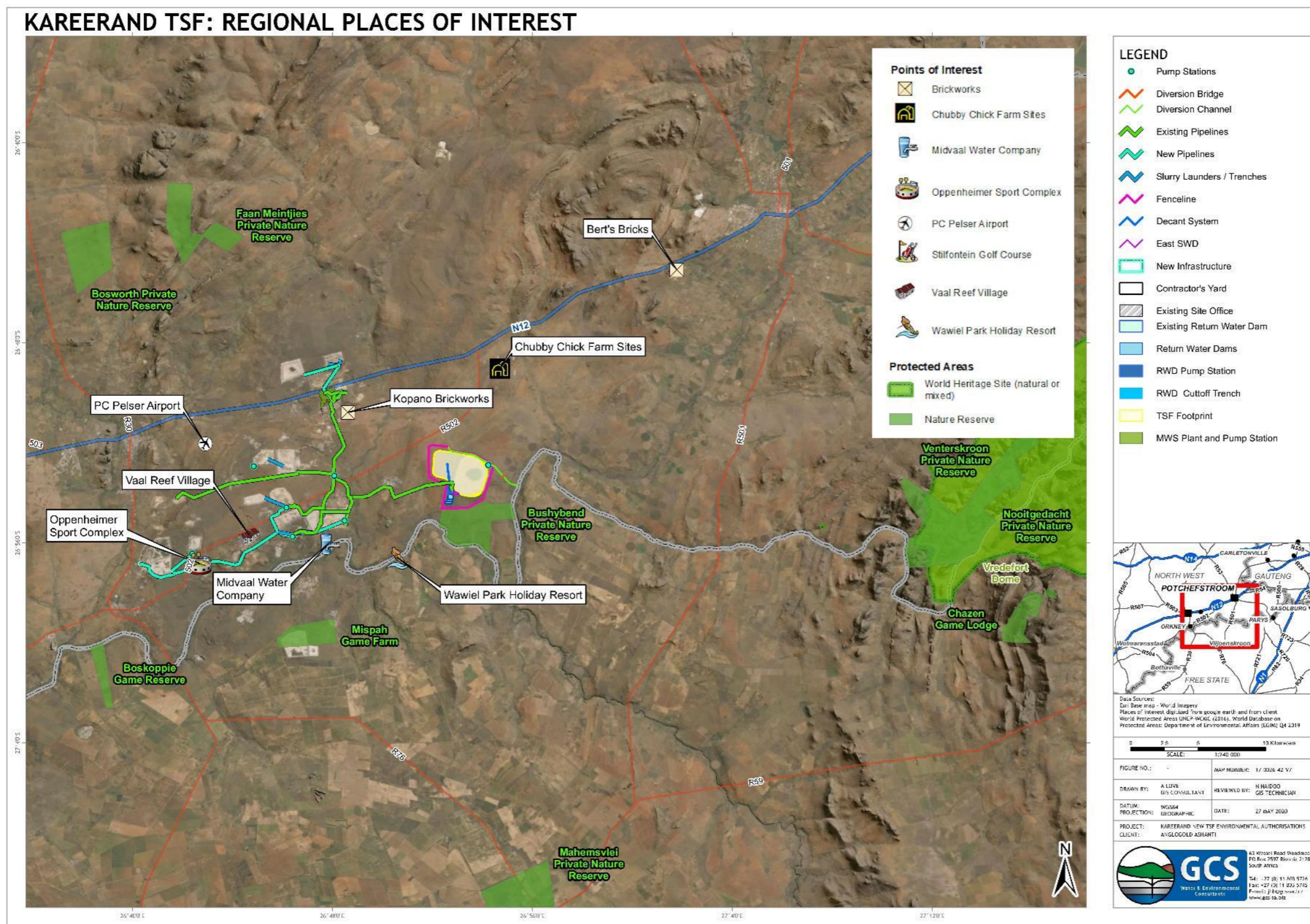


Figure 11-6: Nature Reserves and Places of interest in the area surrounding the proposed TSF extension site

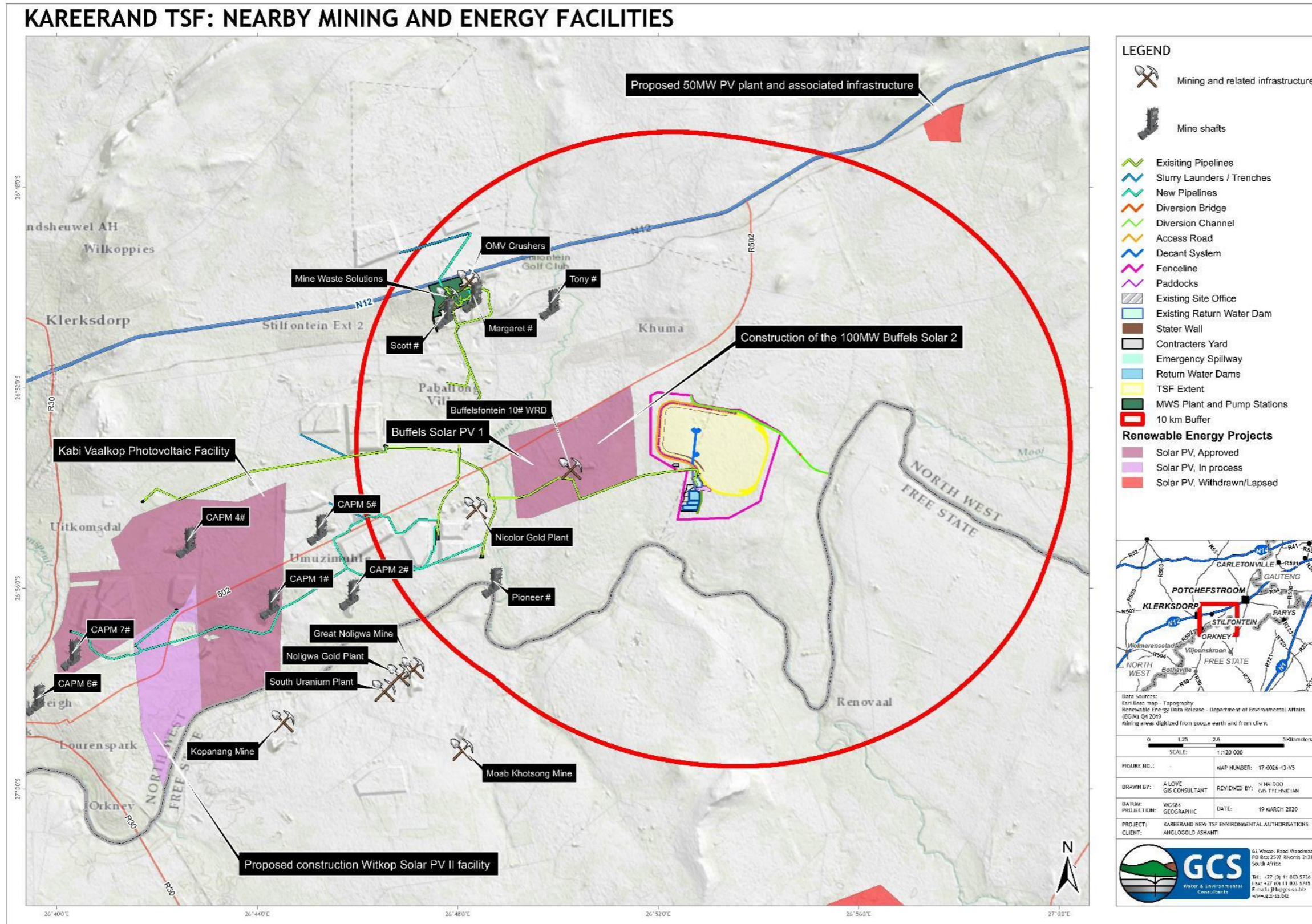


Figure 11-7: Nearby Mining areas and renewable energy projects

11.4 Sense of Place

The area surrounding the study site comprises mainly of farmland and remnants of old mine workings. The Vaal River runs directly south of the area and several towns are situated to the west and north-west of the proposed extension. The town of Khuma is located 5 km north of the proposed TSF extension and is the closest town in proximity to the study site. Stilfontein and Buffelsfontein are located further west and are adjacent to the remnants of the old mine workings. Given the existence of old mine workings and the current TSF, the proposed TSF extension is expected not to significantly detract from the existing sense of place. However, the remaining areas (south and west of the proposed TSF extension) comprises mainly of farmland and the proposed TSF extension may slightly detract from the existing sense of place in this region. Figure 11-8 to Figure 11-12 illustrates the sense of place and provides in-field perspectives of the land use in the region.

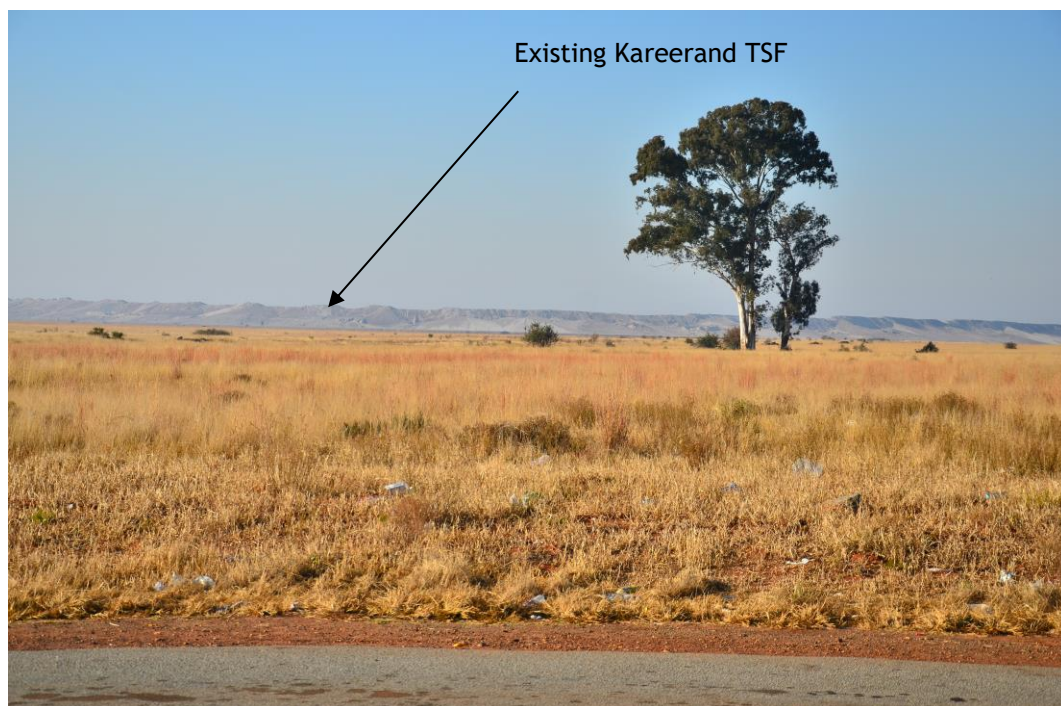


Figure 11-8: Taken from the R502 near Khuma, 2.5 km away from the study area, looking south east towards the Kareerand site.



Figure 11-9: Taken south of the Vaal River, 3 km away from the study area, looking north west towards the study area.



Figure 11-10: Taken from Vermaasdrift Road, 7.6 km away from the study area, looking south east towards the Kareerand site. The existing Buffelsfontein waste rock dump is situated to the west of the existing Kareerand TSF.

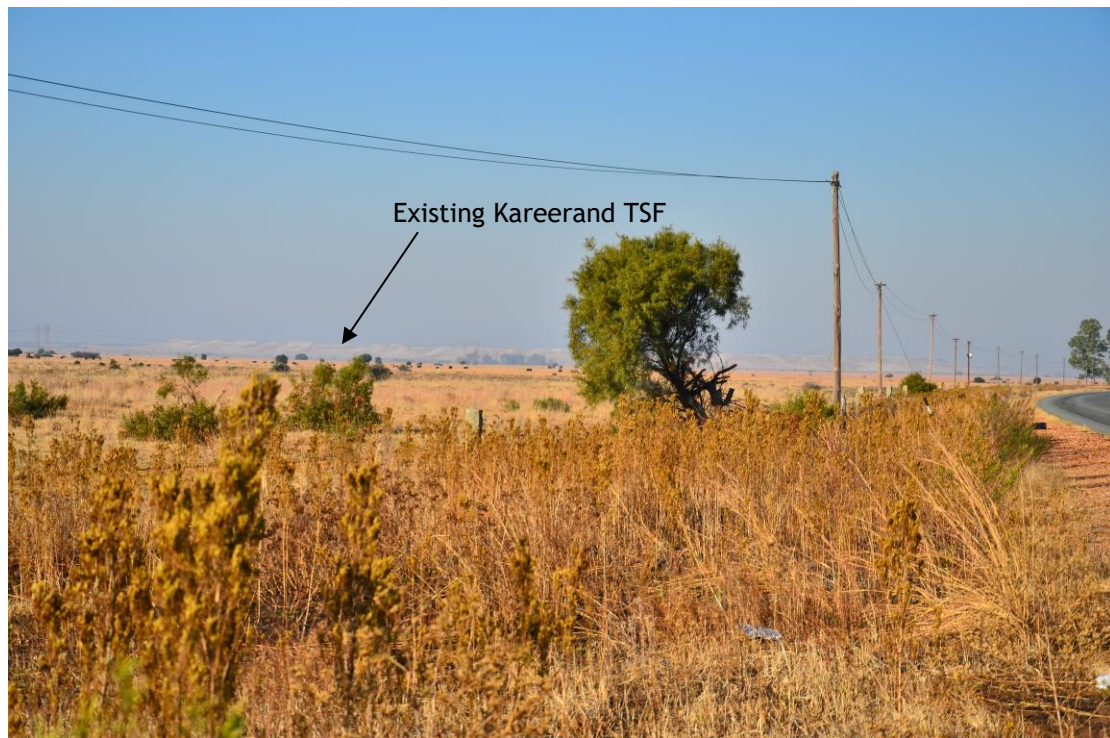


Figure 11-11: Taken from the R502 near Chubby Chicks farm, 4.7 km away from the study area, looking south towards the Kareerand site.



Figure 11-12: Taken across the Vaal River, 4 km away from the study area, looking east towards the Kareerand site.

11.5 Climate

The climatic data presented in this section was sourced from the air quality specialist report for MWS compiled by Airshed Planning Professionals (Airshed) in April 2020. Airshed made use of measured on-site data from the Kareerand TSF weather station which comprised of two years of hourly sequential data (Airshed, 2020). Data from the Klerksdorp weather station was also utilized by Airshed. These two datasets were used to construct general climate information for the study area (Airshed, 2020).

Monthly rainfall data obtained from the Klerksdorp weather station is presented in Figure 11-13. The total annual rainfall from January 2016 to December 2016 amounts to 479 mm (Airshed, 2020). From a visual perspective, the visual impact of the proposed activities should be lower during the rainy seasons as the rain will aid with dust suppression and may distort the view of the TSF extension from road users and nearby towns.

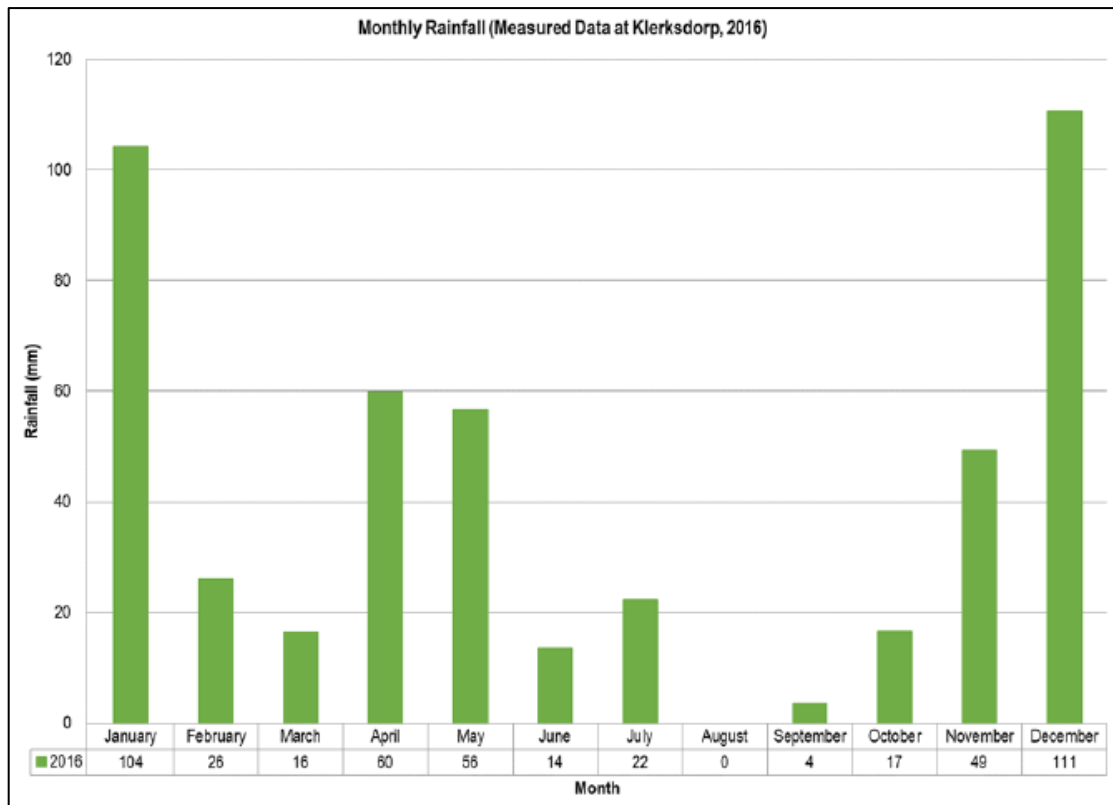


Figure 11-13: Monthly rainfall (measured data at Klerksdorp, January 2016 to December 2016) (Airshed, 2020)

Figure 11-14 and Figure 11-15 overleaf shows the wind roses constructed by Airshed (2020). The wind roses comprise of 16 spokes, which represent the directions from which winds blew during a specific period and the colours used in the wind roses reflect the different categories of wind speeds (Airshed, 2020). The dotted circles provide information regarding the frequency of occurrence of wind speed and direction categories (Airshed, 2020). The frequency with which calms occurred, i.e. periods during which the wind speed was below 1 m/s are also indicated (Airshed, 2020).

Figure 11-14 shows the period wind field and diurnal variability in the wind field and Figure 11-15 shows the seasonal variations (Airshed, 2020). According to Airshed (2020), the wind field is dominated by winds from the north-northeast and the strongest winds (>6 m/s) occurred mostly from the north-west and north-north-west. Calm conditions occurred 0.4% of the time (for 70 hours), with the average wind speed over the period of 3.06 m/s (Airshed, 2020). Wind speeds increased during the day with a slight decrease in calm conditions (0.32% during the day to 0.48% during the night) (Airshed, 2020). Strong winds in excess of 6 m/s occurred most frequently during spring months and calm conditions occurred most frequently during the winter months (Airshed, 2020).

The wind speed, and more especially the dominant wind direction, implies that dust created from the proposed TSF extension will more often be carried south of the study site towards the Vaal River and the existing farmlands. However, there will be cases where the wind blows in a southerly and easterly direction which will carry dust particles towards the nearby towns. Overall, the wind direction and speed are important factors to consider which may affect the extent of the proposed activity's visual impact.

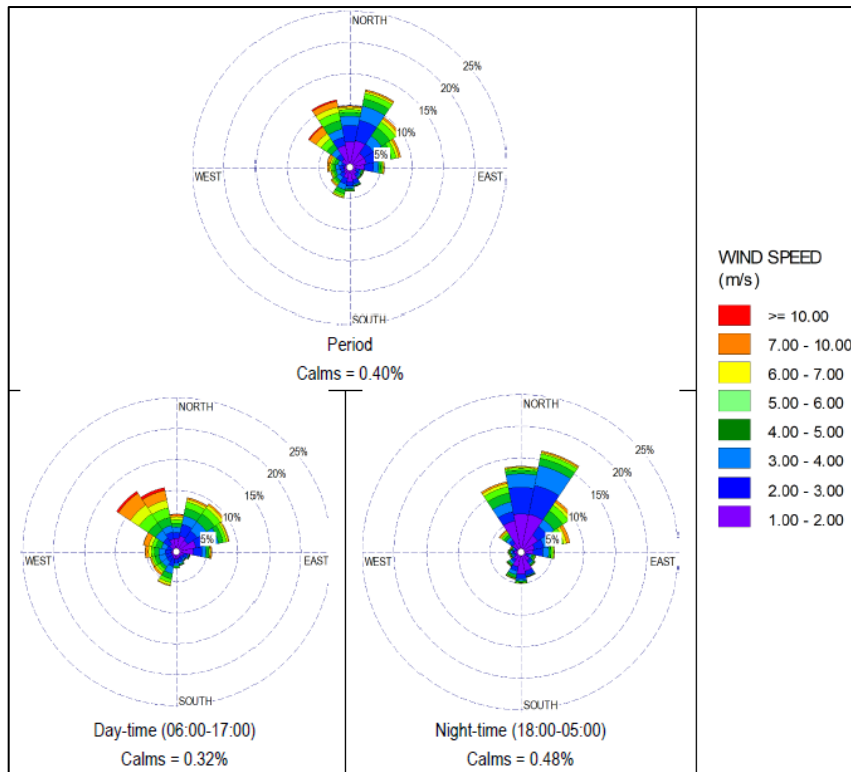


Figure 11-14: Period, day and night-time wind roses (measured data, January 2018 to December 2019) (Airshed, 2020)

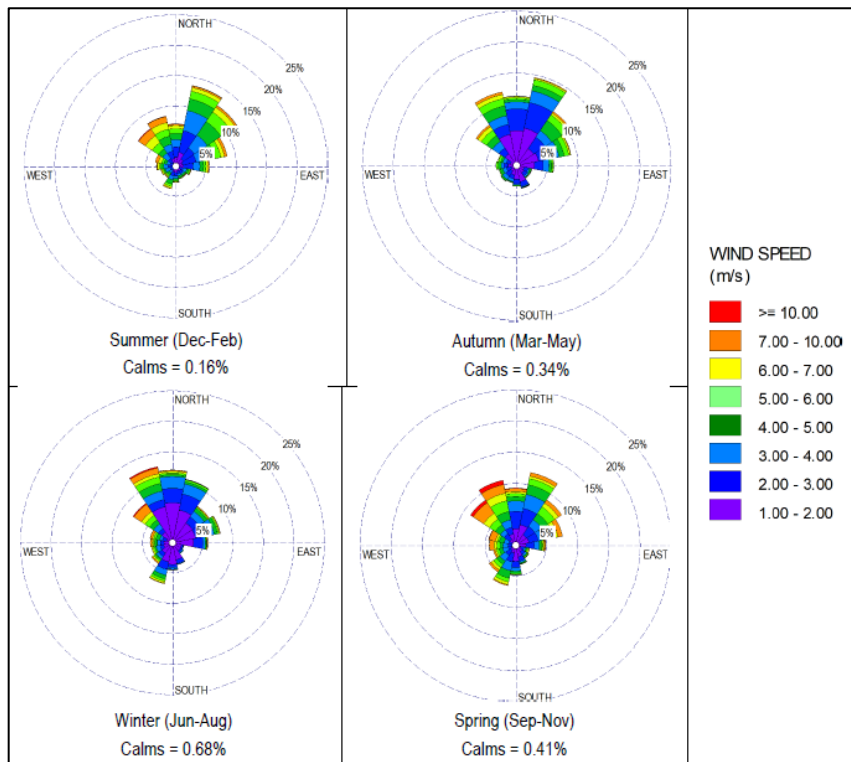


Figure 11-15: Seasonal wind roses (measured data, January 2018 to December 2019) (Airshed, 2020)

11.6 Visual Absorption Capacity

The Visual Absorption Capacity (VAC) signifies the ability of the landscape to accept additional human intervention without serious loss of character and visual quality or value (GCS, 2013). VAC is founded on the characteristics of the physical environment, which are discussed below.

11.6.1 Degree of Visual Screening

A degree of visual screening is provided by landforms, vegetation cover and/or structures such as buildings (GCS, 2013). For example, a high degree of visual screening is present in an area that is mountainous and is covered with a forest compared to an undulating and mundane landscape covered in grass (GCS, 2013). The area for the current study can be defined as having a flat landscape and is covered mostly by a grassland type vegetation. These are characteristics of an area which is expected to have a low degree of visual screening.

11.6.2 Terrain variability

Terrain variability reflects the magnitude of topographic elevation and diversity in slope variation. A highly variable terrain will be recognised as one with great elevation differences and a diversity of slope variation creating talus slopes, cliffs and valleys. A flat landscape with a monotonous and repetitive landform, such as the current study area, will be an example of low terrain variability (GCS, 2013).

11.6.3 Land Cover

Land cover refers to the perceivable surface of the landscape and the diversity of patterns, colours and textures that are presented by the particular land cover (i.e. urbanised, cultivated, forested, etc.) (GCS, 2013). The land cover in the present study area includes crop farming, grazing lands, mining activities and low-density settlements. From the site visit in June 2018, it was noted that previously mined areas and surface infrastructure surrounding the study site are visible to the surrounding areas.

Areas which have a high VAC are able to easily accept objects so that their visual impact is less noticeable. Conversely, areas with low visual absorption capacity will suffer a higher visual impact from structures imposed on them (GCS, 2013).

It is apparent that the landscape surrounding the proposed operation's ability to 'visually absorb' the proposed 122 m high TSF structure is low due to the following:

- The flat terrain surrounding the project area may be unable to completely absorb the potential visual intrusion;
- The low vegetation screening capacity within the study area; and

- The landscape between the study areas and surrounding communities allows for visibility of the proposed activities from the associated dwellings.

12 SENSITIVE AND CRITICAL VISUAL RECEPTORS

Visual receptors are defined by Oberholzer, B. (2005) as “individuals, groups or communities who are subject to the visual influence of a particular project”. Viewer groups are a collection of viewers that are involved with similar activities and experience similar views of the proposed development. Within the receiving environment, specific visual receptors experience different views of the proposed development. They may be affected due to the alteration of their views and are therefore identified as part of the receiving and affected environment. The visual receptors are grouped according to the similarities in views. The visual receptors included in this study are residents, nature reserves/game reserves, adjacent mines and energy plants, and motorists.

12.1 Residents, Businesses, Nature Reserves and surrounding mines/quarries/energy plants

In the case of static views, such as views from buildings, the visual relationship between an activity and the landscape will not change. The cone of vision is relatively wide and the viewer tends to scan back and forth across the landscape. Residents, nature reserves, surrounding mining activities and potential energy plants of the affected environment are therefore classified as visual receptors of high sensitivity owing to their sustained visual exposure to the proposed development as well as their attentive interest towards their living environment.

12.2 Motorists

Motorists are generally classified as visual receptors of low sensitivity due to their momentary views and experience of the proposed development. Under normal conditions, views from a moving vehicle are dynamic, as the visual relationship between the activity is constantly changing as well as the visual relationship between the activity and the landscape in which it is seen. The view cone for motorists, particularly drivers, is generally narrower than for static viewers. Motorists will therefore show low levels of sensitivity as their attention is focused on the road and their exposure to roadside objects is brief.

For this project, tourists would be travelling as motorists and have therefore been included in the motorist receptor categorisation. Tourists are regarded as visual receptors of exceptionally high sensitivity. Their attention is focused towards the landscape which they essentially utilise for enjoyment purposes and appreciation of the quality of the landscape.

For this study area, tourists may use the N12 Treasure Route (mentioned in Section 11.3) to travel to their destinations. Tourists may also visit the Wawiel Park Holiday Resort and the Clementia Wedding Venue.

12.3 Critical receptors

The critical receptors identified for the proposed TSF extension project includes residents (urban settlements and sparsely located homesteads) and businesses, motorists (motorists and tourists) and Nature Reserves (Bushybend Private Nature Reserve). The surrounding mines have been excluded as critical receptors as their sensitivity towards the proposed activity will be low due to their engagement in a similar activity as the proposed extension. Additionally, the energy plants planned for the surrounding area have also been excluded as a critical receptor as the plants are not yet developed at the time of this study.

Figure 12-1 overleaf shows the identification of critical receptors based on the categorization criteria discussed above. The Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) Dwelling Frame of July 2016, StatsSA 2011 Sub-Place Areas along with additional points of interest for potential tourism destinations, were used to identify the areas described above.

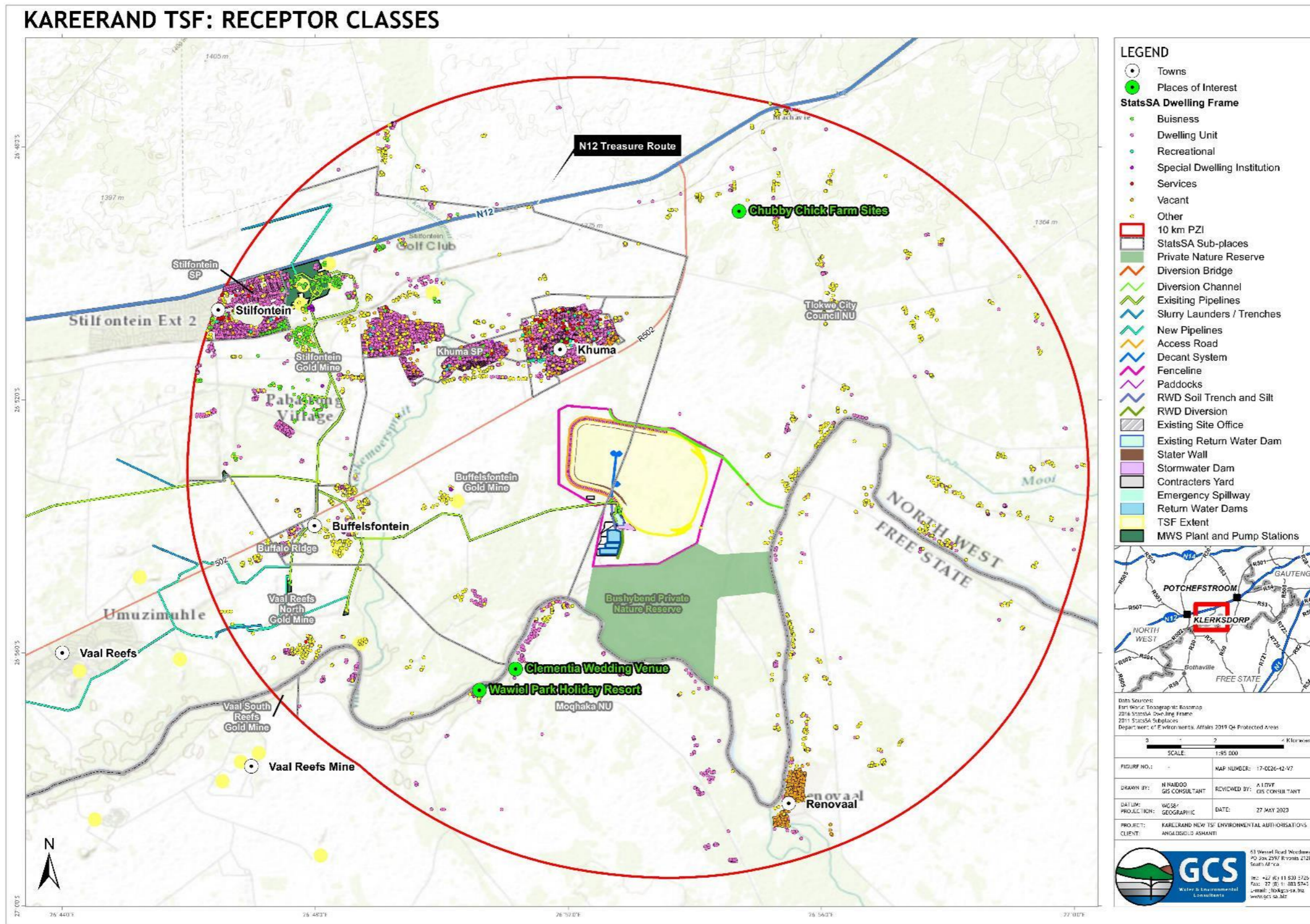


Figure 12-1: Identified Critical Receptors within the 10 km Potential Zone of Influence

13 METHODOLOGY

A VIA encompasses several GIS techniques and processes to be carried out using the relevant GIS platforms. The main process involved in a VIA is conducting a viewshed analysis. A viewshed analysis is an analysis that shows the geographic areas from where a specific point or infrastructure is visible from. The analysis utilizes terrain data (topography data) of the area of interest and the elevations of the transmitters of interest in order to determine from which points the transmitter is visible from. For this VIA, the transmitter referred is the proposed TSF extension.

This section describes the data collection and the data analysis process undertaken for the viewshed analysis for the current VIA.

13.1 Data Collection

The terrain data for the viewshed analysis was retrieved from the NGI and comprised of 5 m contour data. The data covered the 10 km Potential Zone of Influence (PZI) which the viewshed analyses were run within. The transmitter data was obtained from the client and included proposed elevations, proposed infrastructure layouts and 0.5 m interval contours for the proposed TSF extension.

13.2 Data Analysis and Processing

13.2.1 Data Analysis

To run a viewshed analysis, point data with known elevations of the relevant transmitters are required. The transmitter for this VIA were modelled using the following parameters:

- TSF
 - The vertical footprint of the TSF is 122 m.
 - The TSF was modelled at varying bench heights of 1340 mamsl, 1364 mamsl, 1388 mamsl, 1412 mamsl, and 1432 mamsl to cater for the maximum elevation at any point of the TSF operation site.

13.2.2 Data Processing

The viewsheds were processed using the 5 m NGI contours as the base/ground elevation, along with the point elevation data for the visual transmitter. A buffer for the transmitter was then generated at 50 m intervals until the 10 km PZI was accounted for. The purpose of this buffer was to incorporate a distance factor into the analysis to provide a more accurate and realist visual impact. Rankings were then allocated to the viewsheds and the buffers for the visual transmitter. The purpose of the rankings was to quantify the results. For the viewsheds, the rankings decreased with an increase in the transmitter's vertical footprint. For the buffers, the rankings decreased with an increase in every 50 m interval. It is the specialist's opinion that the visual impact is highest at the base and at the closest point to the transmitter and vice versa. Thereafter, the rankings of the respective buffers and viewsheds were summed to give a final ranking where the higher ranking has the largest visual impact and the lower rankings have the smallest visual impact. The results of the analysis are presented and discussed in the section overleaf.

NB: All viewsheds were run with a receiver elevation of 2 m based on the average height of an individual person or an individual person in a vehicle;

All viewsheds were run at a viewing radius/PZI of 10 km; and

The viewshed analyses did not consider any above ground obstructing features such as trees and buildings.

14 VIEWSHED RESULTS

To identify and quantify the potential magnitude of visual impacts on the identified receptors, a viewshed analysis was run for the proposed TSF. The viewshed analysis was based on the topography of the surrounding area and the distance between the observer and the activity. The analysis was run using a viewing radius of 10 km (PZI).

The quantitative viewshed classification used to describe the potential visual impact of the proposed TSF is shown in Table 14-1 below.

Table 14-1: Viewshed Classification

<i>Viewshed Classification</i>	
Viewshed Exposure Classes	Grading (%)
Low	5 - 20
Low - Medium	20 - 40
Medium	40 - 60
Medium - High	60 - 80
High	80 - 100

The key results and findings from the viewshed analysis is discussed below.

14.1 TSF Viewshed Results

The results of the viewshed analysis show the TSF has a visibility coverage of 93.5% of the Potential Zone of Influence (PZI; the 10 km feature buffer). 17.6% of this coverage is of a high visibility rating. The results of the viewshed analysis indicate that areas to the North North-East (NNE) and areas to the South South-West (SSW) will experience Medium - High degrees of exposure to the proposed extension. The highest visual exposure will be constricted to within the immediate vicinity of the TSF site, for about 800 m surrounding the site. Further out reaches of the PZI experience Medium to Low degrees of exposure owing to increased distance and partially obstructive topography of the region. Figure 14-1 shows the results from the TSF viewshed analysis.

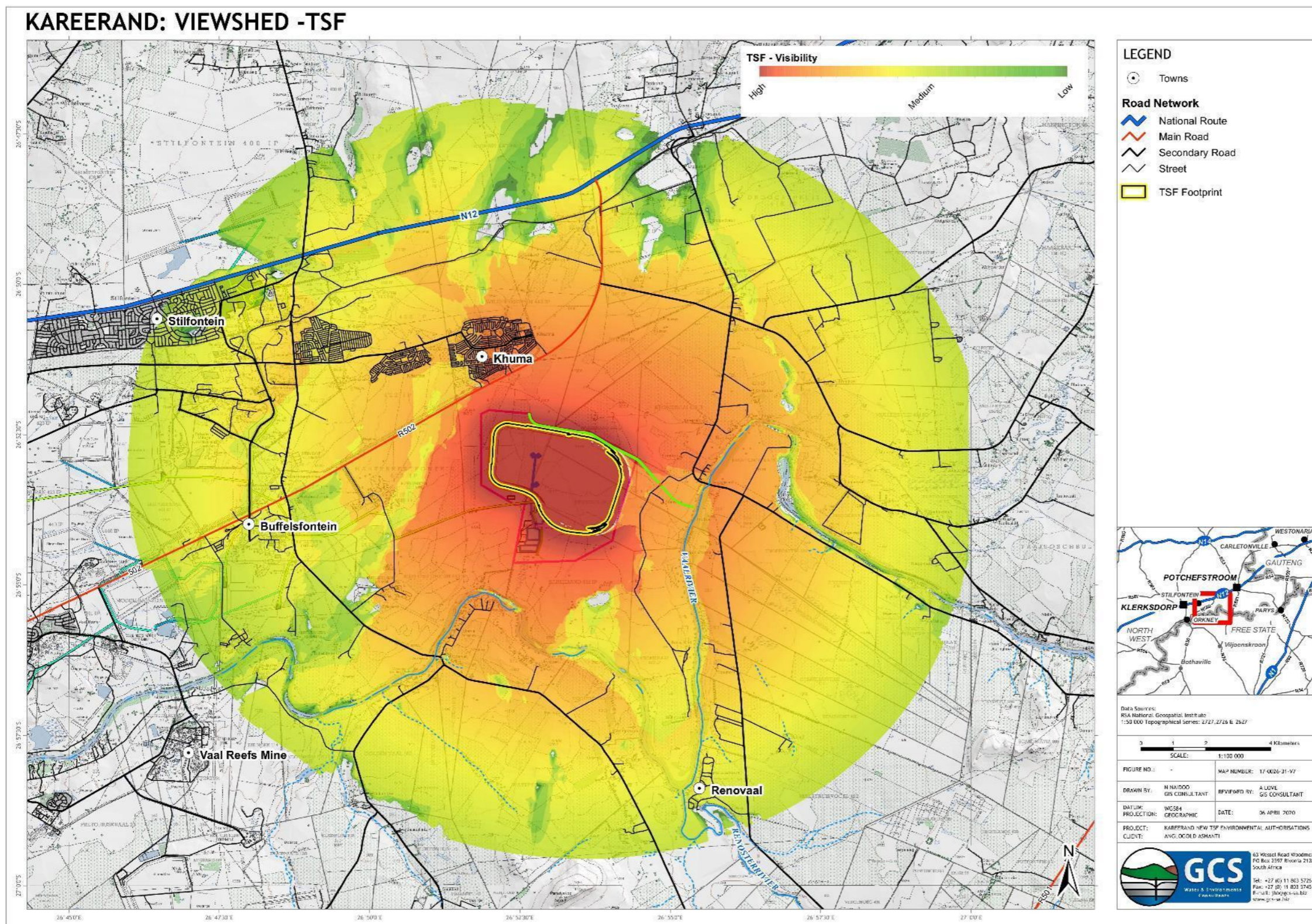


Figure 14-1: Viewshed Analysis for the TSF

Red - Areas potentially experiencing high visual impacts, Yellow - Areas potentially experiencing medium visual impacts, Green - Areas potentially experiencing low visual impacts

Figure 14-2 shows the identified critical receptors in relation to the TSF viewshed. The figure indicates that portions of the subplaces Tlokwe City Council and Buffelsfontein Gold Mine will experience high visual impacts from the proposed extension towards the centre of the PZI. However, the subplaces of Khuma, and Moqhaka will experience medium levels of visual exposure. Furthermore, the figure shows that the town of Khuma will experience medium to high levels of visual exposure and Stilfontein, Buffelsfontein and Renovaal will experience low levels of visual exposure. The Clementia Wedding Venue and Wawiel Park Holiday Resort will experience medium levels of visual exposure whereas the Chubby Chick Farm Site will experience lower levels. Regarding the Bushybend Private Nature Reserve, medium to high levels of visual exposure are expected towards the north west portion of the reserve and medium levels are expected towards the southern portion. Motorists and tourists travelling along the N12 treasure route are expected to experience medium to low levels of visual exposure within the 10 km PZI however, motorists travelling along the R502 main road are expected to experience medium to high levels of visual exposure when travelling north of the proposed extension.

Overall, the viewshed results indicate that the identified critical receptors will experience different levels of visual impacts from the proposed TSF extension. Mitigation measures are recommended to decrease the levels of these visual impacts and will be discussed later on.

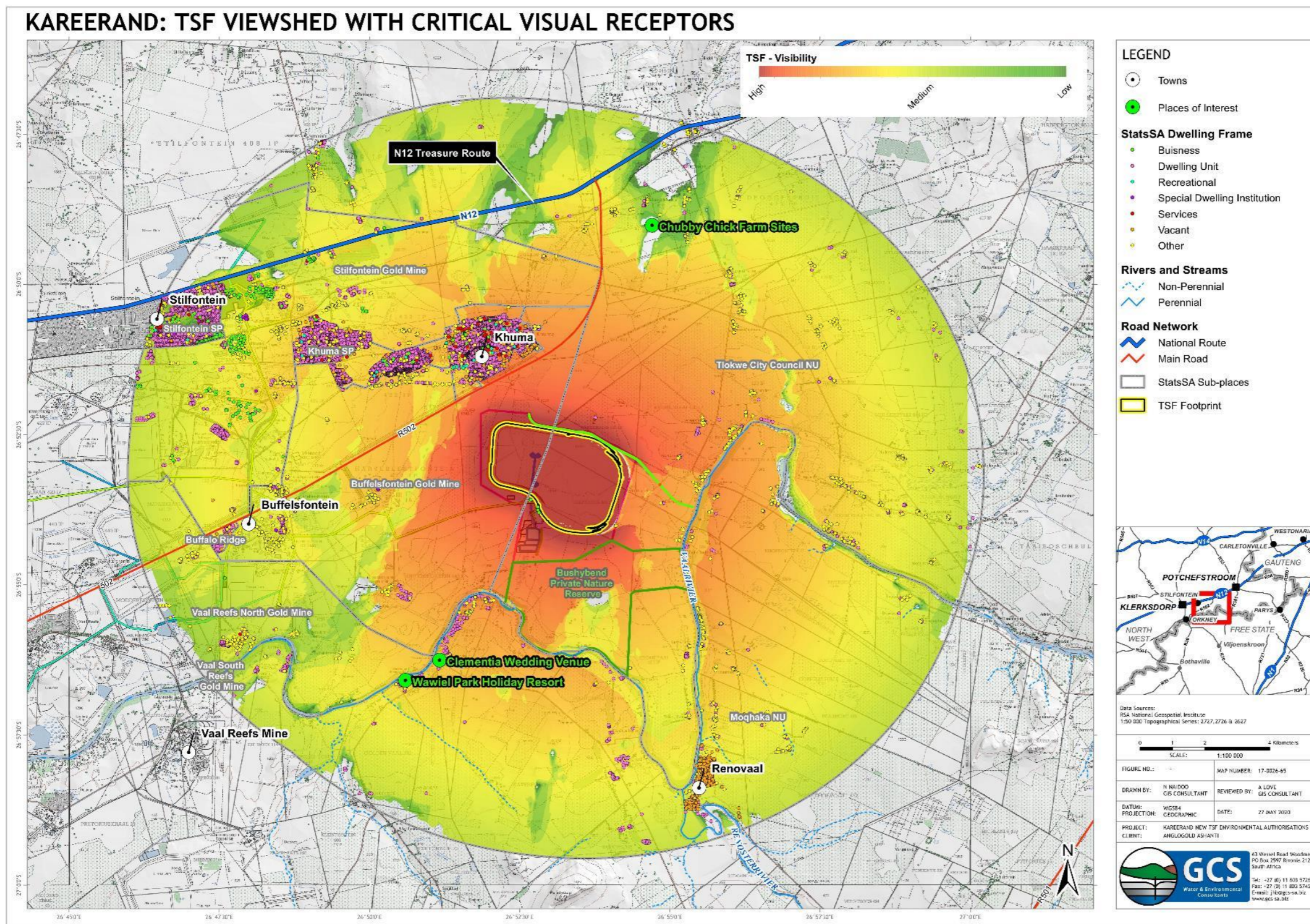


Figure 14-2: Identified critical receptors in relation to the viewshed analysis
 Red - Areas potentially experiencing high visual impacts, Yellow - Areas potentially experiencing medium visual impacts, Green - Areas potentially experiencing low visual impacts

15 VISUAL IMPACT AT NIGHT

During the operational phase of the proposed project, night lighting will be used 24/7 for security and operational purposes. The area at the toe of the existing TSF, where there is a concentration of infrastructure and activities, is currently covered by lighting mounted on high masts and structures. All light fittings within this area are, and will remain, lower in height than the proposed TSF extension. An additional light source will come from vehicles which will be used at night to transport personnel at shift changes and for after hour emergencies. These aspects of night-time lighting are discussed in this section to create awareness for when the mine operates during low visibility times and at night.

15.1 Lighting Visual Impacts

There are several forms of light pollution that can pose an issue to the surrounding visual receptors. Three types of light pollution have been identified as potential visual intrusion factors that may be caused by the proposed project, namely glare, sky glow and light trespass. These light pollution types are discussed below.

15.1.1 Glare

Glare refers to bright, troublesome and uncomfortable lighting that is often too bright and shines with a strong dazzling light (Crawford, 1991). This type of light pollution can be caused by reflections off shiny surfaces and from light fixtures. For the proposed project, this would apply to infrastructure such as offices and workshops. If any buildings have a shiny/reflective surface, there would be a higher possibility of glare experienced by the surrounding visual receptors.

15.1.2 Light Trespass

Light trespass, or spill light, is the unintentional illumination of surfaces beyond the property boundary (Crawford, 1991). For the proposed project, light from heavy machinery and vehicles as well as light fixtures may cause light to spill on the surrounding receptors.

15.1.3 Sky Glow

Sky glow is the condition where the night sky is illuminated when light reflects off particles in the atmosphere such as moisture, dust or smog (Creagh, 2019). The sky glow intensifies with the increase in the number of light sources. Each new light source, especially upwardly directed lighting, contribute to the increase in sky glow. Sky glow may be caused by the light fixtures, vehicles and lighting from buildings of the proposed project.

16 OVERALL MAGNITUDE OF VISUAL IMPACT

In order to determine the sensitivity of the identified visual receptors towards the proposed activities, a commonly used rating system was utilised. This is a generic classification of visual receptors and enables the visual impact specialist to establish a logical and consistent visual receptor sensitivity rating for viewers who are involved in different activities without engaging in extensive public surveys.

The impact methodology used for this report conforms to specific GCS defined criteria that has been standardised across all relevant specialist studies associated with the Environmental Impact Assessment. A specialised VIA impact methodology was also applied for this report and is explained in Appendix F. The impacts were rated against the VIA methodology and thereafter transferred to the GCS standard. This method ensures that all visual impacts are included within the assessment and that all impact ratings are consistent. As requested, the visual impacts were rated in relation to the anticipated health and groundwater impacts.

Each impact identified was assessed in terms of probability (likelihood of occurring), scale (spatial scale), magnitude (severity) and duration (temporal scale). To enable a scientific approach to the determination of the environmental significance (importance), a numerical value is linked to each rating scale.

The following criteria was applied:

Occurrence

- Probability of occurrence (how likely is it that the impact may occur?); and
- Duration of occurrence (how long the impact may last).

Severity

- Magnitude (severity) of impact (will the impact be of high, moderate or low severity?); and
- Scale/extent of impact (will the impact affect the national, regional or local environment, or only that of the site).

In order to assess each of these factors for each impact, the ranking scales as presented in Table 16-1 were used.

Table 16-1: Impact Assessment Scoring

Probability (P)	Duration (D)
5 - Definite / Don't know	5 - Permanent
4 - Highly probable	4 - Long-term (ceases with operational life)
3 - Medium probability	3 - Medium term (5 - 15 years)
2 - Low probability	2 - Short-term (0 - 5 years)
1 - Improbable	1 - Immediate
0 - Not applicable/None/Negligible	0 - Not applicable/None/Negligible
Scale (S)	Magnitude (M)
5 - International	10 - Very high / Don't know
4 - National	8 - High
3 - Regional	6 - Moderate
2 - Local	4 - Low
1 - Site only	2 - Minor
0 - Not applicable/None/Negligible	0 - Not applicable/None/Negligible

Status of Impact

Positive: + (A benefit to the receiving environment)

Negative: - (A cost to the receiving environment)

Neutral: N (No cost or benefit to the receiving environment)

The following formula was applied to calculate the impact significance after the factors were ranked for each impact:

$$SP = (\text{magnitude} + \text{duration} + \text{scale}) \times \text{probability}$$

The maximum value that can be achieved is 100 Significance Points (SP). The Impact significance ratings are provided in

Table 16-2 below.

Table 16-2: Impact Significance Ratings

SIGNIFICANCE	ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE POINTS (SP)	COLOUR CODE
High (positive)	>60	H
Medium (positive)	30 to 60	M
Low (positive)	<30	L
Neutral	0	N
Low (negative)	>-30	L

Medium (negative)	-30 to -60	M
High (negative)	<-60 (max = 100)	H

The significance of an impact gives an indication of the level of mitigation measures required in order to minimise negative impacts and reduce environmental damage during each phase of the proposed project. Suitable and appropriate mitigation measures were identified for each of the potential impacts based on GCS expertise.

Table 16-3 overleaf indicates a summary of the impact determination. A more detailed version of the impact matrix can be found in Appendix G.

Table 16-3: Summary and ratings of potential visual impacts

IMPACT NO.	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	APPLICABLE AREA	ACTIVITY/CAUSE	ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION							RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES	ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION							ACTION PLAN	PERSON
				M	D	S	P	TOTAL	STATUS	SP		M	D	S	P	TOTAL	STATUS	SP		
Construction Phase																				
1	Negative Impacts on aesthetics	Project area; Surrounding sensitive receptors.	Removal of vegetation for site clearing/preparation for all proposed infrastructure	8	2	2	4	47	-	M	1. Limit construction footprint 2. Remove vegetation in a "natural manner", avoiding any harsh lines 3. Maintain the construction site in a neat and orderly condition at all times	5	2	2	3	26	-	L	1. Refer to Visual Impact Assessment Mitigation	Site Manager and Environmental Manager
2	Change of Visual Character	Project area; Surrounding sensitive receptors.	Movement of construction vehicles and heavy machinery for site clearance	8	2	2	4	47	-	M	1. Limit construction footprint 2. Maintain the construction site in a neat and orderly condition at all times 3. Minimise the number of vehicles on site at the same time	5	2	2	3	26	-	L	1. Refer to Visual Impact Assessment Mitigation	Site and Safety Officer
3	Dust creation	Project area; Surrounding sensitive receptors.	Movement of construction vehicles and heavy machinery for site clearance	7	2	2	4	41	-	M	1. Dust suppression activities 2. Regulate the speed at which construction vehicles and heavy machinery move	5	2	2	3	26	-	L	1. Implement a dust bucket fallout monitoring initiative 2. Implement speed limitations	Site and Environmental manager
4	Landscape visual change	Project area; Surrounding sensitive receptors.	Architectural design of supporting infrastructure	6	2	2	4	38	-	M	1. Ensure that the outer material/colour of the structures are not white and will not result in any glare/reflection 2. Utilize colours that complement the surrounding landscape and vegetation	4	2	2	3	28	-	L	1. Consult a qualified engineer/architect	Site Manager and Site Engineer
Operational Phase																				
5	Landscape visual change	Project area; Surrounding sensitive receptors.	Expansion/Reshaping of TSF - Accumulation of residue from the processing plant	7	4	3	4	55	-	M	1. Utilize the topsoil bund, to an extent, as a visual screen to the TSF 2. Plant indigenous trees around the perimeter fence to break structural forms and provide visual screens 3 Expand and reshape the TSF such that it simulates the natural topography	5	4	3	4	45	-	M	1. Consult Botanist/Landscape Architect/Environmentalist	Site manager
6	Change of Visual Character	Project area; Surrounding sensitive receptors.	Movement of construction vehicles and heavy machinery for the TSF expansion	6	4	2	4	46	-	M	1. Regulate the speed at which construction vehicles and heavy machinery move 2. Maintain the operational site in a neat and orderly condition at all times 3. Minimise the number of vehicles on site at the same time	5	4	2	3	29	-	L	1. Implement speed limitations	Site and Safety Officer

IMPACT NO.	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	APPLICABLE AREA	ACTIVITY/CAUSE	ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION							RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES	ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION							ACTION PLAN	PERSON
				M	D	S	P	TOTAL	STATUS	SP		M	D	S	P	TOTAL	STATUS	SP		
7	Dust creation	Project area; Surrounding sensitive receptors.	Movement of construction vehicles and heavy machinery for the TSF expansion	6	4	2	4	44	-	M	1. Dust suppression activities 2. Regulate the speed at which construction vehicles and heavy machinery move	4	4	2	3	27	-	L	1. Implement a dust bucket fallout monitoring initiative 2. Implement speed limitations	Site Manager and Environmental Manager
8	Landscape visual change	Project area; Surrounding sensitive receptors.	Temporary stockpiling of topsoil bund for rehabilitation	6	4	2	4	46	-	M	1. Reshape the stockpile so that it simulates the natural topography 2. Ensure that the topsoil stockpile slope promotes revegetation	4	4	2	3	33	-	M	1. Consult Botanist/Landscape Architect/Environmental	Site Manager
9	Light Pollution (Glare, spill light, sky glow)	Project area; Surrounding sensitive receptors.	24/7 Night lighting for security and operational activities	6	4	2	3	35	-	M	1. Choose suitable types of lighting that minimize glare 2. Only focus light sources on where it is needed 3. Direct the light sources downwards 4. Minimize the number of night-time lights used 5. Utilize mobile lights to prevent constant lighting in one position, where possible 6. Use blinds/blinders if necessary 7. Implement timers on light sources to avoid unnecessary lighting 8. Vehicles should be manufactured at Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) Standards 9. All vehicles should undergo a pre-use checklist	2	4	1	3	20	-	L	1. Implement a lighting management plan 2. Consult a qualified lighting engineer or lighting specialist	Site Manager
10	Landscape visual change	Project area; Surrounding sensitive receptors.	Architectural design of the supporting infrastructure	6	4	1	4	41	-	M	1. Maintain the condition of the structures to ensure that glare/reflection levels are always at its minimal 2. Utilize colours that complement the surrounding landscape and vegetation 3. Maintain the construction site in a neat and orderly condition at all times	4	4	2	3	30	-	M	1. Consult a qualified engineer/architect	Site Manager and Site Engineer
Decommissioning and Closure Phase																				
11	Change of Visual Character	Project area; Surrounding sensitive receptors.	Movement of construction vehicles and heavy machinery for the reshaping and revegetation of the TSF and for the removal of support infrastructure	6	2	2	4	39	-	M	1. Regulate the speed at which construction vehicles and heavy machinery move 2. Maintain the deconstruction site in a neat and orderly condition at all times 3. Minimise the number of vehicles on site at the same time 4. Minimise deconstruction duration	4	2	2	3	26	-	L	1. Implement speed limitations	Site Manager and Safety Officer

IMPACT NO.	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	APPLICABLE AREA	ACTIVITY/CAUSE	ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION							RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES	ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION							ACTION PLAN	PERSON
				M	D	S	P	TOTAL	STATUS	SP		M	D	S	P	TOTAL	STATUS	SP		
12	Dust creation	Project area; Surrounding sensitive receptors.	Movement of construction vehicles and heavy machinery for the reshaping and revegetation of the TSF and for the removal of support infrastructure	6	2	2	4	38	-	M	1. Dust suppression activities 2. Regulate the speed at which construction vehicles and heavy machinery move 3. Minimise deconstruction duration	4	2	2	3	27	-	L	1. Implement a dust bucket fallout monitoring initiative 2. Implement speed limitations	Site Manager and Environmental Manager
13	Landscape visual Change	Project area; Surrounding sensitive receptors.	End of operation - Reshaping and revegetation of the TSF	7	5	3	4	59	-	M	1. Reshape the TSF such that it simulates the natural topography 2. Reshape the TSF with a gradient/slope that will prevent erosion and promote maximum vegetation growth 3. Revegetate the TSF with aesthetically pleasing vegetation whilst allowing maximum vegetation growth	5	5	3	4	53	-	M	2. Consult Botanist/Landscape Architect/Environmentalist	Site Manager and Site Engineer
14	Landscape visual Change	Project area; Surrounding sensitive receptors.	End of operation - Removal of support infrastructure	6	2	2	4	37	-	M	1. Ensure that the now exposed area is revegetated with suitable vegetation 2. Reshape the area such that it resembles the topography prior to construction 3. Maintain the deconstruction site in a neat and orderly condition at all times	4	2	2	3	24	-	L	2. Consult Botanist/Landscape Architect/Environmentalist	Site Manager and Site Engineer
Post Closure																				
15	Landscape visual change	Project area; Surrounding sensitive receptors.	After closure rehabilitation	7	5	3	4	59	-	M	1. Monitor rehabilitation for a year after rehabilitation activities are complete 2. Ensure that weedy and alien invasive plant species are eradicated	5	5	3	4	53	-	M	1. Consult the Environmental Management Plan	MWS Management
16	Landscape visual change	Project area; Surrounding sensitive receptors.	Cumulative impact of the reshaped TSF along with the surrounding existing infrastructure					-			1. As per the mitigation measures recommended for the decommissioning/closure and the post-closure phase regarding the re-shaping and rehabilitation of the TSF	6	5	3	4	58	-	M	-	-

17 MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

17.1 General Management and Mitigation

The mitigation measures for the visual impact have been separated into three phases, namely the construction phase, operational phase and the decommissioning/closure and post closure phase. The mitigation measures against the potential visual impacts identified for the proposed project are discussed per phase in the following sections.

17.1.1 Construction Phase

From the summary and ratings of potential visual impacts (refer to Table 16-3) it is anticipated that the impacts during the construction phase of the proposed activity will be of medium negative significance. The following mitigation measures are recommended to lower the potential visual impact to a low negative significance.

The construction phase of the activity entails the removal of vegetation and topsoil stripping for site clearing/preparation, which will lead to negative impacts on aesthetics, dust creation and a change in visual character of the project area. Therefore, it is recommended that dust suppression through increasing the moisture content in the ground should be a viable measure at this stage due to the temporary nature of the visual impact.

The preparation of the site will also entail the movement of construction vehicles and heavy machinery. The presence of these vehicles will create a visual disturbance and will also contribute to dust creation. In order to mitigate these potential impacts, it is recommended that the number of vehicles on site should be minimal at all times and the speeds at which these vehicles travel should be regulated.

Furthermore, it is recommended that the minimum amount of vegetation should be removed from site and it should be removed in a 'natural manner' where no harsh lines are created. This will lower the visual impact on the surrounding critical receptors. A qualified botanist or environmentalist should be consulted regarding the displaced vegetative material. Based on the botanist/environmentalist's professional opinion, high conservation value vegetative material that is displaced should be transplanted to an offsite amenity region, or alternatively planted in the administration regions of the site to enhance its visual setting.

The construction of the support infrastructure and any additional structures of a permanent nature from materials including metal and concrete should be painted natural colours (tans, greens, etc.) to limit the contrast of such structures in relation to the natural vegetation and terrain. Highly reflective metals should be avoided to limit reflection and glaze of such structures.

It is important to note that extended durations of visual exposure can lead to higher cumulative weightings, and as such the construction phase should be optimized to minimize its duration. The site manager should monitor all mining activities throughout this phase to ensure that mitigation measures are adhered to and to minimize visual impacts where possible.

17.1.2 Operational Phase

It is anticipated that the potential visual impacts during the operational phase of the activity will be of medium negative significance (refer to Table 16-3). If the recommended mitigation measures are adhered to, some of these impacts can be lowered to a low negative significance however, several impacts will be lowered but will remain at a medium negative significance.

The operational phase of the project is expected to result in significant levels of dust creation. It is recommended that frequent dust suppression should form part of the management of the TSF extension. Dust suppression should be applied to unprotected areas, such as gravel roads and bare surfaces with no paving. The placement of windbreakers will also slow the speed of dust particles and may divert the dust away from surrounding visual receptors. The speed at which vehicles involved in TSF operation travel should also be regulated and the number of construction vehicles and heavy machinery on site should be kept at a minimum when possible. This will assist in reducing dust dispersion close by.

The extension of the TSF poses the largest visual impact to the surrounding critical receptors. In order to reduce the level of visual impact it is recommended that the TSF be extended and reshaped such that it simulates the natural topography as far as possible. This should be done using a contoured approach (if the engineering design permits) in order to avoid harsh lines that are visually invasive. It should also be ensured that the slope of the extended TSF promotes efficient revegetation. The same mitigation measures can be applied to the topsoil stockpiles on site.

Furthermore, it is recommended that a visual screen (in the form of a tree line) should be established along the northern and southern boundaries of the proposed TSF extension. The tree line will not screen the complete extension but will break the structural form of the TSF and limit the amount of visual exposure to the local area. The tree line will also act as a wind break and will aid in limiting dust movement from the prevailing wind directions. A qualified botanist or environmental should be consulted at this stage regarding a suitable tree species.

Regarding night lighting, precautions on the type of lighting that is used should be emphasised. It should be ensured that the headlights and other lighting on all construction vehicles, heavy machinery and light motor vehicles are manufactured at Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) standards and should be inspected and maintained regularly. Furthermore, all vehicles should be capable of focusing the maximum possible amount of light on the road to prevent light spilling onto surrounding receptors. Additionally, all lights on high masts and structures should be focused on areas where it is most needed and should be directed downwards. Timers can also be added to ensure that the minimum number of lights are used and to avoid unnecessary lighting. The strategic placement of blinkers/shields should also be used to mitigate the impacts of glare and spill light effectively. All structures of a permanent nature made from materials including metal and concrete should be maintained regularly in terms of neatness to limit reflection and glare from such structures. It is also recommended that a qualified lighting engineer or lighting specialist should be consulted during this phase of the proposed activity to evaluate the project areas lighting quality. The primary goal should be to contain the light to the areas that need illumination and to prevent glare from the activities.

Revegetation of any stripped areas should be done from the outset where possible. Revegetation of exposed footprint areas serves to limit any visual intrusion, whilst also limiting other negative environmental impacts such as erosion, dust, and air pollution. Where possible, the footprint areas of disturbed areas should be minimized. Limiting the footprint areas will directly limit the resulting visual impact on the surrounding environment and the critical receptors within the environment. The site manager should monitor all activities throughout this phase to ensure that mitigation measures are adhered to and to minimize visual impacts where possible.

17.1.3 Decommissioning/Closure and Post Closure Phase

During the abovementioned phase, it is anticipated that the visual impacts of the activity will be of medium negative significance (refer to Table 16-3). However, if the recommended mitigation measures are implemented, most impacts can be reduced to a low negative impact and the remaining impacts can be lowered but will remain as medium negative impacts. Overall, at post closure, the extended TSF will remain as a medium negative impact due to its permanent nature.

The decommissioning/closure phase entails the reshaping of the proposed TSF extension and the removal of infrastructure where possible. This process will result in dust creation and the mitigation measures as per the construction and operational phases will apply. Additionally, any exposed areas as a result of the removal of infrastructure should be revegetated and returned as close as possible to its original state.

Regarding the extended TSF, the new structure should undergo final reshaping, along with any topsoil stockpiles on site. The reshaping of these elements should be planned with the input of a landscape architect and a botanist/environmentalist. It should be ensured that the TSF is reshaped such that it simulates the natural topography of the region. It is vital that the slope/gradient of the extended TSF promotes maximum vegetation growth which is also aesthetically pleasing.

An additional recommendation for the extended TSF is to utilize it as a recreational area for the surrounding community. Recreational activities could include mountain biking, abseiling, etc. This would create an additional tourist spot in the area, it would benefit the surrounding communities and the extended TSF would not be an eyesore to surrounding receptors. If this recommendation measure is considered, it is suggested that further research be conducted on the safety of converting a TSF into a recreational facility.

During this phase of the project, the site manager should monitor all activities to ensure that mitigation measures are adhered to and to minimize visual impacts where possible as the visual impacts at this stage are long-term impacts.

Lastly, it is recommended that dust suppression and monitoring of revegetated/rehabilitated areas is conducted for a one-year period after the closure of the project. This will ensure that critical receptors experience limited exposure to any dust, and that weedy and alien invasive plant species are eradicated, leading to successful rehabilitation.

The cumulative impact of the rehabilitated and extended TSF along with the existing TSF's and mining areas within the project area was also rated. After all mitigation measures are adhered to, it is anticipated that the cumulative visual impact will be of medium negative significance. The medium negative impact is attributed mainly to the magnitude and the height of the TSF extension which will be prominent in relation to the existing TSF's and mining areas and will add to the current visual impacts present.

17.2 Mitigation Measures Specific to Critical Receptors

Specific mitigation measures can be put in place to limit the visual impact of the development on the critical receptors identified in Section 12.3.

Line of sight screening could be employed using large trees planted in close proximity to the perimeter fence. This would intercept the line of sight for receptors looking towards the TSF, as well as act as a natural wind break for any dust pollution that may result from the proposed TSF extension and operation. This would have to be done in consultation with a qualified botanist to assist with the best tree types for the local climatic and water requirements. Preference should be given to indigenous and non-invasive species to avoid contravening the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act and further negatively impacting the surrounding environment. As mentioned earlier, the line of sight screening will not screen the complete TSF extension but will visually break the structure of the TSF.

18 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results from the viewshed analysis indicates that the proposed TSF extension is expected to have a visibility coverage of 93.5% of the Potential Zone of Influence with 17.6% of the visibility being of a high visibility impact. Along with the size and height of the proposed TSF extension, this results in the TSF having a largely un-mitigatable impact. However, the sense of place of the surrounding environment should be taken into consideration. The surrounding area is heavily impacted by mining and related activities, as well as the associated infrastructure and waste sites. The greater context of the project also has reference, as many old TSF's will be re-mined and rehabilitated in the process, thus reducing the visual impact of such TSFs.

The majority of the visual exposure anticipated will be limited to the northern and southern regions of the potential zone of influence (within a 10 km radius) and several receptors within the modelled results lie within the medium visual exposure range. It is important to note that the subplaces Tlokwe City Council and Buffelsfontein Gold Mine will experience high visual impacts from the proposed extension towards the centre of the PZI. The Bushybend Private Nature Reserve will experience medium to high levels of visual exposure towards the north west portion of the reserve and motorists travelling along the R502 main road are expected to experience medium to high levels of visual exposure when travelling north of the proposed extension. The town of Khuma is also expected to experience medium to high levels of visual impact. If the recommended mitigation measures are adhered to, these visual impacts can be lowered.

While mitigation measures have been suggested as per the impact table, the overall visual impact of the extended TSF remains in the same category as it would if it were unmitigated (medium negative significance). This is due to the size of the TSF and the mining nature of the region. Additionally, the visual impacts anticipated from dust creation, vehicle movement and lighting can be lowered to a low negative impact if the recommended mitigation measures are adhered to.

Regarding the cumulative impact of the rehabilitated and extended TSF along with the existing TSF's and mining areas within the project area, it is anticipated that the cumulative visual impact will be of medium negative significance. This attributed mainly to the magnitude and the height of the TSF extension which will be prominent in relation to the existing TSF's and mining areas and will add to the current visual impacts present.

Overall, with the abovementioned analysis and results produced for this visual impact assessment and from a visual perspective, the proposed project may proceed provided that the recommended mitigation measures are adhered to.

19 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: SPECIALIST CV'S



Adam Gunn

**Environmental Director and
Chief Operating Officer**

CORE SKILLS

- Leadership
- Communication
- Ability to work under pressure
- Adaptability
- Conflict Resolution
- Self-motivated

DETAILS

Academics

1981-1992 King Edward VII School

1993-1996 Bachelor of Commerce Degree

1996-1998 Bachelors of Law Degree

2004-2007 Masters of Environmental Law

Languages

English

Afrikaans

Countries Worked In

South Africa

Botswana

PROFILE

Adam has been appointed as Chief Operating Officer and Environmental Director, effective 01st October 2019.

Adam has more than 20 years of experience in the mining, environmental and commercial sectors. Adam holds a B Com (1996) LLB (1998) and a LLM (Master of Laws 2007), in advanced company law, environmental and water law, mining and prospecting law, and was admitted as an attorney of the South African High Court in 2001.

Adam has been practicing as an environmental, mining and commercial attorney and brings a wealth of experience to GCS with regard to environmental, water and mining legislation. Adam also has commercial experience and has assisted GCS with the RSK/GCS and the RSK/GCS/Mamadi (RGM) joint ventures and agreements.

Professional Affiliations:

Legal Practice Council - Admitted Attorney
Birdlife South Africa
Endangered Wildlife Trust Ethics Committee

Areas of Expertise:

Environmental Law
Mining Law
Water Law
Commercial Law
Wildlife and Game Farm Management

1995 - 1998	BDO Spencer Steward Chartered Accountants	Intern	Auditing
1999 - 2000	Webber Wentzel Bowens Attorneys	Candidate Attorney	Worked in Litigation, Commercial Law, Property Law, Mining and Minerals and Environmental Law.
2001	Webber Wentzel Bowens Attorneys	Professional assistant	Worked in Competition Law and was responsible for forming an Environmental Law department
2002	Gunn's Safaris CC	Founder	Operating a small company operating in the eco-tourism industry
2003 - 2005	Ridge Mining (now part of Aquarius Platinum)	South African Legal Counsel	Responsible for handling all legal issues relating to exploration for platinum group metals and the formation of new mines. Responsibilities varied, ranging from engaging with the public, purchasing land and securing land rights, responsible for security of tenure for mineral rights, commercial- legal aspects, environmental issues associated with mining.
2005 - March 2008	Edward Nathan Sonnenbergs (ENS)	Appointed as a Director (Partner) in March 2006 and head of the resources department from April 2006	Specialised in mining, environmental and resources law and focused on the water and energy sectors.
April 2008 - November 2010	Routledge Modise in association with Eversheds	Director (Partner)	Specialised in mining, environmental and resources law and focused on the water and energy sectors

September 2008 - July 2010	Watermark Global PLC	Director	Developing a commercial solution to the problem of Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) on behalf of the Witwatersrand gold mines
2009 - present	Mogolriver Game Farm (Pty) Ltd	Director	Legal counsel and together with management, Adam works to ensure that the shareholder's investment is preserved and that the property is judiciously managed.
November 2010 - July 2012	First Uranium Corporation	South African Legal Advisor	Responsible for all South African legal issues across the board including all commercial, mining and environmental issues. Responsible for corporate governance and company secretarial issues at the five First Uranium South African subsidiaries.
August 2012 - February 2014	Warburton Gunn Attorneys Imbewu Legal Sustainability Specialists (Pty) Ltd	Co-Founded Warburton Gunn Attorneys and joined Imbewu Legal Sustainability Specialists (Pty) Ltd as a Director.	As a director of both companies, Adam was responsible for the entire business value chain. During this time, Adam represented many blue chip clients in the South African resources and mining sector.
May 2014 - present	Gunn Attorneys	Founder and Sole Proprietor	Specialising in the provision of mining, commercial and environmental legal advice. Gunn Attorneys has clients in the mining and resources sectors and Adam advises clients on a daily basis regarding complex legal issues in order to ensure that clients' businesses are conducted in a legal, sustainable and profitable manner.
2017 - present	Phuza Moya Private Game Reserve (Pty) Ltd	Director	Adam assists in representing the shareholder's interests and investment on the Board of Directors.
NON-REMUNERATION WORK EXPERIENCE			
1995 - 1998	University of Natal Golf Club University of Natal South African Universities Golf Team	Chairman of the University of Natal Golf Club and Captain of the University of Natal South African Universities Golf Team 1997 and 1998.	

1997 - 1998	University of Natal	Sports council which drew up the new Constitution adopted by the University Sports Union in 1998.
2004	Sekgweng Intermediate School	Set up a successful charity drive to assist a rural school, in the Thabazimbi area to upgrade its information technology facilities and transportation of school sporting teams. The venture secured 20 desk top computers and a transport vehicle for the School.
2006 - 2010	Food and Trees for Africa	Represented Food and Trees for Africa, a well-known established Non-Governmental Organisation in all aspects of their business which included establishing the Carbon Standard, a carbon offset calculator and certification mechanism.
2006 - 2010	University of Witwatersrand	Guest lecturing in the law faculty in environmental law and to the Centre of Sustainable Mining
2006 - 2010	Various publications	Regular contributor to various legal publications including Without Prejudice, Business Law and Tax Review and Urban Green File.
2012	King Edward VII Preparatory School	Elected to the School Governing Body of King Edward VII Preparatory School.
2014 - 2017	King Edward VII Preparatory School	Served as Chairman of the Governing Body of King Edward VII Preparatory School.
2017 - present	Birdlife SA Advocacy Programme	Pro-bono attorney
2017 - present	Symphonia	Pro-bono attorney for Symphonia, a NGO dedicated to the upliftment of education in South Africa.
2018 - present	Endangered Wildlife Trust	Member of the Endangered Wildlife Trust's Ethics Committee.



1 DECLARATION

1.1 I, _____ hereby declare that the details furnished above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and I undertake to inform you of any changes therein, immediately. In case any of the above information is found to be false or untrue or misleading or misrepresenting, I am aware that I may be held liable for it.

Signature: _____ Date: _____



Nakéla Naidoo

GIS Consultant

CORE SKILLS

- Geographic Information Science
- Visual Impact Assessments
- Environmental Science
- Data Management
- Report Writing
- Water Use Licencing
- Environmental Applications

DETAILS

Qualifications

- Bachelor of Science Honours in Environmental Science - University of KwaZulu-Natal (2016)
- Bachelor of Science in Environmental Science - University of KwaZulu-Natal (2013-2015)
- DST-NRF Freestanding Honours Scholarship

Memberships

- Golden Key International Honours Society
- GISSA
- SACNASP (Cand.Sci.Nat)

Languages

- English
- Basic Afrikaans

Countries worked in:

South Africa.

PROFILE

Nakéla is a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Consultant at GCS Water and Environmental Consultants (GCS) where she is gaining valuable experience in spatial data processing, map outputs and Visual Impact Assessments. In addition to her GIS responsibilities, she assists with Environmental projects where she has helped complete Water Use Licence Applications, Basic Assessment Reports and Environmental Management Plans. Nakéla is a self-motivated individual who pays attention to detail and acts with a sense of urgency. She is both an independent worker and a team player who displays good communication, time management and organisational skills.

Nakéla has skills and competencies in the following areas:

- Geographic Information Systems;
- Visual Impact Assessments;
- Data management/processing;
- Report writing;
- Water Use Applications; and
- Basic Assessment Reports.



Previous Experience

GCS (Pty) Ltd			
Year	Client	Project Description	Role/ Responsibility
2020	Department of Water Affairs (Lesotho)	The expansion of the National Groundwater Monitoring Network of Lesotho.	GIS Consultant - Technical Processing and Analysis
2020	AngloGold Ashanti	Visual Impact Assessment for the Kareerand Tailings Storage Facility Extension	GIS Consultant - Reporting
2019/2020	Tendele Coal Mining (Pty) Ltd	Visual Impact Assessment for the Somkhele Anthracite Mine	GIS Consultant - Analysis and Reporting
2019	GCS Specialists	Mapping for projects related to alternative energy	GIS Consultant
2019	Buffalo Coal (Pty) Ltd	Completed the Phase 2 Visual Impact Assessment for a proposed powerline, substation and skid-mounted transformer	GIS Consultant - Analysis and Reporting
2019	GCS Specialists	Three dimensional representations of traverses for Geophysicists/Hydrogeologists	GIS Consultant
2019	GCS Specialists	Sub-catchment delineations for Hydrologists and Hydrogeologists.	GIS Consultant
2018/2019	South32 SA Coal Holdings (Pty) Ltd	Assisted with the Water Use Licence Application for the Roy Point Mine	Environmental - Report update
2019	Tendele Coal Mining (Pty) Ltd	Visual Impact Assessment for a proposed mining pit extension	GIS Consultant - Analysis and Reporting
2018	Buffalo Coal (Pty) Ltd	Completed the Phase 1 Visual Impact Assessment for a proposed powerline, substation and skid-mounted transformer	GIS Consultant - Analysis and Report
2018	Buffalo Coal (Pty) Ltd	Completed the Environmental Status Quo report and Environmental Management Plan for an existing mine dump	Environmental Science Intern - Site Visit and Report Compilation
2018	Buffalo Coal (Pty) Ltd	Assisted in the completion of the Basic Assessment Report, Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan, Environmental Management Plan and Integrated Water Use Licence Application.	Environmental Science Intern
2018	Element Consulting Engineering	Involved in the Public Participation Process	Environmental Science Intern



Previous Experience

Sappi Fine Papers (Sappi Stanger Mill)		
Year	Designation	Responsibilities
2017	Environmental Science Intern	Safety, Health and Environmental: Ambient air quality monitoring; groundwater monitoring; monthly and quarterly reporting; Behaviour Based Safety; compilation of Material Safety Datasheets; housekeeping and data capturing.



Allan Love

GIS Consultant

CORE SKILLS

- ArcGIS Desktop
- ArcGIS Server/Portal
- Geodata/RDBM SQL
- Cartography
- GPS
- Training
- Map Design
- Data Management

DETAILS

Academics

- Matric (1991)
- Apprentice Topographic Draughtsman (1998) SANDF

Memberships

- SAGC (Plato)
- GISSA

Languages

- English
- Afrikaans

PROFILE

Allan is a registered GIS Practitioner with SAGC (PGP 1259). He has 25 years' experience as a GIS Consultant.

Allan has specialist skills in the following areas:

- GPS Data Capture
- Spatial Data Capturing
- Cartography
- Data Management
- Projections
- Data integrity
- Georeferencing
- Spatial model building

Allan received training in the National Defence Force, firstly as a draughtsman, later completed a three (3) year apprenticeship as a Topographical Draughtsman. He then became a GIS Technician in the South African National Defence Force applying his trade in various posts and projects. His skills were further developed at the IEC, the Automobile Association of South Africa (AA) and at Computer Foundation.

Allan has worked with various clients including Department of Environmental Affairs, Forestry, Department of Water Affairs, Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality, Working for Fire (DEA), IEC, and the Electoral Commission of Namibia amongst others.

Period	Employer	Position	Role/ Responsibility
April 2019 to Present	GCS Water & Environment Pty Limited	GIS Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map creation for projects using ArcGIS • Data capture and data editing • Spatial Analysis (DEM and Terrain Modelling) in ArcGIS and Global Mapper • Data Management (Acquisition, Analysis and Manipulation, and Capturing) • Data visualization in Global Mapper through Flythrough • Products include Site Maps, Geology Maps, Locality Maps, Surface and Groundwater Monitoring Maps, Sub-Catchment Delineation, Soil and Landuse Maps, Hydrology Maps, Geotechnical and Alternative Energy maps, Surface Water Management Plan and Infrastructure Maps, as well as Coordinate Conversions, Georeferencing, and heads-up digitizing.
August 2008-May 2018	Computer foundation	GIS Data Analyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create and publish atlas's using ArcGIS • Design and produce maps • Create and publish map services using ArcGIS • Data capture and data editing • Data analysis • Audit client spatial and attribute data • Design Geodatabase structure for deployment in SQL • Compile scope documentation • Report writing • Support client via SLA agreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cartography ○ Analysis ○ Field data capture and training

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ System support and troubleshooting • Define new data schema's • Compile technical specifications for tenders • Write training documentation • Training of client personnel • Support Development team with testing and deployment
Jan 2004-Aug 2008	The Automobile Association of South Africa	Cartographer (AA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating and maintaining the maps database • Designing and creating client specific maps for publishing • Design and produce maps to be use on parrot whiteboard • Perform oversight of the production schedule • Update and maintain and production of sheet maps
Sep 1998-Nov 1998	AfriGIS	Quality Assurance of GIS data for Electrons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manipulate and verify the population dynamics, geographic area, road network and various development
Jan 2002- Jan 2004	SANDF	GIS Operator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up and running the Gauteng region GIS office • Management of spatial data acquisition • Managing client data and mapping needs • Setting cartographic standards in place with regards to data structure and map design • Creation of user-friendly data interface
Nov 2000-Jan 2002	SANDF	GIS Operator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General running of all computers in the regiment • Setting up and maintaining the LAN connectivity • Ensuring maintenance on printers and drivers for relevant hardware
Oct 1999-Nov 2000	SANDF	Operator VMS/lites system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning of data and the quality assurance of that data
Nov 1998- Oct	SANDF	Operator VMS/Lites and GIS Operator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capturing of data



Professional Experience

1999			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for backup process • Printing of maps
May 1998- Nov 1998	SANDF	Scan/GIS operator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scanning of paper maps and repro/colour separates • Data manipulation on AutoDesk World
Nov 1997- May 1998	SANDF	Senior records/Carto clerk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of repro printing • Drawing of survey plans
Dec 1995-Nov 1997	SANDF	Operator VMS system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data capturing using heads up digitalizing • Printing of maps
Dec 1994- Dec 1995	SANDF	Records/Carto Clerk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing repro printing • Maintenance of repro and filling of repro material
Apr 1994-Dec 1994	SANDF	Operator VMS System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Capturing using heads up digitalization



Safinaz (Sofi) Napier

Director: Exploration & Geology

CORE SKILLS

- Minerals & Mining sector Africa
- Leadership Skills
- Business Development
- Proposal Development and Negotiation
- Exploration Geology
- Project Management
- Training
- Database Design and Management

DETAILS

Academics

- BSc Hons(Geology, Chemistry)-Rhodes University

Memberships

Member of the Geological Society of South Africa

Registered Professional Natural Scientist (Geological) SACNASP

Languages

- English-Fluent
- French- Fluent

Countries Worked in:

Angola, Botswana, Republic of Congo (RoC), Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), India, Malawi, Madagascar, Namibia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Liberia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe

PROFILE

- Sofi has 25 years of experience in the mining industry, specializing in diamonds and providing technical geological expertise from early stage exploration planning through to evaluation and feasibility. She has strong leadership skills and has experience providing technical geological expertise for junior and mid-tier mining & exploration companies as well as experience in the presentation of technical reports to financial institutions. She has travelled widely in Africa and is skilled in mineral exploration and evaluation; project generation and exploration management systems; Database management and design; targeting studies, as well as expert reporting. She is a registered Professional Natural Scientist.

Specialist Skills in the following areas:

- Technical audits, valuations, reporting - from scoping study level through to pre-feasibility and feasibility levels
- Project Assessment & Target Generation - experience includes the development, initiation, management and review of projects across commodities and for all phases of exploration
- Database Management
- Mineral Tenure Management
- Kimberlite and Diamond expertise
- Microsoft Office, MapInfo, Arc Gis

COMMODITY EXPERIENCE

- Diamonds (Kimberlite & Alluvial)
- Graphite
- Gold
- Potash
- Chromite (BIC)
- Uranium
- Coal
- Copper



Professional Experience

Year	Company	Job Description	Role/ Responsibility
2016 to present	GCS (Pty) Ltd	Director: Exploration & Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tasked with growing GCS's Geology and Exploration Unit and client relationships in Africa. Working to integrate Environmental Baseline Studies (EBS) in mineral exploration drilling. Management and technical reporting of diamond projects in Sierra Leone, technical support on diamond Projects in South Africa and Botswana.
2012-2016	CSA Global (Pty) Ltd	Manager: Southern Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experience in exploration geology, feasibility studies, project evaluations, due diligence studies and expert reporting. More recently providing Project Management and specialist technical support for various projects in Sub Saharan Africa. Management of a drilling program on a Potash project in RoC, technical support on a Copper Project in DRC and Limestone exploration in Zambia. Project Management of Randgold Resources Audit, Asanko Gold MRE update. Technical Management of Graphite Projects in Tanzania, Malawi and Sri Lanka. Technical reporting for Diamond Projects in the DRC, South Africa and Angola. Management of Technical & Geological services on a chromite mine on the Western Limb of the BIC. Technical assistance and expert reporting on a Uranium project in Tete, Mozambique.

Professional Experience

2000-2012	Napier Exploration CC	Director/Consulting Mineralogist/Geologist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration programme design, management, orientation and support. • Set-up of field-laboratories for sample processing & heavy mineral extraction specific to diamond and gold exploration. • Training of laboratory staff, the implementation of QA/QC procedures, microprobe analysis of kimberlitic indicators KIMs, mineral chemistry interpretation, and the implementation of a database for the following clients: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SouthernEra Resources in South Africa, DRC and Gabon; - Mano River Resources (“Mano”) in Liberia; - Diamond Fields International (“DFI”) in Liberia and Madagascar;
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sierra Leone Diamonds Company (“SLDC”) in Sierra Leone; - Rani Investment in Zimbabwe, and - Tsodilo Ltd in Botswana.
1998-2000	Southern Era Resources Ltd.	Mineralogist / Laboratory Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set-up, organised and equipped a laboratory at the Klipspringer Mine for the purpose of discovering and evaluating kimberlites in the Greater Klipspringer Project Area. • Technical assistance to the Exploration Manager (Africa) with mineral chemistry interpretation, map-making and data management. • Technical assistance to the Exploration Manager (Klipspringer) with project work and mineral chemistry interpretation (population studies). • Technical assistance to the Exploration Manager (Gabon) with the interpretation of the mineral chemistry of KIMs and the geochemistry of various rocks of interest.



Professional Experience

1996-1997	Mintek	Planning Division: Database Administrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involved in the design, implementation and maintenance of Mintek's project / management information system. Actively helped the Vice-President of the company to manage the numerous project streams by controlling the finances and staffing, as Mintek moved from being a state-controlled parastatal institution to becoming an independent, lesssubsidised private company.
1989-1992	Anglo American Corp of SA Ltd.	Staff Petrologist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specializing in kimberlite petrology, mineralogy, exploration and mineral chemistry.
1987	Goldfields of SA	Senior Geological Field Assistant	

APPENDIX B: NEMA: EIA REGULATIONS (2014, AS AMENDED)



Government Gazette Staatskoerant

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Regulation Gazette

No. 10328

Regulasiekoerant

Vol. 594

Pretoria, 4 December 2014

No. 38282

PART 1 OF 2

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GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS**No. R. 982****4 December 2014****NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998
(ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)****ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS, 2014**

I, Bomo Edith Edna Molewa, Minister of Environmental Affairs, hereby make the regulations pertaining to environmental impact assessments, under sections 24(5) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as set out in the Schedule hereto.



**BOMO EDITH EDNA MOLEWA
MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS**

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CHAPTER 1

INTERPRETATION AND PURPOSE OF REGULATIONS

Interpretation

1. (1) In these Regulations any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act has that meaning, and unless the context requires otherwise—

“**activity**” means an activity identified in any notice published by the Minister or MEC in terms of section 24D(1)(a) of the Act as a listed activity or specified activity;

“**Agreement**”, for the purpose of regulation 1(3) and (4) means the Agreement as contemplated in section 50A(2) of the Act;

“**alternatives**”, in relation to a proposed activity, means different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to the—

- (a) property on which or location where the activity is proposed to be undertaken;
- (b) type of activity to be undertaken;
- (c) design or layout of the activity;
- (d) technology to be used in the activity; or
- (e) operational aspects of the activity;

and includes the option of not implementing the activity;

“**application**” means an application for an—

- (a) environmental authorisation in terms of Chapter 4 of these Regulations;
- (b) amendment to an environmental authorisation in terms of Chapter 5 of these Regulations;
- (c) amendment to an EMPr in terms of Chapter 5 of these Regulations; or
- (d) amendment of a closure plan in terms of Chapter 5 of these Regulations;

“basic assessment report” means a report contemplated in regulation 19;

“closure plan” means a plan contemplated in regulation 19;

“cumulative impact”, in relation to an activity, means the past, current and reasonably foreseeable future impact of an activity, considered together with the impact of activities associated with that activity, that in itself may not be significant, but may become significant when added to the existing and reasonably foreseeable impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities;

“EAP” means an environmental assessment practitioner as defined in section 1 of the Act;

“EMPr” means an environmental management programme contemplated in regulations 19 and 23;

“environmental audit report” means a report contemplated in regulation 34;

“environmental impact assessment”, means a systematic process of identifying, assessing and reporting environmental impacts associated with an activity and includes basic assessment and S&EIR;

“environmental impact assessment report” means a report contemplated in regulation 23;

“independent”, in relation to an EAP, a specialist or the person responsible for the preparation of an environmental audit report, means—

(a) that such EAP, specialist or person has no business, financial, personal or other interest in the activity or application in respect of which that EAP, specialist or person is appointed in terms of these Regulations; or

(b) that there are no circumstances that may compromise the objectivity of that EAP, specialist or person in performing such work;

excluding—

(i) normal remuneration for a specialist permanently employed by the EAP; or

(ii) fair remuneration for work performed in connection with that activity, application or environmental audit;

“linear activity” means an activity that is arranged in or extending along one or more properties and which affects the environment or any aspect of the environment along the course of the activity, and includes railways, roads, canals, channels, funiculars, pipelines, conveyor belts, cableways, power lines, fences, runways, aircraft landing strips, and telecommunication lines;

“minimum information requirements” means the minimum information requirements contemplated in section 24(5)(bA)(viiiA), if any are applicable at the time of the application;

“mitigation” means to anticipate and prevent negative impacts and risks, then to minimise them, rehabilitate or repair impacts to the extent feasible;

“National Appeal Regulations” means the national appeal regulations published in terms of section 43(4) and 44 of the Act;

“ocean-based activity” means an activity in the territorial waters of the Republic of South Africa;

“plan of study for environmental impact assessment” means a study contemplated in regulation 22 which forms part of a scoping report and sets out how an environmental impact assessment will be conducted;

“proponent” means a person intending to submit an application for environmental authorisation and is referred to as an applicant once such application for environmental authorisation has been submitted;

“receipt” means receipt on the date indicated—

- (a) on a receipt form if the application or document was hand delivered or sent via registered mail;
- (b) in an automated or computer generated acknowledgment of receipt;
- (c) on an acknowledgement in writing from the competent authority as the date of receipt if the application or document was sent via ordinary mail; or
- (d) on an automated or computer generated proof of transmission in the case of a facsimile message.

“registered environmental assessment practitioner or registered EAP” means an environmental assessment practitioner registered with an appointed registration authority contemplated in section 24H of the Act;

“registered interested and affected party”, in relation to an application, means an interested and affected party whose name is recorded in the register opened for that application in terms of regulation 42;

“scoping report” means a report contemplated in regulation 21;

“**S&EIR**” means the scoping and environmental impact reporting process contemplated in regulation 21 to regulation 24;

“**significant impact**” means an impact that may have a notable effect on one or more aspects of the environment or may result in non-compliance with accepted environmental quality standards, thresholds or targets and is determined through rating the positive and negative effects of an impact on the environment based on criteria such as duration, magnitude, intensity and probability of occurrence ;

“**specialist**” means a person that is generally recognised within the scientific community as having the capability of undertaking, in conformance with generally recognised scientific principles, specialist studies or preparing specialist reports, including due diligence studies and socio-economic studies;

“**State department**” means any department or administration in the national or provincial sphere of government exercising functions that involve the management of the environment; and

“**the Act**” means the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998).

(2) Any reference in these Regulations to an environmental assessment practitioner will, from a date to be determined by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*, be deemed to be a reference to a registered environmental assessment practitioner, as defined.

Purpose of Regulations

2. The purpose of these Regulations is to regulate the procedure and criteria as contemplated in Chapter 5 of the Act relating to the preparation, evaluation, submission, processing and consideration of, and decision on, applications for environmental authorisations for the commencement of activities, subjected to environmental impact assessment, in order to avoid or mitigate detrimental impacts on the environment, and to optimise positive environmental impacts, and for matters pertaining thereto.

CHAPTER 2

TIMEFRAMES

Timeframes

3. (1) Subject to subregulations (2) and (3), when a period of days must in terms of these Regulations be reckoned from or after a particular day, that period must be reckoned as from the start of the day following that particular day to the end of the last day of the period, but if the last day of the period falls on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday, that period must be extended to the end of the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday.

(2) For any action contemplated in terms of these Regulations for which a timeframe is prescribed, the period of 15 December to 5 January must be excluded in the reckoning of days.

(3) Unless justified by exceptional circumstances, as agreed to by the competent authority, the proponent and applicant must refrain from conducting any public participation process during the period of 15 December to 5 January.

(4) When a State department is requested to comment in terms of these Regulations, such State department must submit its comments in writing within 30 days from the date on which it was requested to submit comments and if such State department fails to submit comments within such 30 days, it will be regarded that such State department has no comments.

(5) Where a prescribed timeframe is affected by one or more public holidays, the timeframe must be extended by the number of public holiday days falling within that timeframe.

(6) The competent authority must acknowledge receipt of all applications and documents contemplated in regulations 16, 19, 21, 23, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 34 within ten days of receipt thereof.

(7) In the event where the scope of work must be expanded based on the outcome of an assessment done in accordance with these Regulations, which outcome could not be anticipated prior to the undertaking of the assessment, or in the event where exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated, the competent authority may, prior to the lapsing of the relevant prescribed timeframe, in writing, extend the relevant prescribed timeframe and agree with the applicant on the length of such extension.

(8) Any public participation process must be conducted for a period of at least 30 days.

Notification of decision on application

4. (1) Unless indicated otherwise, after a competent authority has reached a decision on an application, the competent authority must, in writing and within five days—
- (a) provide the applicant with the decision;
 - (b) give reasons for the decision to the applicant; and
 - (c) where applicable, draw the attention of the applicant to the fact that an appeal may be lodged against the decision in terms of the National Appeals Regulations, if such appeal is available in the circumstances of the decision.
- (2) The applicant must, in writing, within fourteen days of the date of the decision on the application ensure that—
- (a) all registered interested and affected parties are provided with access to the decision and the reasons for such decision; and
 - (b) the attention of all registered interested and affected parties is drawn to the fact that an appeal may be lodged against the decision in terms of the National Appeals Regulations, if such appeal is available in the circumstances of the decision.
- (3) For the purpose of this regulation, the decision includes the complete environmental authorisation granted or refused.

CHAPTER 3**GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATIONS****General**

5. (1) All applications in terms of these Regulations must be decided upon by a competent authority.

(2) The competent authority, who must consider and decide upon an application in respect of a listed activity or specified activity, must be determined with reference to the notice published under section 24D(1) and any agreement in terms of section 24C(3) of the Act.

(3) A competent authority must keep—

- (a) a register of all applications received by the competent authority in terms of these Regulations;
- (b) a register of all decisions in respect of environmental authorisations;
- (c) copies of all applications; and
- (d) copies of all decisions.

(4) When a national electronic system is provided for the recording of applications for environmental authorisation, this system must be used by all competent authorities to keep the records referred to in subregulation (3)(a) and (b).

(5) When a national electronic system is provided for the submission of applications for environmental authorisation, this system must be used by all applicants.

(6) When providing coordinates as part of the information submitted regarding the location of an activity as part of an application for environmental authorisation, such coordinates must be provided in degrees, minutes and seconds using the Hartebeesthoek94 WGS84 co-ordinate system.

Where to submit application

6. (1) An application for an environmental authorisation or environmental authorisations for the commencement of an activity must be made to the competent authority referred to in regulation 5.

(2) If the Minister is the competent authority in respect of an application, the application must be submitted to the Department.

(3) If an MEC is the competent authority in respect of an application, the application must be submitted to the provincial department responsible for environmental affairs in that province.

(4) If the Minister, Minister responsible for mineral resources or MEC has, in terms of section 42, 42B or 42A respectively of the Act, delegated any powers or duties of a competent authority

in relation to an application, the application must be submitted to the person or authority to whom the powers had been delegated.

(5) If the Minister responsible for mineral resources is the competent authority in respect of an application, the application must be submitted to the relevant office of the Department responsible for mineral resources as identified by that Department.

Part 1: Duties of competent authority

Consultation between competent authority and organs of state administering a law relating to a matter affecting the environment

7. (1) Where an agreement has been reached in order to give effect to Chapter 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 and sections 24(4)(a)(i), 24K and 24L of the Act, and where such agreement is applicable to an application, such application must be dealt with in accordance with such agreement.

(2) The competent authority or EAP must consult with every organ of state that administers a law relating to a matter affecting the environment relevant to that application for an environmental authorisation when such competent authority considers the application and unless agreement to the contrary has been reached the EAP will be responsible for such consultation.

(3) Where an applicant submits an application for environmental authorisation in terms of these Regulations and an application for an authorisation, permit or licence in terms of a specific environmental management Act or any other legislation, the competent authority and the authority empowered under such specific environmental management Act or other legislation must manage the respective processes in a cooperative governance manner.

(4) Where the processes prescribed in terms of these Regulations are used to inform applications in terms of other legislation, application processes must be aligned to run concurrently.

(5) Where a competent authority is requested by an applicant to comment in terms of these Regulations, such competent authority must submit its comments within 30 days.

Guidance by competent authority to proponent or applicant

8. A competent authority, subject to the payment of any reasonable charges, if applicable—
- (a) may advise or instruct the proponent or applicant of the nature and extent of any of the processes that may or must be followed or decision support tools that must be used in order to comply with the Act and these Regulations;
 - (b) must advise the proponent or applicant of any matter that may prejudice the success of an application;
 - (c) must, on written request, furnish the proponent or applicant with officially adopted minutes of any official meeting held between the competent authority and the proponent, applicant or EAP; and
 - (d) must, on written request, provide access to the officially adopted minutes of meetings contemplated in paragraph (c), to any registered interested or affected party.

Format of forms

9. The format of any application form must be determined by the competent authority and must include, once established, the national sector classification of the activity applied for.

*Part 2: Duties of proponents and applicants***Competent authorities' right of access to information**

10. An applicant must—
- (a) use the application form contemplated in regulation 9 when submitting an application in terms of these Regulations;
 - (b) comply with any minimum information requirements for the application; and
 - (c) provide the competent authority with all information that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing any decision with regard to an application.

Combination of applications

11. (1) If a proponent or proponents intend to undertake one or more than one activity of the same type at different locations within the area of jurisdiction of a competent authority, the competent authority may, on written request, grant permission for the submission of a single application.

(2) If the competent authority grants permission in terms of subregulation (1), the application must be dealt with as a consolidated assessment process, but the potential environmental impacts of each activity must be considered in terms of the location where the activity is to be undertaken.

(3) If a proponent or applicant intends undertaking more than one activity as part of the same development within the area of jurisdiction of a competent authority, a single application must be submitted for such development and the assessment of impacts, including cumulative impacts, where applicable, and consideration of the application, undertaken in terms of these Regulations, will include an assessment of all such activities forming part of the development.

(4) If one or more proponents intend undertaking interrelated activities at the same or different locations within the area of jurisdiction of a competent authority, the competent authority may, in writing, agree that the proponent or proponents submit a single application in respect of all of those activities and to conduct a consolidated assessment process but the potential environmental impacts of each activity, including its cumulative impacts, must be considered in terms of the location where the activity is to be undertaken.

(5) Where a combined application is submitted as contemplated in these Regulations, the proponent must, prior to submission of the application, confirm with the competent authority the fee payable in terms of the applicable regulations for such combined application.

Appointment of EAPs and specialists

12. (1) A proponent or applicant must appoint an EAP at own cost to manage the application.

(2) In addition to the appointment of an EAP, a specialist may be appointed, at the cost of the proponent or applicant, if the level of assessment is of a nature requiring the appointment of a specialist.

(3) The proponent or applicant must—

- (a) take all reasonable steps to verify whether the EAP and specialist complies with regulation 13(1)(a) and (b); and
- (b) provide the EAP and specialist with access to all information at the disposal of the proponent or applicant regarding the application, whether or not such information is favourable to the application.

General requirements for EAPs and specialists

13. (1) An EAP and a specialist, appointed in terms of regulation 12(1) or 12(2), must—
- (a) be independent;
 - (b) have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments or undertaking specialist work as required, including knowledge of the Act, these Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
 - (c) ensure compliance with these Regulations;
 - (d) 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 application;
 - (e) take into account, to the extent possible, the matters referred to in regulation 18 when preparing the application and any report, plan or document relating to the application; and
 - (f) disclose to the proponent or applicant, registered interested and affected parties and the competent authority all material information in the possession of the EAP and, where applicable, the specialist, that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing—
 - (i) any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority in terms of these Regulations; or
 - (ii) the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by the EAP or specialist, in terms of these Regulations for submission to the competent authority;

unless access to that information is protected by law, in which case it must be indicated that such protected information exists and is only provided to the competent authority.

(2) In the event where the EAP or specialist does not comply with subregulation (1)(a), the proponent or applicant must, prior to conducting public participation as contemplated in chapter 5 of these Regulations, appoint another EAP or specialist to externally review all work undertaken by the EAP or specialist, at the applicant's cost.

(3) An EAP or specialist appointed to externally review the work of an EAP or specialist as contemplated in subregulation (2), must comply with subregulation (1).

Disqualification of EAPs and specialists

14. (1) If the competent authority at any stage of considering an application has reason to believe that the EAP or specialist is not complying or has not complied with the requirements of regulation 13 in respect of the application, other than circumstances where the requirement of independence in regulation 13(1)(a) has been met by compliance with regulation 13(2) and (3), the competent authority may—

- (a) notify the EAP or specialist and the applicant of the reasons therefore, that the application is suspended until the matter is resolved and the extended timeframe for the processing of the application; and
- (b) afford the EAP or specialist and the applicant an opportunity to make representations to the competent authority regarding the suspected non-compliance with the requirements of regulation 13 of the EAP or specialist, in writing.

(2) Other than circumstances where the requirement of independence in regulation 13(1)(a) has been met by compliance with regulation 13(2) and (3), an interested and affected party may notify the competent authority of any suspected non-compliance with regulation 13.

(3) Where an interested and affected party notifies the competent authority of suspected non-compliance in terms of subregulation (2), the competent authority must investigate the allegation promptly.

(4) The notification referred to in subregulation (2) must be submitted in writing and must contain documentation supporting the allegation, which is referred to in the notification.

(5) If, after considering the matter, there is reason for the competent authority to believe that there is non-compliance with regulation 13 by the EAP or specialist, the competent authority must, in writing, inform the interested and affected party who notified the competent authority in terms of subregulation (2), the EAP or specialist and the applicant accordingly and may—

- (a) refuse to accept any further reports, plans, documents or input from the EAP or specialist in respect of the application in question;
- (b) request the applicant to –
 - (i) commission, at own cost, an external review, by another EAP or specialist that complies with the requirements of regulation 13, of any reports, plans or documents prepared or processes conducted in connection with the application;
 - (ii) appoint another EAP or specialist that complies with the requirements of regulation 13 to redo any specific aspects of the work done by the previous EAP or specialist in connection with the application or to complete any unfinished work in connection with the application; or
 - (iii) take such action as the competent authority requires to remedy the defects.

(6) If the application has reached a stage where a register of interested and affected parties has been opened in terms of regulation 42, the applicant must, within 7 days from the suspension in terms of sub-regulation (1)(a) or decision in terms of subregulation (5), inform all registered interested and affected parties of such suspension or decision.

Determination of assessment process applicable to application

15. (1) An EAP must identify whether basic assessment or S&EIR must be applied to the application, taking into account—
- (a) any notices published in terms of section 24D of the Act;
 - (b) any guidelines applicable to the application process or activity which is the subject of the application; and
 - (c) any advice given by the competent authority in terms of regulation 8.
- (2) An application must be managed in accordance with—
- (a) regulation 19 and 20 if basic assessment must be applied to the application; or
 - (b) regulation 21 to 24 if S&EIR must be applied to the application.
- (3) S&EIR must be applied to an application if the application is for two or more activities as part of the same development for which S&EIR must already be applied in respect of any of the activities.

CHAPTER 4**APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION***Part 1: General***General application requirements**

16. (1) An application for an environmental authorisation must—
- (a) be made on an official application form obtainable from the relevant competent authority; and
 - (b) when submitted in terms of regulation 19 or 21, be accompanied by—

- (i) unless regulation 39(2) applies, the written consent referred to in regulation 39(1), if the applicant is not the owner or person in control of the land on which the activity is to be undertaken;
 - (ii) proof of payment of the prescribed application fee, if any;
 - (iii) a declaration of interest by the EAP or specialist, which EAP or specialist meets all the requirements contemplated in regulation 13;
 - (iv) an undertaking under oath or affirmation that all the information submitted or to be submitted for the purposes of the application is true and correct;
 - (v) the report generated by the national web based environmental screening tool, once this tool is operational;
 - (vi) a description of the location of the activity, including
 - (aa) the 21 digit Surveyor General code of each cadastral land parcel,
 - (bb) where available, the physical address or farm name,
 - (cc) where the required information in sub-regulation (aa) and (bb) is not available, the coordinates of the boundary of the property or properties,
 - (vii) a plan which locates the proposed activity or activities applied for at an appropriate scale, or if it is—
 - (aa) a linear activity, a description and coordinates of the corridor in which the proposed activity or activities is proposed; or
 - (bb) on land where the property has not been defined, the coordinates of the area within which the activity is proposed;
 - (viii) any minimum information requirements for the application; and
 - (ix) where applicable, proof of acceptance of an application for any right or permit in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002.
- (2) An application for an environmental authorisation may—
- (a) where applicable, only be submitted after the acceptance of an application for any right or permit in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002;
 - (b) where section 24L of the Act applies, be submitted in the manner as agreed to by the relevant authorities.
- (3) Any report, plan or document submitted as part of an application must —
- (a) comply with any minimum information requirements for the application;
 - (b) be prepared in a format that may be determined by the competent authority; and
 - (c) take into account any applicable government policies and plans, guidelines, environmental management instruments and other decision making instruments that

have been adopted by the competent authority in respect of the application process or the kind of activity which is the subject of the application and indicate how the relevant information has been considered, incorporated and utilised.

Checking of application for compliance with formal requirements

17. Upon receipt of an application, the competent authority must check whether the application—
- (a) is properly completed and that it contains the information required in the application form;
 - (b) is accompanied by any other documents as required in terms of these Regulations; and
 - (c) has taken into account any minimum information requirements for the application or instructions or guidance provided by the competent authority to the submission of applications.

Criteria to be taken into account by competent authorities when considering applications

18. When considering an application the competent authority must have regard to section 24O and 24(4) of the Act, the need for and desirability of the undertaking of the proposed activity, any guideline published in terms of section 24J of the Act and any minimum information requirements for the application.

Part 2: Basic assessment

Submission of basic assessment report and environmental management programme, and where applicable closure plan, to competent authority

19. (1) Where basic assessment must be applied to an application, the applicant must, within 90 days of receipt of the application by the competent authority, submit to the competent authority –
- (a) a basic assessment report, inclusive of specialist reports, an EMPr, and where applicable a closure plan, which have been subjected to a public participation process of at least 30 days and which reflects the incorporation of comments received, including any comments of the competent authority; or
 - (b) a notification in writing that the basic assessment report, inclusive of specialist reports an EMPr, and where applicable, a closure plan, will be submitted within 140 days of receipt of the application by the competent authority, as significant changes have been made or significant new information has been added to the basic assessment report or EMPr or, where applicable, a closure plan, which changes or information was not contained in the reports or plans consulted on during the initial public participation process contemplated

in subregulation (1)(a) and that the revised reports or, EMPr or, where applicable, a closure plan will be subjected to another public participation process of at least 30 days.

(2) In the event where subregulation (1)(b) applies, the basic assessment report inclusive of specialist reports, an EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan, which reflects the incorporation of comments received, including any comments of the competent authority, must be submitted to the competent authority within 140 days of receipt of the application by the competent authority.

(3) A basic assessment report must contain the information set out in Appendix 1 to these Regulations and, where the application for an environmental authorisation is for prospecting, exploration, extraction and primary processing of a mineral or petroleum resource or activities directly related thereto, the basic assessment report must address the requirements as determined in the regulations, pertaining to the financial provision for the rehabilitation, closure and post closure of prospecting, mining or production operations, made in terms of the Act.

(4) An EMPr must contain the information set out in Appendix 4 to these Regulations and, where the application for an environmental authorisation is for prospecting, exploration, extraction and primary processing of a mineral or petroleum resource or activities directly related thereto, the EMPr must address the requirements as determined in the regulations, pertaining to the financial provision for the rehabilitation, closure and post closure of prospecting, mining or production operations, made in terms of the Act.

(5) A closure plan is required where the application for an environmental authorisation relates to the decommissioning or closure of a facility.

(6) A closure plan must contain the information set out in Appendix 5 to these Regulations, and, where the application for an environmental authorisation is for prospecting, exploration, extraction and primary processing of a mineral or petroleum resource or activities directly related thereto, the closure plan must address the requirements as set in the regulations, pertaining to the financial provision for the rehabilitation, closure and post closure of prospecting, mining or production operations, made in terms of the Act.

(7) The content of a closure plan may be combined with the content of an EMPr on condition that the requirements of both Appendices 5 and 4, respectively, are met.

(8) A specialist report must contain all information set out in Appendix 6 to these Regulations.

Decision on basic assessment application

20. (1) The competent authority must within 107 days of receipt of the basic assessment report and EMPr, or where relevant the closure plan, in writing—

- (a) grant environmental authorisation in respect of all or part of the activity applied for; or
- (b) refuse environmental authorisation.

(2) To the extent that authorisation is granted for an alternative, such alternative must, for the purposes of subregulation (1), be regarded as having been applied for, consulted on and its impacts investigated.

(3) On having reached a decision, the competent authority must comply with regulation 4(1), after which the applicant must comply with regulation 4(2).

(4) The Minister responsible for mineral resources may only issue an environmental authorisation if the provisions of section 24P(1) of the Act have been complied with.

*Part 3: S&EIR***Submission of scoping report to competent authority**

21. (1) If S&EIR must be applied to an application, the applicant must, within 44 days of receipt of the application by the competent authority, submit to the competent authority a scoping report which has been subjected to a public participation process of at least 30 days and which reflects the incorporation of comments received, including any comments of the competent authority.

(2) Subject to regulation 46, and if the findings of the scoping report is still valid and the environmental context has not changed, the submission of a scoping report as contemplated in subregulation (1) need not be complied with—

- (a) in cases where a scoping report was accepted as part of a previous application for environmental authorisation and the application was refused because of insufficient information;
- (b) on condition that regulation 16 is complied with and that such application is accompanied by proof that registered interested and affected parties, who participated in the public participation process conducted as part of the previous application, have been notified of this intended resubmission of the application prior to submission of such application;

- (c) if the application contemplated in paragraph (b) is submitted by the same applicant for the same development, as applied for and refused as contemplated in paragraph (a); and
 - (d) if an environmental impact assessment report inclusive of specialist reports and an EMPr, which must have been subjected to a public participation process of at least 30 days and which reflects the incorporation of comments received, including any comments of the competent authority, is submitted within a period of two years from the date of the acceptance of the scoping report contemplated in paragraph (a).
- (3) A scoping report must contain all information set out in Appendix 2 to these Regulations.

Consideration of scoping report

22. The competent authority must, within 43 days of receipt of a scoping report—

- (a) accept the scoping report, with or without conditions, and advise the applicant to proceed or continue with the tasks contemplated in the plan of study for environmental impact assessment; or
- (b) refuse environmental authorisation if—
 - (i) the proposed activity is in conflict with a prohibition contained in legislation; or
 - (ii) if the scoping report does not substantially comply with Appendix 2 to these Regulations and the applicant is unwilling or unable to ensure compliance with these requirements within the prescribed timeframe.

Submission and consideration of environmental impact assessment report and environmental management programme

23. (1) The applicant must within 106 days of the acceptance of the scoping report submit to the competent authority—

- (a) an environmental impact report inclusive of any specialist reports, and an EMPr, which must have been subjected to a public participation process of at least 30 days and which reflects the incorporation of comments received, including any comments of the competent authority; or
- (b) a notification in writing that the environmental impact report inclusive of any specialist reports, and an EMPr, will be submitted within 156 days of acceptance of the scoping report by the competent authority, as significant changes have been made or significant new information has been added to the environmental impact report or

EMPr, which changes or information was not contained in the reports consulted on during the initial public participation process contemplated in subregulation (1)(a), and that the revised environmental impact report or EMPr will be subjected to another public participation process of at least 30 days.

(2) In the event where subregulation (1)(b) applies, the environmental impact report inclusive of specialist reports and EMPr, which reflects the incorporation of comments received, including any comments of the competent authority, must be submitted to the competent authority within 156 days of receipt of the application by the competent authority.

(3) An environmental impact report must contain all information set out in Appendix 3 to these Regulations and, where the application is for an environmental authorisation for prospecting, exploration, extraction and primary processing of a mineral or petroleum resource or activities directly related thereto, the environmental impact report must address the requirements as determined in the regulations, pertaining to the financial provision for the rehabilitation, closure and post closure of prospecting, mining or production operations, made in terms of the Act.

(4) An EMPr must contain all information set out in Appendix 4 to these Regulations and, where the application is for an environmental authorisation is for prospecting, exploration, extraction and primary processing of a mineral or petroleum resource or activities directly related thereto, the EMPr must address the requirements as determined in the regulations, pertaining to the financial provision for the rehabilitation, closure and post closure of prospecting, mining or production operations, made in terms of the Act.

(5) A specialist report must contain all information set out in Appendix 6 to these Regulations.

Decision on S&EIR application

24. (1) The competent authority must within 107 days of receipt of the environmental impact report and EMPr, in writing,—

(a) grant environmental authorisation in respect of all or part of the activity applied for; or

(b) refuse environmental authorisation.

(2) To the extent that authorisation is granted for an alternative, such alternative must for the purposes of subregulation (1) be regarded as having been applied for, consulted on and its impacts investigated.

(3) On having reached a decision, the competent authority must comply with regulation 4(1), after which an applicant must comply with regulation 4(2).

(4) The Minister responsible for Mineral Resources may only issue an authorization if the provisions of section 24P(1) of the Act have been complied with.

Part 4: Environmental authorisation

Issue of environmental authorisation

25. (1) If the competent authority decides to grant authorisation, the competent authority must issue an environmental authorisation or environmental authorisations complying with regulation 26 to, and in the name of, the applicant or applicants.

(2) If the competent authority decides to grant authorisation in respect of an application, the competent authority may issue a single environmental authorisation or multiple environmental authorisations in the name of the same or different applicants covering all aspects for which authorisation is granted.

(3) A competent authority may issue an integrated environmental authorisation as contemplated in section 24L of the Act.

(4) The competent authority may replace an existing valid environmental authorisation with an environmental authorisation contemplated in this regulation, indicating the extent of replacement in the environmental authorisation, if the existing valid environmental authorisation is directly related to the application for environmental authorisation.

Content of environmental authorisation

26. An environmental authorisation must specify—

- (a) the name, address and contact details of the person to whom the environmental authorisation is issued;
- (b) a description of the activity that is authorised;
- (c) a description of the location of the activity, including
 - (i) the 21 digit Surveyor General code of each cadastral land parcel,
 - (ii) where available, the physical address or farm name,
 - (iii) where the required information in sub-regulation (i) and (ii) is not available, the coordinates of the boundary of the property or properties,
 - (iv) a plan which locates the proposed activity or activities authorised at an appropriate scale, or, if it is—
 - (aa) a linear activity, a description and coordinates of the approved corridor of the activity or activities; or

- (bb) on land where the property has not been defined, the coordinates of the area within which the activity is to be undertaken;
- (d) the conditions subject to which the activity may be undertaken, including conditions determining—
 - (i) the period within which commencement must occur, which period may not exceed 10 years and may not be extended beyond such 10 year period, unless the process to amend the environmental authorisation contemplated in regulation 32 is followed;
 - (ii) the period for which the environmental authorisation is granted and the date on which the activity is deemed to have been concluded, where the environmental authorisation does not include operational aspects;
 - (iii) a distinction between the portions of the environmental authorisation that deal with operational and non-operational aspects respectively and the respective periods for which the distinct portions of the environmental authorisation is granted, where the environmental authorisation contains operational and non-operational aspects;
 - (iv) requirements for the avoidance, management, mitigation, monitoring and reporting of the impacts of the activity on the environment throughout the life of the activity additional to those contained in the approved EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan; and
- (e) the frequency of auditing of compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and of compliance with the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, in order to determine whether such EMPr and closure plan continuously meet mitigation requirements and addresses environmental impacts, taking into account processes for such auditing prescribed in terms of these Regulations: provided that the frequency of the auditing of compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and of compliance with the EMPr may not exceed intervals of five years;
- (f) the frequency of submission of an environmental audit report to the competent authority, including the timeframe within which a final environmental audit report must be submitted to the competent authority;
- (g) the frequency of updating the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, and the manner in which the updated EMPr and closure plan will be approved, taking into account processes for such amendments prescribed in terms of these Regulations;

- (h) a requirement that the environmental authorisation, EMPr, any independent assessments of financial provision for rehabilitation and environmental liability, closure plans, where applicable, audit reports including the environmental audit report contemplated by regulation 34, and all compliance monitoring reports be made available for inspection and copying—
- (i) at the site of the authorised activity;
 - (ii) to anyone on request; and
 - (iii) where the holder of the environmental authorisation has a website, on such publicly accessible website; and
- (i) any relevant conditions which the competent authority deems appropriate.

CHAPTER 5

AMENDMENT, SUSPENSION, WITHDRAWAL AND AUDITING OF COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

General

27. (1) The competent authority that issued an environmental authorisation has jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to the amendment of that environmental authorisation as long as the environmental authorisation is still valid, provided that the competent authority that issued such environmental authorisation still has jurisdiction in terms of the Act.

(2) Where the competent authority decides to amend an environmental authorisation, the competent authority must—

- (a) issue an amendment to the environmental authorisation either by way of a new environmental authorisation or new environmental authorisations or an addendum to the relevant environmental authorisation; or
- (b) replace an existing valid environmental authorisation with an environmental authorisation contemplated in this regulation, indicating the extent of replacement in the environmental authorisation, if the existing environmental authorisation is directly related to the amendment required.

(3) Where an environmental authorisation granted in terms of these Regulations does not include operational aspects and the activity has been commenced with, the period for which such environmental authorisation is granted may only be extended for a maximum further period of five years.

(4) An environmental authorisation may be amended or replaced without following a procedural requirement contained in these Regulations if the purpose is to correct an error and the correction does not change the rights and duties of any person materially.

Application for amendment

28. (1) The holder of an environmental authorisation may, at least three months prior to the expiry of the validity period of an environmental authorisation, apply to the relevant competent authority for the amendment of the environmental authorisation in terms of Part 1 of this Chapter.

(2) Failure to lodge an application for amendment of an environmental authorisation at least three months prior to expiry may result in the competent authority not being able to process the application for amendment in time and in the lapsing of the environmental authorisation.

(3) An application in terms of subregulation (1) must be in writing and accompanied by a motivation for such amendment.

Part 1: Amendments where no change in scope or a change of ownership occur

Amendments to be applied for in terms of Part 1

29. An environmental authorisation may be amended by following the process prescribed in this Part if the amendment—

- (a) will not change the scope of a valid environmental authorisation nor increase the level or nature of the impact, which impact was initially assessed and considered when application was made for an environmental authorisation; or
- (b) relates to the change of ownership or transfer of rights and obligations.

Process and consideration of application for amendment and decision

30. (1) Upon receipt of an application made in terms of regulation 29 the competent authority—

- (a) may request the holder to furnish additional information and such request must accompany the acknowledgement of receipt of the application; and
- (b) must refuse the application for amendment if the amendment being applied does not fall within the ambit of regulation 29.

(2) The competent authority must within 30 days of acknowledging receipt of the application or of receipt of the additional information contemplated in subregulation (1)(a) decide the application.

*Part 2: Amendments where a change in scope occurs***Amendments to be applied for in terms of Part 2**

31. An environmental authorisation may be amended by following the process prescribed in this Part if the amendment will result in a change to the scope of a valid environmental authorisation where such change will result in an increased level or nature of impact where such level or nature of impact was not—

- (a) assessed and included in the initial application for environmental authorisation; or
- (b) taken into consideration in the initial environmental authorisation;

and the change does not, on its own, constitute a listed or specified activity.

Process and consideration of application for amendment

32. (1) The holder must—

- (a) within 90 days of receipt by the competent authority of the application made in terms of regulation 31, submit to the competent authority a report, reflecting—
 - (i) an assessment of all impacts related to the proposed change;

- (ii) advantages and disadvantages associated with the proposed change; and
- (iii) measures to ensure avoidance, management and mitigation of impacts associated with such proposed change; and
- (iv) any changes to the EMPR;

which report—

- (i) had been subjected to a public participation process, which had been agreed to by the competent authority, and which was appropriate to bring the proposed change to the attention of potential and registered interested and affected parties, including organs of state, which have jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the relevant activity, and the competent authority, and
 - (ii) reflects the incorporation of comments received, including any comments of the competent authority; or
- (b) submit to the competent authority a notification in writing that the report will be submitted within 140 days of receipt of the application by the competent authority, as significant changes have been made or significant new information has been added to the report, which changes or information was not contained in the report consulted on during the initial public participation process contemplated in subregulation (1)(a) and that the revised report will be subjected to another public participation process of at least 30 days.

(2) In the event where subregulation (1)(b) applies, the report, which reflects the incorporation of comments received, including any comments of the competent authority, must be submitted to the competent authority within 140 days of receipt of the application by the competent authority.

Decision on amendment application

33. (1) The competent authority must within 107 days of receipt of the report contemplated in regulation 32, in writing, decide the application.

(2) On having reached a decision, the competent authority must comply with regulation 4(1), after which the holder applicant must comply with regulation 4(2).

Part 3: Auditing and amendment of environmental authorisation, environmental management programme and closure plan

Auditing of compliance with environmental authorisation, environmental management programme and closure plan

- 34.** (1) The holder of an environmental authorisation must, for the period during which the environmental authorisation and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, remain valid—
- (a) ensure that the compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, is audited; and
 - (b) submit an environmental audit report to the relevant competent authority.
- (2) The environmental audit report contemplated in subregulation (1) must—
- (a) be prepared by an independent person with the relevant environmental auditing expertise;
 - (b) provide verifiable findings, in a structured and systematic manner, on—
 - (i) the level of performance against and compliance of an organization or project with the provisions of the requisite environmental authorisation or EMPr and, where applicable, the closure plan; and
 - (ii) the ability of the measures contained in the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity;
 - (c) contain the information set out in Appendix 7; and
 - (d) be conducted and submitted to the competent authority at intervals as indicated in the environmental authorisation.
- (3) The environmental audit report contemplated in subregulation (1) must determine—
- (a) the ability of the EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, to sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity on an ongoing basis and

to sufficiently provide for the , avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the closure of the facility; and

(b) the level of compliance with the provisions of environmental authorisation, EMPr and where applicable the closure plan.

(4) Where the findings of the environmental audit report contemplated in subregulation (1) indicate—

(a) insufficient mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity; or

(b) insufficient levels of compliance with the environmental authorisation or EMPr and, where applicable the closure plan;

the holder must, when submitting the environmental audit report to the competent authority in terms of subregulation (1), submit recommendations to amend the EMPr or closure plan in order to rectify the shortcomings identified in the environmental audit report.

(5) When submitting recommendation in terms of subregulation (4), such recommendations must have been subjected to a public participation process, which process has been agreed to by the competent authority and was appropriate to bring the proposed amendment of the EMPr and, where applicable the closure plan, to the attention of potential and registered interested and affected parties, including organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the relevant activity and the competent authority, for approval by the competent authority.

(6) Within 7 days of the date of submission of an environmental audit report to the competent authority, the holder of an environmental authorisation must notify all potential and registered interested and affected parties of the submission of that report, and make such report immediately available—

(a) to anyone on request; and

(b) on a publicly accessible website, where the holder has such a website.

(7) An environmental audit report must contain all information set out in Appendix 7 to these Regulations.

Amendment of environmental management programme or closure plan as a result of an audit

35. (1) The competent authority must consider the environmental audit report and amended EMPr and, where applicable the amended closure plan, contemplated in regulation 34 and approve such amended EMPr, and where applicable the amended closure plan, if it is satisfied that it sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity, or where applicable the closure of the facility, and that it has been subjected to an appropriate public participation process.

(2) Prior to approving an amended EMPr or closure plan contemplated in subregulation (1), the competent authority may request such amendments to the EMPr or closure plan as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity or to ensure that the closure plan sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the closure of the facility.

Part 4: Other amendments of environmental management programme or closure plan

Other amendments of environmental management programme or closure plan

36. (1) Where an amendment is required to the impact management actions of an EMPr, such amendments may immediately be effected by the holder and reflected in the next environmental audit report submitted as contemplated in the environmental authorisation and regulation 34.

(2) Where an amendment to the impact management outcomes or objectives of an EMPr or an amendment of the closure objectives of a closure plan is required before an audit is required in terms of the environmental authorisation, an EMPr or closure plan may be amended on application by the holder of the environmental authorisation.

Amendment of environmental management programme or closure plan on application by holder of environmental authorisation

37. (1) Where the holder of an environmental authorisation identifies amendments to the impact management outcomes or objectives of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan before an audit is required in terms of the environmental authorisation, such holder must notify the competent authority of its intention to amend the EMPr or closure plan at least 60 days

prior to submitting such amendments to the EMPr or closure plan to the competent authority for approval.

(2) The holder of the environmental authorisation must invite comments on the proposed amendments to the impact management outcomes or objectives of the EMPr or amendments to the closure objectives of the closure plan from potentially interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, by using any of the methods provided for in the Act for a period of at least 30 days.

(3) Reasonable alternative methods, as agreed to by the competent authority, to invite comments as contemplated in subregulation (2), may be used in those instances where a person desires but is unable to participate in the process due to—

- (a) illiteracy;
- (b) disability; or
- (c) any other disadvantage.

(4) The invitation to comment as contemplated in subregulation (2) must include an indication that any comments to the proposed amendments must be submitted to the holder of the environmental authorisation within 30 days of such invitation to comment.

(5) If no comments are received, the holder of the environmental authorisation may amend the EMPr or closure plan in accordance with its intention contemplated in subregulation (1) and submit the amended EMPr or closure plan to the competent authority for approval within 60 days of inviting comments.

(6) Prior to approving an amended EMPr or closure plan contemplated in subregulation (5), the competent authority may request such amendments to the EMPr or closure plan as it deems appropriate to ensure that the EMPr sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity or to ensure that the closure plan sufficiently provides for avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the closure of the facility.

(7) If comments are submitted to the holder of the environmental authorisation, such holder must submit such comments to the competent authority, including responses to such comments, together with the proposed amended EMPr or closure plan.

(8) The competent authority must, within 30 days of receipt of the information contemplated in subregulation (7), consider such information and issue a decision to approve the amended EMPr or closure plan or not.

(9) After the competent authority has reached a decision in terms of subregulation (5) or (8), the competent authority must, within five days—

- (a) provide the holder of the environmental authorisation with its decision, including the amended EMPr or closure plan if the decision was to approve the amended EMPr or closure plan, as well as reasons for the decision;
- (b) draw the attention of the holder of the environmental authorisation to the fact that an appeal may be lodged against the decision in terms of the National Appeals Regulations, if such appeal is available in the circumstances of the decision; and
- (c) instruct the holder of the environmental authorisation to, within 14 days of the date of the decision, inform the parties who submitted comments of the decision, to the fact that an appeal may be lodged against the decision in terms of the National Appeals Regulations, if such appeal is available in the circumstances of the decision.

Part 5: Suspension and withdrawal of environmental authorisation

Suspension and withdrawal of environmental authorisation

38. (1) If the competent authority has reason to believe that the authorisation was obtained through fraud, non-disclosure of material information or misrepresentation of a material fact, the competent authority may, in writing, suspend or partially suspend, with immediate effect, the environmental authorisation and direct the holder of such environmental authorisation forthwith to cease any activities that have been commenced or to refrain from commencing any activities, pending a decision to withdraw the environmental authorisation.

(2) The holder of the environmental authorisation may, within ten days of the suspension issued in terms of subregulation (1), provide the competent authority with representations as to why the environmental authorisation should not be withdrawn.

(3) Subject to subregulation (4), within 14 days of receipt of representations, alternatively within 14 days of the expiry of the time period in which to submit representations, the competent

authority must consider the representations, if any, and must inform the applicant in writing of its decision to—

- (a) lift the suspension;
- (b) withdraw, or partially withdraw, the environmental authorisation.

(4) In the event that the competent authority requires further information in order to take a decision referred to in subregulation (3) it shall—

- (a) within the 14 day time period set out in regulation (3), and in writing, request the holder to provide such further information; and
- (b) consider this additional information prior to taking a decision in terms of (3)(a) or (b).

(5) Where further information is requested, the competent authority shall have a further 14 day period from the date of receipt of this information, in which to make its decision in terms of subregulation (3)(a) or (b).

(6) In the event that the competent authority decides to withdraw, or partially withdraw, the environmental authorisation in terms of (3)(b), and the activity or activities have commenced, the competent authority may direct the holder to rehabilitate the effects of the activity on the environment.

(7) The provisions of this Part apply equally to any exemptions issued in terms of the ECA regulations or the previous NEMA Regulations as defined in Chapter 8 of these Regulations.

CHAPTER 6

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Activity on land owned by person other than proponent

39. (1) If the proponent is not the owner or person in control of the land on which the activity is to be undertaken, the proponent must, before applying for an environmental authorisation in respect of such activity, obtain the written consent of the landowner or person in control of the land to undertake such activity on that land.

- (2) Subregulation (1) does not apply in respect of—
- (a) linear activities;
 - (b) activities directly related to prospecting or exploration of a mineral and petroleum resource or extraction and primary processing of a mineral resource; and
 - (c) strategic integrated projects as contemplated in the Infrastructure Development Act, 2014.

Purpose of public participation

40. (1) The public participation process to which the—
- (a) basic assessment report and EMPr, and where applicable the closure plan, submitted in terms of regulation 19; and
 - (b) scoping report submitted in terms of regulation 21 and the environmental impact assessment report and EMPr submitted in terms of regulation 23;

was subjected to must give all potential or registered interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, a period of at least 30 days to submit comments on each of the basic assessment report, EMPr, scoping report and environmental impact assessment report, and where applicable the closure plan, as well as the report contemplated in regulation 32, if such reports or plans are submitted at different times.

(2) The public participation process contemplated in this regulation must provide access to all information that reasonably has or may have the potential to influence any decision with regard to an application unless access to that information is protected by law and must include consultation with—

- (a) the competent authority;
- (b) every State department that administers a law relating to a matter affecting the environment relevant to an application for an environmental authorisation;

- (c) all organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of the activity to which the application relates; and
- (d) all potential, or, where relevant, registered interested and affected parties.

(3) Potential or registered interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, may be provided with an opportunity to comment on reports and plans contemplated in subregulation (1) prior to submission of an application but must be provided an opportunity to comment on such reports once an application has been submitted to the competent authority.

Public participation process

41. (1) This regulation only applies in instances where adherence to the provisions of this regulation is specifically required.

(2) The person conducting a public participation process must take into account any relevant guidelines applicable to public participation as contemplated in section 24J of the Act and must give notice to all potential interested and affected parties of an application or proposed application which is subjected to public participation by—

- (a) fixing a notice board at a place conspicuous to and accessible by the public at the boundary, on the fence or along the corridor of—
 - (i) the site where the activity to which the application or proposed application relates is or is to be undertaken; and
 - (ii) any alternative site;
- (b) giving written notice, in any of the manners provided for in section 47D of the Act, to—
 - (i) the occupiers of the site and, if the proponent or applicant is not the owner or person in control of the site on which the activity is to be undertaken, the owner or person in control of the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken;

- (ii) owners, persons in control of, and occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken;
 - (iii) the municipal councillor of the ward in which the site or alternative site is situated and any organisation of ratepayers that represent the community in the area;
 - (iv) the municipality which has jurisdiction in the area;
 - (v) any organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity; and
 - (vi) any other party as required by the competent authority;
- (c) placing an advertisement in—
- (i) one local newspaper; or
 - (ii) any official *Gazette* that is published specifically for the purpose of providing public notice of applications or other submissions made in terms of these Regulations;
- (d) placing an advertisement in at least one provincial newspaper or national newspaper, if the activity has or may have an impact that extends beyond the boundaries of the metropolitan or district municipality in which it is or will be undertaken: Provided that this paragraph need not be complied with if an advertisement has been placed in an official *Gazette* referred to in paragraph (c)(ii); and
- (e) using reasonable alternative methods, as agreed to by the competent authority, in those instances where a person is desirous of but unable to participate in the process due to—
- (i) illiteracy;
 - (ii) disability; or
 - (iii) any other disadvantage.

- (3) A notice, notice board or advertisement referred to in subregulation (2) must—
- (a) give details of the application or proposed application which is subjected to public participation; and
 - (b) state—
 - (i) whether basic assessment or S&EIR procedures are being applied to the application;
 - (ii) the nature and location of the activity to which the application relates;
 - (iii) where further information on the application or proposed application can be obtained; and
 - (iv) the manner in which and the person to whom representations in respect of the application or proposed application may be made.

- (4) A notice board referred to in subregulation (2) must—
- (a) be of a size at least 60cm by 42cm; and
 - (b) display the required information in lettering and in a format as may be determined by the competent authority.

(5) Where public participation is conducted in terms of this regulation for an application or proposed application, subregulation (2)(a), (b), (c) and (d) need not be complied with again during the additional public participation process contemplated in regulations 19(1)(b) or 23(1)(b) or the public participation process contemplated in regulation 21(2)(d), on condition that—

- (a) such process has been preceded by a public participation process which included compliance with subregulation (2)(a), (b), (c) and (d); and
- (b) written notice is given to registered interested and affected parties regarding where the—
 - (i) revised basic assessment report or EMPr or closure plan, as contemplated in regulation 19(1)(b);
 - (ii) revised environmental impact report or EMPr as contemplated in regulation 23(1)(b); or

- (iii) environmental impact report and EMPr as contemplated in regulation 21(2)(d);

may be obtained, the manner in which and the person to whom representations on these reports or plans may be made and the date on which such representations are due.

(6) When complying with this regulation, the person conducting the public participation process must ensure that—

- (a) information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application or proposed application is made available to potential interested and affected parties; and
- (b) participation by potential or registered interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all potential or registered interested and affected parties are provided with a reasonable opportunity to comment on the application or proposed application.

(7) Where an environmental authorisation is required in terms of these Regulations and an authorisation, permit or licence is required in terms of a specific environmental management Act, the public participation process contemplated in this Chapter may be combined with any public participation processes prescribed in terms of a specific environmental management Act, on condition that all relevant authorities agree to such combination of processes.

Register of interested and affected parties

42. A proponent or applicant must ensure the opening and maintenance of a register of interested and affected parties and submit such a register to the competent authority, which register must contain the names, contact details and addresses of—

- (a) all persons who, as a consequence of the public participation process conducted in respect of that application, have submitted written comments or attended meetings with the proponent, applicant or EAP;
- (b) all persons who have requested the proponent or applicant, in writing, for their names to be placed on the register; and
- (c) all organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of the activity to which the application relates.

Registered interested and affected parties entitled to comment on reports and plans

43. (1) A registered interested and affected party is entitled to comment, in writing, on all reports or plans submitted to such party during the public participation process contemplated in these Regulations and to bring to the attention of the proponent or applicant any issues which that party believes may be of significance to the consideration of the application, provided that the interested and affected party discloses any direct business, financial, personal or other interest which that party may have in the approval or refusal of the application.

(2) In order to give effect to section 24O of the Act, any State department that administers a law relating to a matter affecting the environment must be requested, subject to regulation 7(2), to comment within 30 days.

Comments of interested and affected parties to be recorded in reports and plans

44. (1) The applicant must ensure that the comments of interested and affected parties are recorded in reports and plans and that such written comments, including responses to such comments and records of meetings, are attached to the reports and plans that are submitted to the competent authority in terms of these Regulations.

(2) Where a person desires but is unable to access written comments as contemplated in subregulation (1) due to—

- (i) a lack of skills to read or write;
- (ii) disability; or
- (iii) any other disadvantage;

reasonable alternative methods of recording comments must be provided for.

CHAPTER 7**GENERAL MATTERS****Failure to comply with requirements for consideration of applications**

45. An application in terms of these Regulations lapses, and a competent authority will deem the application as having lapsed, if the applicant fails to meet any of the time-frames prescribed in terms of these Regulations, unless extension has been granted in terms of regulation 3(7).

Resubmission of similar applications

46. No applicant may submit an application which is substantially similar to a previous application which has been refused unless the appeal on such refusal has been finalised or the time period for the submission of such appeal has lapsed.

Assistance to people with special needs

47. The competent authority processing an application in terms of these Regulations must give reasonable assistance to people with

- (a) illiteracy;
- (b) a disability; or
- (c) any other disadvantage

who cannot, but desire to, comply with these Regulations.

Offences

48. (1) A person is guilty of an offence if that person—
- (a) provides incorrect or misleading information in any form, including any document submitted in terms of these Regulations to a competent authority or omits information that may have an influence on the outcome of a decision of a competent authority;
 - (b) fails to comply with regulation 10(c);
 - (c) fails to comply with regulation 13(1)(f);
 - (d) fails to comply with regulation 34;
 - (e) fails to comply with regulation 37; or
 - (f) commences with an activity where the environmental authorisation was suspended or withdrawn in terms of regulation 38.
- (2) A person convicted of an offence in terms of subregulation (1) (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) is liable to the penalties as contemplated in section 49B(2) of the Act.
- (3) A person convicted of an offence in terms of subregulation (1) (f) is liable to the penalties as contemplated in section 49B(1) of the Act.

CHAPTER 8

TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND COMMENCEMENT

Definitions

49. In this Chapter –

“ECA” means the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989);

“NEMA” means the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998);

“ECA notices” as contemplated in these transitional arrangements, means the notices in terms of ECA (Government Notice R. 1182, as amended by Government Notice R. 1355 of 17 October 1997, Government Notice R. 448 of 27 March 1998 and Government Notice R. 670 of 10 May 2002);

“ECA regulations” as contemplated in these transitional arrangements, means the regulations published in terms of sections 26 and 28 of the ECA, by Government Notice R. 1183 of 5 September 1997;

“previous MPRDA regulations” as contemplated in these transitional arrangements, means the regulations published in terms of section 107 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002, by Government Notice R527 in *Government Gazette* 26275 of 23 April 2004 and as amended from time to time;

“previous NEMA notices” as contemplated in these transitional arrangements means the previous notices published in terms of section 24(2) of NEMA (Government Notices R. 386 and R. 387 in the *Government Gazette* of 21 April 2006, and as amended from time to time, or Government Notice No. R. 544, 545 and 546 in the *Government Gazette* of 18 June 2010, as amended from time to time);

“previous NEMA regulations” as contemplated in these transitional arrangements means either the previous Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations published in terms of NEMA (Government Notice No. R. 385 in the *Government Gazette* of 21 April 2006 or Government Notice No. R. 543 in the *Government Gazette* of 18 June 2010);

Continuation of actions undertaken and authorisations issued under previous ECA regulations

50. (1) Any actions undertaken in terms of the ECA regulations and which can be undertaken in terms of a provision of these Regulations must be regarded as having been undertaken in terms of the provision of these Regulations.

(2) Any authorisation issued or exemption from obtaining an environmental authorisation granted in terms of the ECA regulations, must be regarded to be an environmental authorisation issued in terms of these Regulations.

Pending applications and appeals (ECA)

51. (1) An application submitted in terms of the ECA regulations and which is pending when these Regulations take effect, including pending applications for activities directly related to—

(a) prospecting or exploration of a mineral or petroleum resource; or

(b) extraction and primary processing of a mineral or petroleum resource;

must despite the repeal of those Regulations be dispensed with in terms of those Regulations as if those Regulations were not repealed.

(2) If a situation arises where an activity or activities listed under the ECA Notices no longer requires environmental authorisation in terms of the current activities and competent authorities identified in terms of sections 24(2) and 24D of the Act or in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008), and where a decision on an application submitted under the ECA regulations is still pending, the competent authority will consider such application to be withdrawn.

(3) Where an application submitted in terms of the ECA regulations is pending in relation to an activity of which a component of the same activity was not listed under the ECA Notices, but is now identified in terms of section 24(2) of the Act, the competent authority must dispense of such application in terms of those ECA regulations and may authorise the activity identified in terms of section 24(2) as if it was applied for, on condition that all impacts of the newly listed activity and requirements of these Regulations have also been considered and adequately assessed.

Continuation of actions undertaken and authorisations issued under previous NEMA regulations

52. (1) Any actions undertaken in terms of the previous NEMA regulations and which can be undertaken in terms of a provision of these Regulations must be regarded as having been undertaken in terms of the provision of these Regulations.

(2) Any authorisation issued in terms of the previous NEMA Regulations must be regarded to be an environmental authorisation issued in terms of these Regulations.

Pending applications and appeals (NEMA)

53. (1) An application submitted in terms of the previous NEMA regulations and which is pending when these Regulations take effect, including pending applications for auxiliary activities directly related to—

- (a) prospecting or exploration of a mineral or petroleum resource; or
- (b) extraction and primary processing of a mineral or petroleum resource,

must despite the repeal of those Regulations be dispensed with in terms of those previous NEMA regulations as if those previous NEMA regulations were not repealed.

(2) If a situation arises where an activity or activities, identified under the previous NEMA Notices, no longer requires environmental authorisation in terms of the current activities and competent authorities identified in terms of section 24(2) and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) or in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008), and where a decision on an application submitted under the previous NEMA regulations is still pending, the competent authority will consider such application to be withdrawn.

(3) Where an application submitted in terms of the previous NEMA regulations, is pending in relation to an activity of which a component of the same activity was not identified under the previous NEMA notices, but is now identified in terms of section 24(2) of the Act, the competent authority must dispense of such application in terms of the previous NEMA regulations and may authorise the activity identified in terms of section 24(2) as if it was applied for, on condition that all impacts of the newly identified activity and requirements of these Regulations have also been considered and adequately assessed.

(4) An appeal lodged in terms of the previous NEMA regulations, and which is pending when these Regulations take effect must despite the repeal of those previous NEMA regulations be dispensed with in terms thereof as if those previous NEMA regulations were not repealed.

Pending applications (MPRDA)

54. (1) An application submitted in terms of the previous MPRDA regulations and which is pending when these Regulations take effect must despite the repeal of those regulations be dispensed with in terms of those previous MPRDA regulations as if those previous MPRDA regulations were not repealed.

(2) An application submitted after the commencement of these Regulations for an amendment of an Environmental Management Programme, issued in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002, must be dealt with in terms of Part 1 or Part 2 of Chapter 5 of these Regulations.

(3) "Application" for the purpose of subregulation (1) means an application for a permit, right, approval of an Environmental Management Programme or amendment to such permit, right or Environmental Management Programmes.

Continuation of regulations regulating authorisations for activities in certain coastal areas

55. These Regulations do not affect the continued application of the regulations published in terms of sections 26 and 28 of the ECA, by Government Notice R. 1528 of 27 November 1998.

Repeal of Environmental Impact Regulations, 2010

56. With the exception of Chapter 5 and Chapter 7 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010, those Regulations as published in Government Notice No. R. 543, in the *Gazette* No. 33306 of 18 June 2010, is hereby repealed.

Short title and commencement

57. These Regulations are called the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 and take effect on 8 December 2014.

Appendix 1

Basic assessment process

1. The environmental outcomes, impacts and residual risks of the proposed activity must be set out in the basic assessment report.

Objective of the basic assessment process

2. The objective of the basic assessment process is to, through a consultative process—
 - (a) determine the policy and legislative context within which the proposed activity is located and how the activity complies with and responds to the policy and legislative context;
 - (b) identify the alternatives considered, including the activity, location, and technology alternatives;
 - (c) describe the need and desirability of the proposed alternatives,
 - (d) through the undertaking of an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts which focused on determining the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage , and cultural sensitivity of the sites and locations within sites and the risk of impact of the proposed activity and technology alternatives on the these aspects to determine—
 - (i) the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration, and probability of the impacts occurring to;
and
 - (ii) the degree to which these impacts—
 - (aa) can be reversed;
 - (bb) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and
 - (cc) can be avoided, managed or mitigated;
 - (e) through a ranking of the site sensitivities and possible impacts the activity and technology alternatives will impose on the sites and location identified through the life of the activity to—
 - (i) identify and motivate a preferred site, activity and technology alternative;

- (ii) identify suitable measures to avoid, manage or mitigate identified impacts; and
- (iii) identify residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

Scope of assessment and content of basic assessment reports

3. (1) A basic assessment report must contain the information that is necessary for the competent authority to consider and come to a decision on the application, and must include—

(a) details of—

- (i) the EAP who prepared the report; and
- (ii) the expertise of the EAP, including a curriculum vitae;

(b) the location of the activity, including:

- (i) the 21 digit Surveyor General code of each cadastral land parcel;
- (ii) where available, the physical address and farm name;
- (iii) where the required information in items (i) and (ii) is not available, the coordinates of the boundary of the property or properties;

(c) a plan which locates the proposed activity or activities applied for as well as associated structures and infrastructure at an appropriate scale;

or, if it is—

- (i) a linear activity, a description and coordinates of the corridor in which the proposed activity or activities is to be undertaken; or
- (ii) on land where the property has not been defined, the coordinates within which the activity is to be undertaken;

(d) a description of the scope of the proposed activity, including—

- (i) all listed and specified activities triggered and being applied for; and
- (ii) a description of the activities to be undertaken including associated structures and infrastructure ;

- (e) a description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is proposed including—
 - (i) an identification of all legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning frameworks, and instruments that are applicable to **this** activity and have been considered in the preparation of the report; and
 - (ii) how the proposed activity complies with and responds to the legislation and policy context, plans, guidelines, tools frameworks, and instruments;
- (f) a motivation for the need and desirability for the proposed development including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;
- (g) a motivation for the preferred site, activity and technology alternative;
- (h) a full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred alternative within the site, including:
 - (i) details of all the alternatives considered;
 - (ii) details of the public participation process undertaken in terms of regulation 41 of the Regulations, including copies of the supporting documents and inputs;
 - (iii) a summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and an indication of the manner in which the issues were incorporated, or the reasons for not including them;
 - (iv) the environmental attributes associated with the alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects;
 - (v) the impacts and risks identified for each alternative, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts, including the degree to which these impacts—
 - (aa) can be reversed;
 - (bb) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and
 - (cc) can be avoided, managed or mitigated;
 - (vi) the methodology used in determining and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks associated with the alternatives;

- (vii) positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity and alternatives will have on the environment and on the community that may be affected focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects;
 - (viii) the possible mitigation measures that could be applied and level of residual risk;
 - (ix) the outcome of the site selection matrix;
 - (x) if no alternatives, including alternative locations for the activity were investigated, the motivation for not considering such; and
 - (xi) a concluding statement indicating the preferred alternatives, including preferred location of the activity;
- (i) a full description of the process undertaken to identify, assess and rank the impacts the activity will impose on the preferred location through the life of the activity, including—
- (i) a description of all environmental issues and risks that were identified during the environmental impact assessment process; and
 - (ii) an assessment of the significance of each issue and risk and an indication of the extent to which the issue and risk could be avoided or addressed by the adoption of mitigation measures;
- (j) an assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk, including—
- (i) cumulative impacts;
 - (ii) the nature, significance and consequences of the impact and risk;
 - (iii) the extent and duration of the impact and risk;
 - (iv) the probability of the impact and risk occurring;
 - (v) the degree to which the impact and risk can be reversed;
 - (vi) the degree to which the impact and risk may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and
 - (vii) the degree to which the impact and risk can be avoided, managed or mitigated;
- (k) where applicable, a summary of the findings and impact management measures identified in any specialist report complying with Appendix 6 to these Regulations and an indication as to how these findings and recommendations have been included in the final report;
- (l) an environmental impact statement which contains—
- (i) a summary of the key findings of the environmental impact assessment;

- (ii) a map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity and its associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers; and
 - (iii) a summary of the positive and negative impacts and risks of the proposed activity and identified alternatives;
- (m) based on the assessment, and where applicable, impact management measures from specialist reports, the recording of the proposed impact management objectives, and the impact management outcomes for the development for inclusion in the EMPr;
- (n) any aspects which were conditional to the findings of the assessment either by the EAP or specialist which are to be included as conditions of authorisation;
- (o) a description of any assumptions, uncertainties, and gaps in knowledge which relate to the assessment and mitigation measures proposed;
- (p) a reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should or should not be authorised, and if the opinion is that it should be authorised, any conditions that should be made in respect of that authorisation;
- (q) where the proposed activity does not include operational aspects, the period for which the environmental authorisation is required, the date on which the activity will be concluded, and the post construction monitoring requirements finalised;
- (r) an undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to:
- (i) the correctness of the information provided in the reports;
 - (ii) the inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs;
 - (iii) the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports where relevant; and
 - (iv) any information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested and affected parties; and
- (s) where applicable, details of any financial provisions for the rehabilitation, closure, and ongoing post decommissioning management of negative environmental impacts;
- (t) any specific information that may be required by the competent authority; and
- (u) any other matters required in terms of section 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act.

Appendix 2

Objective of the Scoping Process

1. The objective of the scoping process is to, through a consultative process—
 - (a) identify the relevant policies and legislation relevant to the activity;
 - (b) motivate the need and desirability of the proposed activity, including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;
 - (c) identify and confirm the preferred activity and technology alternative through an impact and risk assessment and ranking process;
 - (d) identify and confirm the preferred site, through a detailed site selection process, which includes an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts and a ranking process of all the identified alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, and cultural aspects of the environment;
 - (e) identify the key issues to be addressed in the assessment phase;
 - (f) agree on the level of assessment to be undertaken, including the methodology to be applied, the expertise required as well as the extent of further consultation to be undertaken to determine the impacts and risks the activity will impose on the preferred site through the life of the activity, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts to inform the location of the development footprint within the preferred site; and
 - (g) identify suitable measures to avoid, manage or mitigate identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

Content of the scoping report

2. A scoping report must contain the information that is necessary for a proper understanding of the process, informing all preferred alternatives, including location alternatives, the scope of the assessment, and the consultation process to be undertaken through the environmental impact assessment process, and must include—
 - (a) details of—
 - (i) the EAP who prepared the report; and
 - (ii) the expertise of the EAP, including a curriculum vitae;

- (b) the location of the activity, including—
 - (i) the 21 digit Surveyor General code of each cadastral land parcel;
 - (ii) where available, the physical address and farm name;
 - (iii) where the required information in items (i) and (ii) is not available, the coordinates of the boundary of the property or properties;
- (c) a plan which locates the proposed activity or activities applied for at an appropriate scale, or, if it is—
 - (i) a linear activity, a description and coordinates of the corridor in which the proposed activity or activities is to be undertaken; or
 - (ii) on land where the property has not been defined, the coordinates within which the activity is to be undertaken;
- (d) a description of the scope of the proposed activity, including—
 - (i) all listed and specified activities triggered;
 - (ii) a description of the activities to be undertaken, including associated structures and infrastructure;
- (e) a description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is proposed including an identification of all legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning frameworks and instruments that are applicable to this activity and are to be considered in the assessment process;
- (f) a motivation for the need and desirability for the proposed development including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;
- (h) a full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred activity, site and location within the site, including—
 - (i) details of all the alternatives considered;
 - (ii) details of the public participation process undertaken in terms of regulation 41 of the Regulations, including copies of the supporting documents and inputs;
 - (iii) a summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and an indication of the manner in which the issues were incorporated, or the reasons for not including them;

- (iv) the environmental attributes associated with the alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects;
 - (v) the impacts and risks identified for each alternative, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts, including the degree to which these impacts—
 - (aa) can be reversed;
 - (bb) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and
 - (cc) can be avoided, managed or mitigated;
 - (vi) the methodology used in determining and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks associated with the alternatives;
 - (vii) positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity and alternatives will have on the environment and on the community that may be affected focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects;
 - (viii) the possible mitigation measures that could be applied and level of residual risk;
 - (ix) the outcome of the site selection matrix;
 - (x) if no alternatives, including alternative locations for the activity were investigated, the motivation for not considering such and
 - (xi) a concluding statement indicating the preferred alternatives, including preferred location of the activity;
- (i) a plan of study for undertaking the environmental impact assessment process to be undertaken, including—
- (i) a description of the alternatives to be considered and assessed within the preferred site, including the option of not proceeding with the activity;
 - (ii) a description of the aspects to be assessed as part of the environmental impact assessment process;
 - (iii) aspects to be assessed by specialists;
 - (iv) a description of the proposed method of assessing the environmental aspects, including a description of the proposed method of assessing the environmental aspects including aspects to be assessed by specialists;
 - (v) a description of the proposed method of assessing duration and significance;
 - (vi) an indication of the stages at which the competent authority will be consulted;

- (vii) particulars of the public participation process that will be conducted during the environmental impact assessment process; and
 - (viii) a description of the tasks that will be undertaken as part of the environmental impact assessment process;
 - (ix) identify suitable measures to avoid, reverse, mitigate or manage identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.
- (j) an undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to—
- (i) the correctness of the information provided in the report;
 - (ii) the inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and interested and affected parties; and
 - (iii) any information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested or affected parties;
- (k) an undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to the level of agreement between the EAP and interested and affected parties on the plan of study for undertaking the environmental impact assessment;
- (l) where applicable, any specific information required by the competent authority; and
- (m) any other matter required in terms of section 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act.

Appendix 3

Environmental impact assessment process

1. (1) The environmental impact assessment process must be undertaken in line with the approved plan of study for environmental impact assessment.
- (2) The environmental impacts, mitigation and closure outcomes as well as the residual risks of the proposed activity must be set out in the environmental impact assessment report.

Objective of the environmental impact assessment process

2. The objective of the environmental impact assessment process is to, through a consultative process—
 - (a) determine the policy and legislative context within which the activity is located and document how the proposed activity complies with and responds to the policy and legislative context;
 - (b) describe the need and desirability of the proposed activity, including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;
 - (c) identify the location of the development footprint within the preferred site based on an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts and a ranking process of all the identified development footprint alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects of the environment;
 - (d) determine the—
 - (i) nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts occurring to inform identified preferred alternatives; and
 - (ii) degree to which these impacts—
 - (aa) can be reversed;
 - (bb) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources, and

- (cc) can be avoided, managed or mitigated;
- (e) identify the most ideal location for the activity within the preferred site based on the lowest level of environmental sensitivity identified during the assessment;
- (f) identify, assess, and rank the impacts the activity will impose on the preferred location through the life of the activity;
- (g) identify suitable measures to avoid, manage or mitigate identified impacts; and
- (h) identify residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

Scope of assessment and content of environmental impact assessment reports

3. An environmental impact assessment report must contain the information that is necessary for the competent authority to consider and come to a decision on the application, and must include—

- (a) details of—
 - (i) the EAP who prepared the report; and
 - (ii) the expertise of the EAP, including a curriculum vitae;
- (b) the location of the activity, including:
 - (i) the 21 digit Surveyor General code of each cadastral land parcel;
 - (ii) where available, the physical address and farm name; and
 - (iii) where the required information in items (i) and (ii) is not available, the coordinates of the boundary of the property or properties;
- (c) a plan which locates the proposed activity or activities applied for as well as the associated structures and infrastructure at an appropriate scale, or, if it is—
 - (i) a linear activity, a description and coordinates of the corridor in which the proposed activity or activities is to be undertaken;
 - (ii) on land where the property has not been defined, the coordinates within which the activity is to be undertaken;
- (d) a description of the scope of the proposed activity, including—
 - (i) all listed and specified activities triggered and being applied for; and
 - (ii) a description of the associated structures and infrastructure related to the development;

- (e) a description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is located and an explanation of how the proposed development complies with and responds to the legislation and policy context;
- (f) a motivation for the need and desirability for the proposed development, including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;
- (g) a motivation for the preferred development footprint within the approved site;
- (h) a full description of the process followed to reach the proposed development footprint within the approved site, including:
 - (i) details of the development footprint alternatives considered;
 - (ii) details of the public participation process undertaken in terms of regulation 41 of the Regulations, including copies of the supporting documents and inputs;
 - (iii) a summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and an indication of the manner in which the issues were incorporated, or the reasons for not including them;
 - (iv) the environmental attributes associated with the development footprint alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects;
 - (v) the impacts and risks identified including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts, including the degree to which these impacts—
 - (aa) can be reversed;
 - (bb) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and
 - (cc) can be avoided, managed or mitigated;
 - (vi) the methodology used in determining and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks;

- (vii) positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity and alternatives will have on the environment and on the community that may be affected focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects;
- (viii) the possible mitigation measures that could be applied and level of residual risk;
- (ix) if no alternative development locations for the activity were investigated, the motivation for not considering such; and
- (x) a concluding statement indicating the preferred alternative development location within the approved site;
- (i) a full description of the process undertaken to identify, assess and rank the impacts the activity and associated structures and infrastructure will impose on the preferred location through the life of the activity, including—
 - (i) a description of all environmental issues and risks that were identified during the environmental impact assessment process; and
 - (ii) an assessment of the significance of each issue and risk and an indication of the extent to which the issue and risk could be avoided or addressed by the adoption of mitigation measures;
- (j) an assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk, including—
 - (i) cumulative impacts;
 - (ii) the nature, significance and consequences of the impact and risk;
 - (iii) the extent and duration of the impact and risk;
 - (iv) the probability of the impact and risk occurring;
 - (v) the degree to which the impact and risk can be reversed;
 - (vi) the degree to which the impact and risk may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and
 - (vii) the degree to which the impact and risk can be mitigated;
- (k) where applicable, a summary of the findings and recommendations of any specialist report complying with Appendix 6 to these Regulations and an indication as to how these findings and recommendations have been included in the final assessment report;
- (l) an environmental impact statement which contains—

- (i) a summary of the key findings of the environmental impact assessment;
 - (ii) a map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity and its associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers; and
 - (iii) a summary of the positive and negative impacts and risks of the proposed activity and identified alternatives;
- (m) based on the assessment, and where applicable, recommendations from specialist reports, the recording of proposed impact management objectives, and the impact management outcomes for the development for inclusion in the EMPr as well as for inclusion as conditions of authorisation;
- (n) the final proposed alternatives which respond to the impact management measures, avoidance, and mitigation measures identified through the assessment;
- (o) any aspects which were conditional to the findings of the assessment either by the EAP or specialist which are to be included as conditions of authorisation
- (p) a description of any assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge which relate to the assessment and mitigation measures proposed;
- (q) a reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should or should not be authorised, and if the opinion is that it should be authorised, any conditions that should be made in respect of that authorisation;
- (r) where the proposed activity does not include operational aspects, the period for which the environmental authorisation is required and the date on which the activity will be concluded and the post construction monitoring requirements finalised;
- (s) an undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to:
- (i) the correctness of the information provided in the reports;
 - (ii) the inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs;
 - (iii) the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports where relevant; and
 - (iv) any information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested or affected parties;

- (t) where applicable, details of any financial provisions for the rehabilitation, closure, and ongoing post decommissioning management of negative environmental impacts;
- (u) an indication of any deviation from the approved scoping report, including the plan of study, including—
 - (i) any deviation from the methodology used in determining the significance of potential environmental impacts and risks; and
 - (ii) a motivation for the deviation;
- (v) any specific information that may be required by the competent authority; and
- (w) any other matters required in terms of section 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act.

Appendix 4

Content of environmental management programme (EMPr)

1. (1) An EMPr must comply with section 24N of the Act and include—
 - (a) details of—
 - (i) the EAP who prepared the EMPr; and
 - (ii) the expertise of that EAP to prepare an EMPr, including a curriculum vitae;
 - (b) a detailed description of the aspects of the activity that are covered by the EMPr as identified by the project description;
 - (c) a map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity, its associated structures, and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site, indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers;
 - (d) a description of the impact management objectives, including management statements, identifying the impacts and risks that need to be avoided, managed and mitigated as identified through the environmental impact assessment process for all phases of the development including—
 - (i) planning and design;
 - (ii) pre-construction activities;
 - (iii) construction activities;
 - (iv) rehabilitation of the environment after construction and where applicable post closure; and
 - (v) where relevant, operation activities;
 - (e) a description and identification of impact management outcomes required for the aspects contemplated in paragraph (d);
 - (f) a description of proposed impact management actions, identifying the manner in which the impact management objectives and outcomes contemplated in paragraphs (d) and (e) will be achieved, and must, where applicable, include actions to —

- (i) avoid, modify, remedy, control or stop any action, activity or process which causes pollution or environmental degradation;
 - (ii) comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices;
 - (iii) comply with any applicable provisions of the Act regarding closure, where applicable; and
 - (iv) comply with any provisions of the Act regarding financial provisions for rehabilitation, where applicable;
- (g) the method of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);
- (h) the frequency of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);
- (i) an indication of the persons who will be responsible for the implementation of the impact management actions;
- (j) the time periods within which the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f) must be implemented;
- (k) the mechanism for monitoring compliance with the impact management actions contemplated in paragraph (f);
- (l) a program for reporting on compliance, taking into account the requirements as prescribed by the Regulations;
- (m) an environmental awareness plan describing the manner in which—
- (i) the applicant intends to inform his or her employees of any environmental risk which may result from their work; and
 - (ii) risks must be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or the degradation of the environment; and
- (n) any specific information that may be required by the competent authority.

Appendix 5

Content of closure plan

1. (1) A closure plan must include—
 - (a) details of –
 - (i) the EAP who prepared the closure plan; and
 - (ii) the expertise of that EAP;
 - (b) closure objectives;
 - (c) proposed mechanisms for monitoring compliance with and performance assessment against the closure plan and reporting thereon;
 - (d) measures to rehabilitate the environment affected by the undertaking of any listed activity or specified activity and associated closure to its natural or predetermined state or to a land use which conforms to the generally accepted principle of sustainable development, including a handover report, where applicable;
 - (e) information on any proposed avoidance, management and mitigation measures that will be taken to address the environmental impacts resulting from the undertaking of the closure activity;
 - (f) a description of the manner in which it intends to—
 - (i) modify, remedy, control or stop any action, activity or process which causes pollution or environmental degradation during closure;
 - (ii) remedy the cause of pollution or degradation and migration of pollutants during closure;
 - (iii) comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices; and
 - (iv) comply with any applicable provisions of the Act regarding closure;

- (g) time periods within which the measures contemplated in the closure plan must be implemented;
- (h) the process for managing any environmental damage, pollution, pumping and treatment of extraneous water or ecological degradation as a result of closure; and
- (i) details of all public participation processes conducted in terms of regulation 41 of the Regulations, including—
 - (i) copies of any representations and comments received from registered interested and affected parties;
 - (ii) a summary of comments received from, and a summary of issues raised by registered interested and affected parties, the date of receipt of these comments and the response of the EAP to those comments;
 - (iii) the minutes of any meetings held by the EAP with interested and affected parties and other role players which record the views of the participants;
 - (iv) where applicable, an indication of the amendments made to the plan as a result of public participation processes conducted in terms of regulation 41 of these Regulations: and
- (j) where applicable, details of any financial provisions for the rehabilitation, closure and on-going post decommissioning management of negative environmental impacts

Appendix 6

Specialist reports

1. (1) A specialist report prepared in terms of these Regulations must contain—
 - (a) details of—
 - (i) the specialist who prepared the report; and
 - (ii) the expertise of that specialist to compile a specialist report including a curriculum vitae;
 - (b) a declaration that the specialist is independent in a form as may be specified by the competent authority;
 - (c) an indication of the scope of, and the purpose for which, the report was prepared;
 - (d) the date and season of the site investigation and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment;
 - (e) a description of the methodology adopted in preparing the report or carrying out the specialised process;
 - (f) the specific identified sensitivity of the site related to the activity and its associated structures and infrastructure;
 - (g) an identification of any areas to be avoided, including buffers;
 - (h) a map superimposing the activity including the associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the site including areas to be avoided, including buffers;
 - (i) a description of any assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge;
 - (j) a description of the findings and potential implications of such findings on the impact of the proposed activity, including identified alternatives on the environment;
 - (k) any mitigation measures for inclusion in the EMPr;
 - (l) any conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation;
 - (m) any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr or environmental authorisation;
 - (n) a reasoned opinion—
 - (i) as to whether the proposed activity or portions thereof should be authorised; and

- (ii) if the opinion is that the proposed activity or portions thereof should be authorised, any avoidance, management and mitigation measures that should be included in the EMP, and where applicable, the closure plan;
- (o) a description of any consultation process that was undertaken during the course of preparing the specialist report;
- (p) a summary and copies of any comments received during any consultation process and where applicable all responses thereto; and
- (q) any other information requested by the competent authority.

Appendix 7

Environmental audit report

1. The environmental audit report must provide for recommendations regarding the need to amend the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan.

Objective of the environmental audit report

2. The objective of the environmental audit report is to—

- (a) report on—
 - (i) the level of compliance with the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan; and
 - (ii) the extent to which the avoidance, management and mitigation measures provided for in the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan achieve the objectives and outcomes of the EMPr, and closure plan.
- (b) identify and assess any new impacts and risks as a result of undertaking the activity;
- (c) evaluate the effectiveness of the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan;
- (d) identify shortcomings in the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan; and
- (e) identify the need for any changes to the avoidance, management and mitigation measures provided for in the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan.

Content of environmental audit reports

3. (1) An environmental audit report prepared in terms of these Regulations must contain—

- (a) details of—
 - (i) the independent person who prepared the environmental audit report; and
 - (ii) the expertise of independent person that compiled the environmental audit report;

- (b) a declaration that the independent auditor is independent in a form as may be specified by the competent authority;
- (c) an indication of the scope of, and the purpose for which, the environmental audit report was prepared;
- (d) a description of the methodology adopted in preparing the environmental audit report;
- (e) an indication of the ability of the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan to—
 - (i) sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the undertaking of the activity on an on-going basis;
 - (ii) sufficiently provide for the avoidance, management and mitigation of environmental impacts associated with the closure of the facility; and
 - (iii) ensure compliance with the provisions of environmental authorisation, EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan;
- (f) a description of any assumptions made, and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge;
- (g) a description of any consultation process that was undertaken during the course of carrying out the environmental audit report;
- (j) a summary and copies of any comments that were received during any consultation process; and
- (k) any other information requested by the competent authority.

No. R. 983

4 December 2014

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998
(ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)**

**LISTING NOTICE 1: LIST OF ACTIVITIES AND COMPETENT AUTHORITIES
IDENTIFIED IN TERMS OF SECTIONS 24(2) AND 24D**

I, Bomo Edith Edna Molewa, Minister of Environmental Affairs, hereby repeal Listing Notice 1 of 2010, published under Notice No. 544 in Gazette No. 33306 dated 18 June 2010, and publish Listing Notice 1 of 2014 under sections 24(2), 24(5), 24D and 44, read with section 47A (1) (b) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), set out in the Schedule hereto.



**BOMO EDITH EDNA MOLEWA
MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS**

SCHEDULE

PURPOSE

1. The purpose of this Notice is to identify activities that would require environmental authorisations prior to commencement of that activity and to identify competent authorities in terms of sections 24(2) and 24D of the Act.

DEFINITIONS

2. (1) In this Notice, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have the meaning so assigned, and unless the context otherwise indicates—

“agri-industrial” means an undertaking involving the beneficiation of agricultural produce;

“associated structures, infrastructure and earthworks” means any structures, infrastructure or earthworks, including borrow pits, that is necessary for the development and functioning of a facility or activity;

“canal” means an open structure, that is lined or reinforced, for the conveying of a liquid or that serves as an artificial watercourse;

“channel” means an excavated hollow bed for running water or an artificial underwater depression to make a water body navigable in a natural watercourse, river or the sea;

“concentration of animals” means the keeping of animals in a confined space or structure, including a feedlot, where they are fed in order to prepare them for slaughter or to produce products such as milk or eggs;

“dam” when used in these Regulations means any barrier dam and any other form of impoundment used for the storage of water;

“dangerous goods” means goods containing any of the substances as contemplated in South African National Standard No. 10234, supplement 2008 1.00: designated “List of classification and labelling of chemicals in accordance with the Globally Harmonized Systems (GHS)” published by Standards South Africa, and where the presence of such goods, regardless of quantity, in a blend or mixture, causes such blend or mixture to have one or more of the characteristics listed in the Hazard Statements in section 4.2.3, namely physical hazards, health hazards or environmental hazards;

“decommissioning” means to take out of active service permanently or dismantle partly or wholly, or closure of a facility to the extent that it cannot be readily re-commissioned;

“development” means the building, erection, construction or establishment of a facility, structure or infrastructure, including associated earthworks or borrow pits, that is necessary for the undertaking of a listed or specified activity, including any associated post development monitoring, but excludes any modification, alteration or expansion of such a facility, structure or infrastructure, including associated earthworks or borrow pits, and excluding the redevelopment of the same facility in the same location, with the same capacity and footprint;

“development footprint” means any evidence of physical alteration as a result of the undertaking of any activity;

“development setback” means a setback line defined or adopted by the competent authority;

“expansion” means the modification, extension, alteration or upgrading of a facility, structure or infrastructure at which an activity takes place in such a manner that the capacity of the facility or the footprint of the activity is increased;

“indigenous vegetation” refers to vegetation consisting of indigenous plant species occurring naturally in an area, regardless of the level of alien

infestation and where the topsoil has not been lawfully disturbed during the preceding ten years;

“industrial complex” means an area used or zoned for industrial purposes, including bulk storage, manufacturing, processing or packaging purposes;

“large stock unit” means domesticated units including but not limited to cattle and horses, as well as game, including but not limited to antelope and buck with an average adult male live weight of 100 kilograms or more;

“linear activities” include railways, roads, funiculars, pipelines, conveyor belts, cableways, powerlines, fences, runways, aircraft landing strips, and telecommunication lines;

“maintenance” means actions performed to keep a structure or system functioning or in service on the same location, capacity and footprint;

“maintenance management plan” means a management plan for maintenance purposes defined or adopted by the competent authority;

“marina” means a constructed waterway that is normally associated with residential or commercial use and that could include mooring facilities;

“phased activities” means an activity that is developed in phases over time on the same or adjacent properties to create a single or linked entity;

“previous NEMA notices” as contemplated in these transitional arrangements means the previous notices published in terms of section 24(2) of NEMA (Government Notices R. 386 and R. 387 in the Government Gazette of 21 April 2006, as amended, or Government Notice No. R. 544, 545 and 546 in the Government Gazette of 18 June 2010, as amended);

“**small stock unit**” means domesticated units, including sheep, goats and pigs, as well as game, including but not limited to antelope and buck with an average adult male live weight of less than 100 kilograms;

“**the Act**” means the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended;

“**throughput capacity**” means the design capacity or maximum capable capacity of a facility, structures or infrastructure, whichever is the greater;

“**unit**” in relation to a quantity standard for determining throughput of facilities or infrastructure for the slaughter of animals, has the meaning assigned to it in Regulations promulgated in terms of the Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act No. of 40 of 2000);

“**urban areas**” means areas situated within the urban edge (as defined or adopted by the competent authority), or in instances where no urban edge or boundary has been defined or adopted, it refers to areas situated within the edge of built-up areas;

“**watercourse**” means –

- (a) a river or spring;
- (b) a natural channel in which water flows regularly or intermittently;
- (c) a wetland, pan, lake or dam into which, or from which, water flows; and any collection of water which the Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, declare to be a watercourse as defined in the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998); and

a reference to a watercourse includes, where relevant, its bed and banks; and

“**wetland**” means land which is transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface, or the land is periodically covered with shallow water, and which land in normal circumstances supports or would support vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil.

- (2) The following words relevant to coastal activities will have the meaning so assigned to it in the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008):
- a) "coastal public property";
 - b) "estuary";
 - c) "high-water mark";
 - d) "littoral active zone";
 - e) "sea"; and
 - f) "seashore".
- (3) The following words will have the meaning assigned to them in terms of section 1 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002):
- a) "exploration right";
 - b) "mine";
 - c) "mineral";
 - d) "mining permit";
 - e) "mining right";
 - f) "petroleum";
 - g) "production right"; and
 - h) "prospecting right".

IDENTIFIED ACTIVITIES AND COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

3. (1) The activities listed in Appendix 1 are identified in terms of section 24(2) (a) of the Act as activities that may not commence without an environmental authorisation from the competent authority.
- (2) The investigation, assessment and communication of potential impact of activities must follow the procedure as prescribed in regulations 19 and 20 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014.

- (3) Where Listing Notice 4 applies, an application for environmental authorisation must be submitted for an activity contemplated in that Notice and not for an activity contemplated in this Notice.

REPEAL OF NOTICE 544 OF 18 June 2010

4. Notice No. 544 published in *Gazette* 33306 on 18 June 2010 is hereby repealed.

SHORT TITLE

5. This Listing Notice is called the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Listing Notice 1 of 2014, and takes effect on 8 December 2014.

APPENDIX 1

Activity number	Activity description	Identification of competent authority
1.	<p>The development of facilities or infrastructure for the generation of electricity from a renewable resource where—</p> <p>(i) the electricity output is more than 10 megawatts but less than 20 megawatts; or</p> <p>(ii) the output is 10 megawatts or less but the total extent of the facility covers an area in excess of 1 hectare;</p> <p>excluding where such development of facilities or infrastructure is for photovoltaic installations and occurs within an urban area.</p>	<p>The competent authority in respect of the activities listed in this part of the Notice is the competent authority in the province in which the activity is to be undertaken, unless—</p> <p>(a) it is an application for an activity contemplated in section 24C(2) of the Act, in which case the competent authority is the Minister or an organ of state with delegated powers in terms of section 42(1) of the Act;</p> <p>(b) the listed or specified activity is or is directly related to—</p> <p>i. prospecting or exploration of a mineral or petroleum resource; or</p> <p>ii. extraction and primary processing of a mineral or petroleum resource;</p> <p>in which case the competent</p>
2.	<p>The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the generation of electricity from a non-renewable resource where—</p> <p>(i) the electricity output is more than 10 megawatts but less than 20 megawatts; or</p> <p>(ii) the output is 10 megawatts or less but the total extent of the facility covers an area in excess of 1 hectare.</p>	
3.	<p>The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the slaughter of animals with a product throughput of—</p> <p>(i) poultry exceeding 50 poultry per day;</p> <p>(ii) reptiles, game and red meat exceeding 6 units per day; or</p> <p>(iii) fish, crustaceans and amphibians with a wet weight product throughput of 20 000 kg per annum.</p>	
4.	<p>The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the concentration of animals for the purpose of commercial production in densities that exceed—</p>	

		authority is the Minister responsible for mineral resources.
	<p>(i) 20 square metres per large stock unit and more than 500 units per facility;</p> <p>(ii) 8 square meters per small stock unit and;</p> <p>a. more than 1 000 units per facility excluding pigs where (b) applies; or</p> <p>b. more than 250 pigs per facility excluding piglets that are not yet weaned;</p> <p>(iii) 30 square metres per crocodile at any level of production, excluding crocodiles younger than 6 months;</p> <p>(iv) 3 square metre per rabbit and more than 500 rabbits per facility; or</p> <p>(v) 250 square metres per ostrich or emu and more than 50 ostriches or emus per facility.</p>	<p>The exception mentioned in (b) above does not apply to the following activities contained in this Notice:</p> <p>4;</p> <p>5;</p> <p>6;</p> <p>7;</p> <p>8;</p> <p>23;</p> <p>29;</p> <p>30;</p> <p>38;</p> <p>39;</p> <p>40;</p> <p>41;</p>
<p>5.</p>	<p>The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the concentration of—</p> <p>(i) more than 1 000 poultry per facility situated within an urban area, excluding chicks younger than 20 days;</p> <p>(ii) more than 5 000 poultry per facility situated outside an urban area, excluding chicks younger than 20 days;</p> <p>(iii) more than 5000 chicks younger than 20 days per facility situated within an urban area; or</p> <p>(iv) more than 25000 chicks younger than 20 days per facility situated outside an urban area.</p>	<p>42;</p> <p>43;</p> <p>44;</p> <p>61; and</p> <p>62</p>
<p>6.</p>	<p>The development and related operation of facilities, infrastructure or structures for aquaculture of—</p> <p>(i) finfish, crustaceans, reptiles or amphibians, where such facility, infrastructure or structures will have a production output exceeding 20 000 kg per annum (wet weight);</p> <p>(ii) molluscs and echinoderms, where such facility, infrastructure or structures will have a production output exceeding 30 000 kg per annum (wet weight); or</p>	

	<p>(iii) aquatic plants, where such facility, infrastructure or structures will have a production output exceeding 60 000 kg per annum (wet weight);</p> <p>excluding where the development of such facilities, infrastructure or structures is for purposes of sea-based cage culture in which case activity 7 in this Notice applies.</p>
7.	<p>The development and related operation of facilities, infrastructure or structures for aquaculture of sea-based cage culture of finfish, crustaceans, reptiles, amphibians, molluscs, echinoderms and aquatic plants, where the facility, infrastructure or structures will have a production output exceeding 50 000 kg per annum (wet weight).</p>
8.	<p>The development and related operation of hatcheries or agri-industrial facilities outside industrial complexes where the development footprint covers an area of 2 000 square metres or more.</p>
9.	<p>The development of infrastructure exceeding 1000 metres in length for the bulk transportation of water or storm water—</p> <p>(i) with an internal diameter of 0,36 metres or more; or</p> <p>(ii) with a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more;</p> <p>excluding where—</p> <p>(a) such infrastructure is for bulk transportation of water or storm water or storm water drainage inside a road reserve; or</p> <p>(b) where such development will occur within an urban area.</p>
10.	<p>The development and related operation of infrastructure exceeding 1000 metres in length for the bulk transportation of sewage, effluent, process water, waste water, return water, industrial discharge or slimes –</p>

	<p>(i) with an internal diameter of 0,36 metres or more; or</p> <p>(ii) with a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more;</p> <p>excluding where—</p> <p>(a) such infrastructure is for bulk transportation of sewage, effluent, process water, waste water, return water, industrial discharge or slimes inside a road reserve; or</p> <p>(b) where such development will occur within an urban area.</p>
<p>11.</p>	<p>The development of facilities or infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity—</p> <p>(i) outside urban areas or industrial complexes with a capacity of more than 33 but less than 275 kilovolts; or</p> <p>(ii) inside urban areas or industrial complexes with a capacity of 275 kilovolts or more.</p>
<p>12.</p>	<p>The development of—</p> <p>(i) canals exceeding 100 square metres in size;</p> <p>(ii) channels exceeding 100 square metres in size;</p> <p>(iii) bridges exceeding 100 square metres in size;</p> <p>(iv) dams, where the dam, including infrastructure and water surface area, exceeds 100 square metres in size;</p> <p>(v) weirs, where the weir, including infrastructure and water surface area, exceeds 100 square metres in size;</p> <p>(vi) bulk storm water outlet structures exceeding 100 square metres in size;</p> <p>(vii) marinas exceeding 100 square metres in size;</p> <p>(viii) jetties exceeding 100 square metres in size;</p> <p>(ix) slipways exceeding 100 square metres in size;</p> <p>(x) buildings exceeding 100 square metres in size;</p>

	<p>(xi) boardwalks exceeding 100 square metres in size; or</p> <p>(xii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 100 square metres or more;</p> <p>where such development occurs—</p> <p>(a) within a watercourse;</p> <p>(b) in front of a development setback; or</p> <p>(c) if no development setback exists, within 32 metres of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse; —</p> <p>excluding—</p> <p>(aa) the development of infrastructure or structures within existing ports or harbours that will not increase the development footprint of the port or harbour;</p> <p>(bb) where such development activities are related to the development of a port or harbour, in which case activity 26 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014 applies;</p> <p>(cc) activities listed in activity 14 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014 or activity 14 in Listing Notice 3 of 2014, in which case that activity applies;</p> <p>(dd) where such development occurs within an urban area; or</p> <p>(ee) where such development occurs within existing roads or road reserves.</p>
13.	<p>The development of facilities or infrastructure for the off-stream storage of water, including dams and reservoirs, with a combined capacity of 50000 cubic metres or more, unless such storage falls within the ambit of activity 16 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014.</p>

14.	The development of facilities or infrastructure, for the storage, or for the storage and handling, of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of 80 cubic metres or more but not exceeding 500 cubic metres.
15.	<p>The development of structures in the coastal public property where the development footprint is bigger than 50 square metres, excluding—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the development of structures within existing ports or harbours that will not increase the development footprint of the port or harbour; (ii) the development of a port or harbour, in which case activity 26 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014 applies; (iii) the development of temporary structures within the beach zone where such structures will be removed within 6 weeks of the commencement of development and where indigenous vegetation will not be cleared; or (iv) activities listed in activity 14 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014, in which case that activity applies.
16.	The development and related operation of facilities for the desalination of water with a design capacity to produce more than 100 cubic metres of treated water per day.
17.	<p>Development—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) in the sea; (ii) in an estuary; (iii) within the littoral active zone; (iv) in front of a development setback; or (v) if no development setback exists, within a distance of 100 metres inland of the high-

	<p>water mark of the sea or an estuary, whichever is the greater;</p> <p>in respect of—</p> <p>(a) fixed or floating jetties and slipways;</p> <p>(b) tidal pools;</p> <p>(c) embankments;</p> <p>(d) rock revetments or stabilising structures including stabilising walls;</p> <p>(e) buildings of 50 square metres or more; or</p> <p>(f) infrastructure with a development footprint of 50 square metres or more —</p> <p>but excluding—</p> <p>(aa) the development of infrastructure and structures within existing ports or harbours that will not increase the development footprint of the port or harbour;</p> <p>(bb) where such development is related to the development of a port or harbour, in which case activity 26 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014 applies;</p> <p>(cc) the development of temporary infrastructure or structures where such structures will be removed within 6 weeks of the commencement of development and where indigenous vegetation will not be cleared; or</p> <p>(dd) where such development occurs within an urban area.</p>	
18.	<p>The planting of vegetation or placing of any material on dunes or exposed sand surfaces of more than 10 square metres, within the littoral active zone, for the purpose of preventing the free movement of sand, erosion or accretion, excluding where —</p> <p>(i) the planting of vegetation or placement of material relates to restoration and maintenance of indigenous coastal vegetation undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan; or</p>	

	<p>(ii) such planting of vegetation or placing of material will occur behind a development setback.</p>
<p>19.</p>	<p>The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 5 cubic metres into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 5 cubic metres from—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a watercourse; (ii) the seashore; or (iii) the littoral active zone, an estuary or a distance of 100 metres inland of the high-water mark of the sea or an estuary, whichever distance is the greater— <p>but excluding where such infilling, depositing, dredging, excavation, removal or moving—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) will occur behind a development setback; (b) is for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan; or (c) falls within the ambit of activity 21 in this Notice, in which case that activity applies.
<p>20.</p>	<p>Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a prospecting right in terms of section 16 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to prospecting of a mineral resource, including activities for which an exemption has been issued in terms of section 106 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002).</p>
<p>21.</p>	<p>Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a mining permit in terms of section 27 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks directly related to the extraction of a mineral resource, including activities for which an exemption has been issued</p>

	in terms of section 106 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002).
	The decommissioning of any activity requiring –
22.	<p>(i) a closure certificate in terms of section 43 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002); or</p> <p>(ii) a prospecting right, mining right, mining permit, production right or exploration right, where the throughput of the activity has reduced by 90% or more over a period of 5 years excluding where the competent authority has in writing agreed that such reduction in throughput does not constitute closure.</p>
23.	The development of cemeteries of 2500 square metres or more in size.
	The development of—
24.	<p>(i) a road for which an environmental authorisation was obtained for the route determination in terms of activity 5 in Government Notice 387 of 2006 or activity 18 in Government Notice 545 of 2010; or</p> <p>(ii) a road with a reserve wider than 13,5 meters, or where no reserve exists where the road is wider than 8 metres;</p> <p>but excluding—</p> <p>(a) roads which are identified and included in activity 27 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014; or</p> <p>(b) roads where the entire road falls within an urban area.</p>
25.	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, wastewater or sewage with a daily throughput capacity of more than 2000 cubic metres but less than 15000 cubic metres.
26.	Residential, retail, recreational, tourism, commercial or institutional developments of 1000 square metres or more, on land previously used for mining or heavy industrial purposes; —

	<p>excluding —</p> <p>(i) where such land has been remediated in terms of part 8 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) in which case the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 applies; or</p> <p>(ii) where an environmental authorisation has been obtained for the decommissioning of such a mine or industry in terms of this Notice or any previous NEMA notice; or</p> <p>(iii) where a closure certificate has been issued in terms of section 43 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) for such land.</p>
27.	<p>The clearance of an area of 1 hectares or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for—</p> <p>(i) the undertaking of a linear activity; or</p> <p>(ii) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.</p>
28.	<p>Residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional developments where such land was used for agriculture or afforestation on or after 01 April 1998 and where such development:</p> <p>(i) will occur inside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 5 hectares; or</p> <p>(ii) will occur outside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 1 hectare;</p> <p>excluding where such land has already been developed for residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional purposes.</p>
29.	<p>The release of genetically modified organisms into the environment, where assessment for</p>

	such release is required by the Genetically Modified Organisms Act, 1997 (Act No. 15 of 1997) or the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004).
30.	Any process or activity identified in terms of section 53(1) of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004).
31.	<p>The decommissioning of existing facilities, structures or infrastructure for—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) any development and related operation activity or activities listed in this Notice, Listing Notice 2 of 2014 or Listing Notice 3 of 2014; (ii) any expansion and related operation activity or activities listed in this Notice, Listing Notice 2 of 2014 or Listing Notice 3 of 2014; (iii) any development and related operation activity or activities and expansion and related operation activity or activities listed in this Notice, Listing Notice 2 of 2014 or Listing Notice 3 of 2014; (iv) any phased activity or activities for development and related operation activity or expansion or related operation activities listed in this Notice or Listing Notice 3 of 2014; or (v) any activity regardless the time the activity was commenced with, where such activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is similarly listed to an activity in (i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) above; and (b) is still in operation or development is still in progress; <p>excluding where—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) activity 22 of this notice applies; or (bb) the decommissioning is covered by part 8 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) in which case the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 applies.

32.	The continuation of any development where the environmental authorisation has lapsed and where the continuation of the development, after the date the environmental authorisation has lapsed will meet the threshold of any activity or activities listed in this Notice, Listing Notice 2 of 2014, or Listing Notice 3 or Listing Notice 4 of 2014.
33.	The underground gasification of 300 kilograms or more coal per day, including any associated operation.
34.	<p>The expansion or changes to existing facilities for any process or activity where such expansion or changes will result in the need for a permit or licence or an amended permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the release of emissions or pollution, excluding—</p> <p>(i) where the facility, process or activity is included in the list of waste management activities published in terms of section 19 of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) in which case the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 applies; or</p> <p>(ii) the expansion of or changes to existing facilities for the treatment of effluent, wastewater or sewage where the capacity will be increased by less than 15 000 cubic metres per day.</p>
35.	<p>The expansion of residential, retail, recreational, tourism, commercial or institutional developments on land previously used for mining or heavy industrial purposes, where the increased development footprint will exceed 1000 square meters;</p> <p>excluding—</p> <p>(i) where such land has been remediated in terms of part 8 of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) in which case the National</p>

	<p>Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 applies; or</p> <p>(ii) where an environmental authorisation has been obtained for the decommissioning of such a mine or industry in terms of this Notice or any previous NEMA notice; or</p> <p>(iii) where a closure certificate has been issued in terms of section 43 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) for such land.</p>
<p>36.</p>	<p>The expansion of facilities or structures for the generation of electricity from a renewable resource where—</p> <p>(i) the electricity output will be increased by 10 megawatts or more, excluding where such expansion takes place on the original development footprint; or</p> <p>(ii) regardless the increased output of the facility, the development footprint will be expanded by 1 hectare or more;</p> <p>excluding where such expansion of facilities or structures is for photovoltaic installations and occurs within an urban area.</p>
<p>37.</p>	<p>The expansion and related operation of facilities for the generation of electricity from a non-renewable resource where—</p> <p>(i) the electricity output will be increased by 10 megawatts or more, excluding where such expansion takes place on the original development footprint; or</p> <p>(ii) regardless the increased output of the facility, the development footprint will be expanded by 1 hectare or more.</p>
<p>38.</p>	<p>The expansion and related operation of facilities for the slaughter of animals where the daily product throughput will be increased by more than—</p> <p>(i) 50 poultry;</p> <p>(ii) 6 units of reptiles, red meat and game; or</p> <p>(iii) 20 000 kg wet weight per annum of fish, crustaceans and amphibians.</p>

39.	<p>The expansion and related operation of facilities for the concentration of animals for the purpose of commercial production in densities that will exceed—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 20 square metres per large stock unit, where the expansion will constitute more than 500 additional units; (ii) 8 square metres per small stock unit, where the expansion will constitute more than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 1 000 additional units per facility or more excluding pigs where (b) applies; or (b) 250 additional pigs, excluding piglets that are not yet weaned; (iii) 30 square metres per crocodile at any level of production where the expansion will constitute an increase in the level of production, excluding crocodiles younger than 6 months; (iv) 3 square metre per rabbit where the expansion will constitute more than 500 additional rabbits; or (v) 250 square metres per ostrich or emu where the expansion will constitute more than 50 additional ostriches or emus.
40.	<p>The expansion and related operation of facilities for the concentration of poultry, excluding chicks younger than 20 days, where the capacity of the facility will be increased by—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) more than 1 000 poultry where the facility is situated within an urban area; or (ii) more than 5 000 poultry per facility situated outside an urban area.
41.	<p>The expansion and related operation of facilities, infrastructure or structures for aquaculture of—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) finfish, crustaceans, reptiles or amphibians, where the annual production output of such facility, infrastructure or structures will be increased by 20 000 kg (wet weight) or more; (ii) molluscs and echinoderms where the annual production output of such facility, infrastructure or structures will be increased by 30 000 kg (wet weight) or more; or

	<p>(iii) aquatic plants where the annual production output of such facility, infrastructure or structures will be increased by 60 000 kg (wet weight) or more;</p> <p>excluding where the expansion of facilities, infrastructure or structures is for purposes of sea-based cage culture in which case activity 42 in this Notice will apply.</p>
42.	<p>The expansion and related operation of facilities, infrastructure or structures for aquaculture of sea-based cage culture of finfish, crustaceans, reptiles, amphibians, molluscs, echinoderms and aquatic plants where the annual production output of such facility, infrastructure or structures will be increased by 50 000 kg (wet weight) or more.</p>
43.	<p>The expansion and related operation of hatcheries or agri-industrial facilities outside industrial complexes, where the development footprint of the hatcheries or agri-industrial facilities will be increased by 2 000 square metres or more.</p>
44.	<p>The expansion of cemeteries by 2500 square metres or more.</p>
45.	<p>The expansion of infrastructure for the bulk transportation of water or storm water where the existing infrastructure—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) has an internal diameter of 0,36 metres or more; or (ii) has a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) where the facility or infrastructure is expanded by more than 1000 metres in length; or (b) where the throughput capacity of the facility or infrastructure will be increased by 10% or more; <p>excluding where such expansion—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) relates to transportation of water or storm water within a road reserve; or

	<p>(bb) will occur within an urban area.</p>
<p>46.</p>	<p>The expansion and related operation of infrastructure for the bulk transportation of sewage, effluent, process water, waste water, return water, industrial discharge or slimes where the existing infrastructure—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) has an internal diameter of 0,36 metres or more; or (ii) has a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) where the facility or infrastructure is expanded by more than 1000 metres in length; or (b) where the throughput capacity of the facility or infrastructure will be increased by 10% or more; <p>excluding where such expansion—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) relates to transportation of sewage, effluent, process water, waste water, return water, industrial discharge or slimes within a road reserve; or (bb) will occur within an urban area.
<p>47.</p>	<p>The expansion of facilities or infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity where the expanded capacity will exceed 275 kilovolts and the development footprint will increase.</p>
<p>48.</p>	<p>The expansion of—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) canals where the canal is expanded by 100 square metres or more in size ; (ii) channels where the channel is expanded by 100 square metres or more in size ; (iii) bridges where the bridge is expanded by 100 square metres or more in size; (iv) dams, where the dam, including infrastructure and water surface area, is expanded by 100 square metres or more in size;

	<p>(v) weirs, where the weir, including infrastructure and water surface area, is expanded by 100 square metres or more in size;</p> <p>(vi) bulk storm water outlet structures where the bulk storm water outlet structure is expanded by 100 square metres or more in size; or</p> <p>(vii) marinas where the marina is expanded by 100 square metres or more in size;</p> <p>where such expansion or expansion and related operation occurs—</p> <p>(a) within a watercourse;</p> <p>(b) in front of a development setback; or</p> <p>(c) if no development setback exists, within 32 metres of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse;</p> <p>excluding—</p> <p>(aa) the expansion of infrastructure or structures within existing ports or harbours that will not increase the development footprint of the port or harbour;</p> <p>(bb) where such expansion activities are related to the development of a port or harbour, in which case activity 26 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014 applies;</p> <p>(cc) activities listed in activity 14 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014 or activity 14 in Listing Notice 3 of 2014, in which case that activity applies;</p> <p>(dd) where such expansion occurs within an urban area; or</p> <p>(ee) where such expansion occurs within existing roads or road reserves.</p> <p>The expansion of –</p> <p>(i) jetties by more than 100 square metres;</p> <p>(ii) slipways by more than 100 square metres;</p> <p>(iii) buildings by more than 100 square metres;</p>
49.	

	<p>(iv) boardwalks by more than 100 square metres; or</p> <p>(v) infrastructure or structures where the physical footprint is expanded by 100 square metres or more;</p> <p>where such expansion or expansion and related operation occurs—</p> <p>(a) within a watercourse;</p> <p>(b) in front of a development setback; or</p> <p>(c) if no development setback exists, within 32 metres of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse;</p> <p>excluding—</p> <p>(aa) the expansion of infrastructure or structures within existing ports or harbours that will not increase the development footprint of the port or harbour;</p> <p>(bb) where such expansion activities are related to the development of a port or harbour, in which case activity 26 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014 applies;</p> <p>(cc) activities listed in activity 14 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014 or activity 14 in Listing Notice 3 of 2014, in which case that activity applies;</p> <p>(dd) where such expansion occurs within an urban area; or</p> <p>(ee) where such expansion occurs within existing roads or road reserves.</p>	
<p>50.</p>	<p>The expansion of facilities or infrastructure for the off-stream storage of water, including dams and reservoirs, where the combined capacity will be increased by 50000 cubic metres or more.</p>	
<p>51.</p>	<p>The expansion of facilities for the storage, or storage and handling, of a dangerous good, where the capacity of such storage facility will be expanded by more than 80 cubic metres.</p>	

52.	The expansion of structures in the coastal public property where the development footprint will be increased by more than 50 square metres, excluding such expansions within existing ports or harbours where there will be no increase in the development footprint of the port or harbour and excluding activities listed in activity 23 in Listing Notice 3 of 2014, in which case that activity applies.	
53.	The expansion and related operation of facilities for the desalination of water where the design capacity will be expanded to produce an additional 100 cubic metres or more of treated water per day.	
54.	<p>The expansion of facilities—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) in the sea; (ii) in an estuary; (iii) within the littoral active zone; (iv) in front of a development setback; or (v) if no development setback exists, within a distance of 100 metres inland of the high-water mark of the sea or an estuary, whichever is the greater; <p>in respect of—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) fixed or floating jetties and slipways; (b) tidal pools; (c) embankments; (d) rock revetments or stabilising structures including stabilising walls; (e) buildings where the building is expanded by 50 square metres or more; or (f) infrastructure where the development footprint is expanded by 50 square metres or more, 	

	<p>but excluding—</p> <p>(aa) the expansion of infrastructure or structures within existing ports or harbours that will not increase the development footprint of the port or harbour; or</p> <p>(bb) where such expansion occurs within an urban area.</p>	
<p>55.</p>	<p>Expansion—</p> <p>(i) in the sea;</p> <p>(ii) in an estuary;</p> <p>(iii) within the littoral active zone;</p> <p>(iv) in front of a development setback; or</p> <p>(v) if no development setback exists, within a distance of 100 metres inland of the high-water mark of the sea or an estuary, whichever is the greater;</p> <p>in respect of —</p> <p>(a) facilities associated with the arrival and departure of vessels and the handling of cargo;</p> <p>(b) piers;</p> <p>(c) inter- and sub-tidal structures for entrapment of sand;</p> <p>(d) breakwater structures;</p> <p>(e) coastal marinas;</p> <p>(f) coastal harbours or ports;</p> <p>(g) tunnels; or</p> <p>(h) underwater channels;</p> <p>but excluding the expansion of infrastructure or structures within existing ports or harbours</p>	

	that will not increase the development footprint of the port or harbour.
	The widening of a road by more than 6 metres, or the lengthening of a road by more than 1 kilometre—
56.	(i) where the existing reserve is wider than 13,5 meters; or (ii) where no reserve exists, where the existing road is wider than 8 metres; excluding where widening or lengthening occur inside urban areas.
57.	The expansion and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, wastewater or sewage where the capacity will be increased by 15000 cubic metres or more per day and the development footprint will increase by 1000 square meters or more.
58.	The increase of the amount of coal gasified underground, where any such increase exceeds 300 kg per day, including any associated operation.,.
59.	The expansion and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the refining, extraction or processing of gas, oil or petroleum products where the installed capacity of the facility will be increased by 50 cubic metres or more per day, excluding facilities for the refining, extraction or processing of gas from landfill sites.
60.	The expansion and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the bulk transportation of dangerous goods— (i) in gas form, outside an industrial complex, by an increased throughput capacity of 700 tons or more per day; (ii) in liquid form, outside an industrial complex or zone, by an increased throughput capacity of 50 cubic metres or more per day; or (iii) in solid form, outside an industrial complex or zone, by an increased throughput capacity of 50 tons or more per day.

61.	The expansion of airports where the development footprint will be increased.
62.	The expansion of facilities or infrastructure for marine telecommunication where there will be an increased development footprint.
63.	<p>The expansion of facilities or infrastructure for the transfer of water from and to or between any combination of the following—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) water catchments; (ii) water treatment works; or (iii) impoundments; <p>where the capacity will be increased by 50 000 cubic metres or more per day, but excluding water treatment works where water is treated for drinking purposes.</p>
64.	<p>The expansion of railway lines, stations or shunting yards where there will be an increased development footprint, excluding—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) railway lines, shunting yards and railway stations in industrial complexes or zones; (ii) underground railway lines in mines; or (iii) additional railway lines within the railway line reserve.
65.	The expansion and related operation of an island, anchored platform or any other permanent structure on or along the sea bed, where the expansion will constitute an increased development footprint, excluding expansion of facilities, infrastructure or structures for aquaculture purposes;
66.	<p>The expansion of a dam where—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the highest part of the dam wall, as measured from the outside toe of the wall to the highest part of the wall, was originally 5 metres or higher and where the height of the wall is increased by 2,5 metres or more; or

	<p>(ii) where the high-water mark of the dam will be increased with 10 hectares or more.</p>	
<p>67.</p>	<p>Phased activities for all activities—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. listed in this Notice, which commenced on or after the effective date of this Notice; or ii. similarly listed in any of the previous NEMA notices, which commenced on or after the effective date of such previous NEMA Notices; <p>where any phase of the activity may be below a threshold but where a combination of the phases, including expansions or extensions, will exceed a specified threshold;</p> <p>excluding the following activities listed in this Notice—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17(i)(a-d); 17(ii)(a-d); 17(iii)(a-d); 17(iv)(a-d); 17(v)(a-d); 20; 21; 22; 24(i); 29; 30; 31; 32; 	

No. R. 984

4 December 2014

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998
(ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)**

**LISTING NOTICE 2: LIST OF ACTIVITIES AND COMPETENT AUTHORITIES
IDENTIFIED IN TERMS OF SECTIONS 24(2) AND 24D**

I, Bomo Edith Edna Molewa, Minister of Environmental Affairs, hereby repeal Listing Notice 2 of 2010, published under Notice No. 545 in Gazette No. 33306 dated 18 June 2010, and publish Listing Notice 2 of 2014 under sections 24(2), 24(5), 24D and 44, read with section 47A (1)(b) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), set out in the Schedule hereto.


BOMO EDITH EDNA MOLEWA
MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

SCHEDULE

PURPOSE

1. The purpose of this Notice is to identify activities that would require an environmental authorisation prior to the commencement of that activity and to identify competent authorities in terms of sections 24(2) and 24D of this Act.

DEFINITIONS

2. (1) In this Notice, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have the meaning so assigned, and unless the context otherwise indicates —

“associated structures, infrastructure and earthworks” means any structures, infrastructure or earthworks, including borrow pits, that is necessary for the functioning of a facility or activity;

“channel” means an excavated hollow bed for running water or an artificial underwater depression to make a water body navigable in a natural watercourse, river or the sea;

“dam” when used in these Regulations means any barrier dam and any other form of impoundment used for the storage of water;

“dangerous goods” means goods containing any of the substances as contemplated in South African National Standard No. 10234, supplement 2008 1.00: designated “List of classification and labelling of chemicals in accordance with the Globally Harmonized Systems (GHS)” published by Standards South Africa, and where the presence of such goods, regardless of quantity, in a blend or mixture, causes such blend or mixture to have one or more of the characteristics listed in the Hazard Statements in section 4.2.3, namely physical hazards, health hazards or environmental hazards;

“development” means the building, erection, construction or establishment of a facility, structure or infrastructure, including associated earthworks or borrow pits, that is necessary for the undertaking of a listed or specified activity, including any

associated post development monitoring, but excludes any modification, alteration or expansion of such a facility, structure or infrastructure, including associated earthworks or borrow pits, and excluding the redevelopment of the same facility in the same location, with the same capacity and footprint;

“development footprint” means any evidence of physical alteration as a result of the undertaking of any activity;

“development setback” means a setback line defined or adopted by the competent authority;

“expansion” means the modification, extension, alteration or upgrading of a facility, structure or infrastructure at which an activity takes place in such a manner that the capacity of the facility or the footprint of the activity is increased;

“indigenous vegetation” refers to vegetation consisting of indigenous plant species occurring naturally in an area, regardless of the level of alien infestation and where the topsoil has not been lawfully disturbed during the preceding ten years;

“industrial complex” means an area used or zoned for industrial purposes, including bulk storage, manufacturing, processing or packaging purposes;

“linear development activities” include railways, roads, funiculars, pipelines, conveyor belts, cableways, powerlines, fences, runways, aircraft landing strips, and telecommunication lines;

“maintenance” means actions performed to keep a structure or system functioning or in service on the same location, capacity and footprint;

“maintenance management plan” means a management plan for maintenance purposes defined or adopted by the competent authority;

“**marina**” means a constructed waterway that is normally associated with residential or commercial use and that could include mooring facilities;

“**route determination**” means the process of planning and designing a new route;

“**the Act**” means the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended;

“**throughput capacity**” means the design capacity or maximum capable capacity of a facility, structures or infrastructure, whichever is the greater;

“**urban areas**” means areas situated within the urban edge (as defined or adopted by the competent authority), or in instances where no urban edge or boundary has been defined or adopted, it refers to areas situated within the edge of built-up areas;

“**virgin soil**” means land not cultivated for the preceding 10 years.

“**watercourse**” means –

- (a) a river or spring;
- (b) a natural channel in which water flows regularly or intermittently;
- (c) a wetland, pan, lake or dam into which, or from which, water flows; and
- (d) any collection of water which the Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, declare to be a watercourse as defined in the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998); and

a reference to a watercourse includes, where relevant, its bed and banks; and

“**wetland**” means land which is transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface, or the land is periodically covered with shallow water, and which land in normal circumstances supports or would support vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil.

- (2) The following words relevant to coastal activities will have the meaning so assigned to it in the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008):
- (a) “estuary”;
 - (b) “high-water mark”;
 - (c) “littoral active zone”;
 - (d) “low-water mark”; and
 - (e) “sea”.
- (3) The following words will have the meaning so assigned in terms of section 1 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002):
- (a) “exploration right”;
 - (b) “mine”;
 - (c) “mineral”;
 - (d) “mining area”;
 - (e) “mining right”;
 - (f) “petroleum”;
 - (g) “production right”; and
 - (h) “prospecting right”.

IDENTIFIED ACTIVITIES AND COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

3. (1) The activities identified in Appendix 1 may not commence without environmental authorisation from the competent authority.

- (2) The investigation, assessment and communication of the potential impact of activities must follow the procedure as prescribed in regulations 21, 22, 23 and 24 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014.
- (3) Where Listing Notice 4 applies, an application for environmental authorisation must be submitted for an activity contemplated in that Notice and not for an activity contemplated in this Notice.

REPEAL OF NOTICE 545 DATED 18 JUNE 2010

4. Notice 545 published in Gazette 33306 is hereby repealed.

SHORT TITLE

5. This Listing Notice is called the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Listing Notice 2 of 2014, and takes effect on 08 December 2014.

APPENDIX 1

Activity number	Activity description	Identification of competent authority
1.	The development of facilities or infrastructure for the generation of electricity from a renewable resource where the electricity output is 20 megawatts or more, excluding where such development of facilities or infrastructure is for photovoltaic installations and occurs within an urban area.	The competent authority in respect of the activities listed in this part of the schedule is the competent authority in the province in which the activity is to be undertaken, unless—
2.	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the generation of electricity from a non-renewable resource where the electricity output is 20 megawatts or more.	(a) it is an application for an activity contemplated in section 24C(2) of the Act, in which case the competent authority is the Minister or an organ of state with delegated powers in terms of section 42(1) of the Act;
3.	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for nuclear reaction including energy generation, the production, enrichment, processing, reprocessing, storage or disposal of nuclear fuels, radioactive products, nuclear waste or radioactive waste.	(b) the listed or specified activity is or is directly related to—
4.	The development of facilities or infrastructure, for the storage, or storage and handling of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of more than 500 cubic metres.	i. prospecting or exploration of a mineral or petroleum resource; or
5.	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the refining, extraction or processing of gas, oil or petroleum products with an installed capacity of 50 cubic metres or more per day, excluding— (i) facilities for the refining, extraction or processing of gas from landfill sites; or (ii) the primary processing of a petroleum resource in which case activity 22 in this Notice applies.	

<p>6.</p>	<p>The development of facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity which requires a permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution or effluent, excluding—</p> <p>(i) activities which are identified and included in Listing Notice 1 of 2014;</p> <p>(ii) activities which are included in the list of waste management activities published in terms of section 19 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) in which case the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 applies; or</p> <p>(iii) the development of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, wastewater or sewage where such facilities have a daily throughput capacity of 2000 cubic metres or less.</p>	<p>ii. extraction and primary processing of a mineral or petroleum resource; in which case the competent authority is the Minister responsible for mineral resources.</p> <p>The exception mentioned in (b) above does not apply to the following activities contained in this Notice:</p>
<p>7.</p>	<p>The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the bulk transportation of dangerous goods—</p> <p>(i) in gas form, outside an industrial complex, using pipelines, exceeding 1000 metres in length, with a throughput capacity of more than 700 tons per day;</p> <p>(ii) in liquid form, outside an industrial complex, using pipelines, exceeding 1000 metres in length, with a throughput capacity of more than 50 cubic metres per day; or</p> <p>(iii) in solid form, outside an industrial complex, using funiculars or conveyors with a throughput capacity of more than 50 tons per day.</p>	<p>3;</p> <p>8(f);</p> <p>10;</p> <p>13;</p> <p>26;</p> <p>27; and</p>

29.

8.	<p>The development of—</p> <p>(i) airports, or</p> <p>(ii) runways or aircraft landing strips longer than 1,4 kilometres.</p>
9.	<p>The development of facilities or infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity with a capacity of 275 kilovolts or more, outside an urban area or industrial complex.</p>
10.	<p>The development of facilities or infrastructure for marine telecommunication.</p>
11.	<p>The development of facilities or infrastructure for the transfer of 50 000 cubic metres or more water per day, from and to or between any combination of the following —</p> <p>(i) water catchments;</p> <p>(ii) water treatment works; or</p> <p>(iii) impoundments;</p> <p>excluding treatment works where water is to be treated for drinking purposes.</p>
12.	<p>The development of railway lines, stations or shunting yards excluding —</p> <p>(i) railway lines, shunting yards and railway stations in industrial complexes or zones;</p> <p>(ii) underground railway lines in a mining area; or</p> <p>(iii) additional railway lines within the railway line reserve.</p>
13.	<p>The physical alteration of virgin soil to agriculture, or afforestation for the purposes of commercial tree, timber or wood production of 100 hectares or more.</p>
14.	<p>The development and related operation of—</p> <p>(i) an island;</p>

	<p>(ii) anchored platform; or (iii) any other structure or infrastructure on, below or along the sea bed; excluding — (a) development of facilities, infrastructure or structures for aquaculture purposes; or (b) the development of temporary structures or infrastructure where such structures will be removed within 6 weeks of the commencement of development and where indigenous vegetation will not be cleared.</p>	
<p>15.</p>	<p>The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation, excluding where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for— (i) the undertaking of a linear activity; or (ii) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.</p>	
<p>16.</p>	<p>The development of a dam where the highest part of the dam wall, as measured from the outside toe of the wall to the highest part of the wall, is 5 metres or higher or where the high-water mark of the dam covers an area of 10 hectares or more.</p>	
<p>17.</p>	<p>Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a mining right as contemplated in section 22 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to the extraction of a mineral resource, including activities for which an exemption has been issued in terms of section 106 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002).</p>	

18.	Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires an exploration right as contemplated in section 79 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks.
19.	The removal and disposal of minerals contemplated in terms of section 20 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to prospecting of a mineral resource, including activities for which an exemption has been issued in terms of section 106 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002).
20.	Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a production right as contemplated in section 83 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to the primary processing of a petroleum resource.
21.	Any activity including the operation of that activity associated with the primary processing of a mineral resource including winning, reduction, extraction, classifying, concentrating, crushing, screening and washing but excluding the smelting, beneficiation, refining, calcining or gasification of the mineral resource in which case activity 6 in this Notice applies.
22.	Any activity including the operation of that activity associated with the primary processing of a petroleum resource including winning, extraction, classifying, concentrating, water removal, but excluding the refining of gas, oil or petroleum products in which case activity 5 in this Notice applies.
23.	The reclamation of an island or parts of the sea.

24.	The extraction or removal of peat or peat soils, including the disturbance of vegetation or soils in anticipation of the extraction or removal of peat or peat soils, but excluding where such extraction or removal is for the rehabilitation of wetlands in accordance with a maintenance management plan.	
25.	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, wastewater or sewage with a daily throughput capacity of 15000 cubic metres or more.	
26.	<p>Development--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) in the sea; (ii) in an estuary; (iii) within the littoral active zone; (iv) in front of a development setback; or (v) if no development setback exists, within a distance of 100 metres inland of the high-water mark of the sea or an estuary, whichever is the greater; <p>in respect of —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) facilities associated with the arrival and departure of vessels and the handling of cargo; (b) piers; (c) inter- and sub-tidal structures for entrapment of sand; (d) breakwater structures; (e) coastal marinas; (f) coastal harbours or ports; 	

	<p>(g) tunnels; or (h) underwater channels; but excluding the development of structures within existing ports or harbours that will not increase the development footprint of the port or harbour.</p>	
27.	<p>The development of — (i) a national road as defined in section 40 of the South African National Roads Agency Limited and National Roads Act, 1998 (Act No. 7 of 1998); (ii) a road administered by a provincial authority; (iii) a road with a reserve wider than 30 metres; or (iv) a road catering for more than one lane of traffic in both directions; but excluding the development and related operation of a road for which an environmental authorisation was obtained for the route determination in terms of activity 5 in Government Notice 387 of 2006 or activity 18 in Government Notice 545 of 2010, in which case activity 24 in Listing Notice 1 of 2014 applies.</p>	
28.	<p>Commencing of an activity, which requires an atmospheric emission license in terms of section 21 of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004), excluding — (i) activities which are identified and included in Listing Notice 1 of 2014; (ii) activities which are included in the list of waste management activities published in terms of section 19 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) in which case the National Environmental Management: Waste Act,</p>	

	2008 applies; or (iii) the development of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, wastewater or sewage where such facilities have a daily throughput capacity of 2000 cubic metres or less.	
29.	The expansion and related operation of facilities for nuclear reaction including energy generation, the production, enrichment, processing, reprocessing, storage or disposal of nuclear fuels, radioactive products, nuclear waste or radioactive waste.	

No. R. 985

4 December 2014

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998
(ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)**

**LISTING NOTICE 3: LIST OF ACTIVITIES AND COMPETENT AUTHORITIES
IDENTIFIED IN TERMS OF SECTIONS 24(2) AND 24D**

I, Bomo Edith Edna Molewa, Minister of Environmental Affairs, hereby repeal Listing Notice 3 of 2010, published under Notice No. 546 in Gazette No. 33306 dated 18 June 2010, and publish Listing Notice 3 of 2014 under sections 24(2), 24(5), 24D and 44, read with section 47A (1) (b) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), set out in the Schedule hereto.



**BOMO EDITH EDNA MOLEWA
MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS**

SCHEDULE

PURPOSE

1. The purpose of this Notice is to list activities and identify competent authorities under sections 24(2), 24(5) and 24D of the Act, where environmental authorisation is required prior to commencement of that activity in specific identified geographical areas only.

DEFINITIONS

2. (1) In this Notice, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have the meaning so assigned, and unless the context otherwise indicates—

“aquatic critical biodiversity areas” means linkages between catchment, important rivers and sensitive estuaries whose safeguarding is critically required in order to meet biodiversity pattern and process thresholds and are spatially defined as part of a bioregional plan or systematic biodiversity plan, available on the South African National Biodiversity Institute’s BGIS website (<http://bgis.sanbi.org/WCBF14/project.asp>);

“bioregional plan” means the bioregional plan contemplated in Chapter 3 of the National Environment Management Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004);

“buffer area” means, unless specifically defined, an area extending 10 kilometres from the proclaimed boundary of a world heritage site or national park and 5 kilometres from the proclaimed boundary of a nature reserve, respectively, or that defined as such for a biosphere;

“dangerous goods” means goods containing any of the substances as contemplated in South African National Standard No. 10234, supplement 2008 1.00: designated “List of classification and labelling of chemicals in

accordance with the Globally Harmonized Systems (GHS)” published by Standards South Africa, and where the presence of such goods, regardless of quantity, in a blend or mixture, causes such blend or mixture to have one or more of the characteristics listed in the Hazard Statements in section 4.2.3, namely physical hazards, health hazards or environmental hazards;

“development” means the building, erection, construction or establishment of a facility, structure or infrastructure, including associated earthworks or borrow pits, that is necessary for the undertaking of a listed or specified activity, including any associated post development monitoring but excludes any modification, alteration or expansion of such a facility, structure or infrastructure, including associated earthworks or borrow pits, and excluding the redevelopment of the same facility in the same location, with the same capacity and footprint;

“development footprint” means any evidence of physical alteration as a result of the undertaking of any activity;

“development setback” means a setback line defined or adopted by the competent authority;

“estuarine functional zone” means the area in and around an estuary which includes the open water area, estuarine habitat (*such as sand and mudflats, rock and plant communities*) and the surrounding floodplain area, as defined by the area below the 5 m topographical contour (*referenced from the indicative mean sea level*);

“expansion” means the modification, extension, alteration or upgrading of a facility, structure or infrastructure at which an activity takes place in such a manner that the capacity of the facility or the footprint of the activity is increased;

“Gauteng Agricultural Potential Atlas” means the Gauteng Agricultural Potential Atlas, which can be obtained from the Gauteng Provincial Department responsible for environmental affairs;

“Gauteng Conservation Plan” means a systematic conservation planning tool delineating biodiversity priority areas representative of biodiversity pattern, process and species of special concern, which areas have been identified in three broad categories; namely, Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs), Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) and Protected Areas;

“Gauteng Protected Area Expansion Strategy” means a framework for protected area expansion in Gauteng, setting out key strategies for protected area expansion and identifying spatial priorities and protected area targets and is aligned to the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy as it identifies finer scaled provincial priorities based on regional and local conservation imperatives;

“Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBA)” means areas / sites that hold significant numbers of globally and/or regionally threatened species (Categories A1 and C1); sites that are known or thought to hold a significant component of a group of species whose breeding distributions define an Endemic Bird Area (EBA) (Category A2); sites that are known or thought to hold a significant component of a group of species whose distributions are largely or wholly confined to one biome (Category A3);

“indigenous vegetation” refers to vegetation consisting of indigenous plant species occurring naturally in an area, regardless of the level of alien infestation and where the topsoil has not been lawfully disturbed during the preceding ten years;

“industrial complex” means an area used or zoned for industrial purposes, including bulk storage, manufacturing, processing or packaging purposes;

“maintenance” means actions performed to keep a structure or system functioning or in service on the same location, capacity and footprint;

“maintenance management plan” means a management plan for maintenance purposes defined or adopted by the competent authority;

“National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES)” means South Africa's national strategy for expansion of the protected area network, led by the National Department responsible for environmental affairs and developed in collaboration with national and provincial conservation authorities. The NPAES sets targets for protected area expansion, provides maps of the most important areas for protected area expansion, and makes recommendations on mechanisms for protected area expansion. Focus areas for protected area expansion are identified in the NPAES. They are large, intact, unfragmented areas of high importance for land-based protected area expansion, suitable for the creation or expansion of large protected areas;

“NEMBA” means the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004);

“NEMPAA” means the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003);

“phased activities” means an activity that is developed in phases over time on the same or adjacent properties to create a single or linked entity;

“previous NEMA notices” as contemplated in these transitional arrangements means the previous notices published in terms of section 24(2) of NEMA (Government Notices R. 386 and R. 387 in the Government Gazette of 21 April 2006, as amended, or Government Notice No. R. 544, 545 and 546 in the Government Gazette of 18 June 2010, as amended);

“protected area” means those protected areas contemplated in section 9 of the NEMPAA and the core area of a biosphere reserve and shall include their buffers;

“sites or areas listed in terms of an International Convention” means any area and its buffer, unless specifically defined, of 5 kilometres extending from its listed boundary, listed in terms of an international convention but does not include world heritage sites, and shall include but not be limited to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971);

“systematic biodiversity plan” is a plan that identifies important areas for biodiversity conservation, taking into account biodiversity patterns (i.e. the principle of representation) and the ecological and evolutionary processes that sustain them (i.e. the principle of persistence). A systematic biodiversity plan must set quantitative targets/thresholds for aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity features in order to conserve a representative sample of biodiversity pattern and ecological processes;

“the Act” means the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended;

“throughput capacity” means the design capacity or maximum capable capacity of a facility, structures or infrastructure, whichever is the greater;

“urban areas” means areas situated within the urban edge (as defined or adopted by the competent authority), or in instances where no urban edge or boundary has been defined or adopted, it refers to areas situated within the edge of built-up areas;

“watercourse” means –

- (a) a river or spring;
- (b) a natural channel in which water flows regularly or intermittently;
- (c) a wetland, pan, lake or dam into which, or from which, water flows; and

(d) any collection of water which the Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, declare to be a watercourse as defined in the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998); and

a reference to a watercourse includes, where relevant, its bed and banks;
and

“**wetland**” means land which is transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface, or the land is periodically covered with shallow water, and which land in normal circumstances supports or would support vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil.

- (2) The following words relevant to coastal activities will have the meaning so assigned to it in the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008):
- a) “estuary”;
 - b) “high-water mark”;
 - c) “littoral active zone”;
 - d) “sea”; and
 - e) “seashore”.
- (3) The following words will have the meaning assigned to them in terms of section 1 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002):
- a) “mineral”;
 - b) “petroleum”; and
 - c) “prospecting”.
3. (1) The activities listed in Appendix 1 are identified in terms of section 24(2)(a) of the Act as activities that may not commence without an environmental authorisation from the competent authority.

- (2) The investigation, assessment and communication of potential impact of activities must follow the procedure as prescribed in regulations 19 and 20 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations published in terms of section 24(5) of the Act.
- (3) Where Listing Notice 4 applies, an application for environmental authorisation must be submitted for an activity contemplated in that Notice and not for an activity contemplated in this Notice.

REPEAL OF NOTICE 546 OF 18 June 2010

4. Notice No. 546 published in Gazette 33306 on 18 June 2010 is hereby repealed.

SHORT TITLE

5. This Listing Notice is called Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Listing Notice 3 of 2014, and takes effect on 08 December 2014.

APPENDIX 1

Activity number	Activity description	Geographical areas based on environmental attributes	Identification of competent authority
1.	The development of billboards exceeding 18 square metres in size outside urban areas, mining areas or industrial complexes.	<p>(a) In Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape provinces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; ii. National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas; iii. World Heritage Sites; iv. Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; v. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; vi. Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; vii. Core areas in biosphere reserves; viii. Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world 	<p>The competent authority in respect of the activities listed in this part of the Notice is the competent authority in the province in which the activity is to be undertaken, unless—</p> <p>(a) it is an application for an activity contemplated in section 24C(2) of the Act, in which case the competent authority is the Minister or an organ of state with delegated powers in terms of section 42(1)</p>

		<p>heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve;</p> <p>ix. Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>x. In an estuary.</p> <p>(b) In Eastern Cape</p> <p>i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>ii. National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>iii. World Heritage Sites;</p> <p>iv. Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>v. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>vi. Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p>	<p>of the Act;</p> <p>(b) the listed or specified activity is or is directly related to—</p> <p>i. prospecting or exploration of a mineral or petroleum resource; or</p> <p>ii. extraction and primary processing of a mineral or petroleum resource;</p> <p>in which case the competent authority is the Minister responsible for mineral resources.</p>
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		The exception mentioned in (b) above does not apply to the following activities contained in this Notice:
vii.	Core areas in biosphere reserves;	5;
viii.	Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve;	6;
ix.	Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or	9;
x.	In an estuarine functional zone.	11;
(c)	In Gauteng:	13;
i.	A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;	17;
ii.	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus Areas;	21;
iii.	Gauteng Protected Area Expansion Priority Areas;	24;
iv.	Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans;	25; and
v.	Sites identified within threatened ecosystems listed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004);	26.
vi.	Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBA);	
vii.	Sensitive areas identified in an environmental	

		<p>management framework adopted by relevant environmental authority;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> viii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention ix. Sites managed as protected areas by provincial authorities, or declared as nature reserves in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) or the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003); x. Sites designated as nature reserves within municipal SDFs; or xi. Sites zoned for conservation or public open space or equivalent zoning; <p>(d) In KwaZulu-Natal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Trans-frontier protected areas managed under international conventions; ii. Community Conservation Areas; iii. Biodiversity Stewardship Programme Biodiversity Agreement areas; iv. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; 	
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		<p>v. World Heritage Sites;</p> <p>vi. Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>vii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>viii. Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>ix. Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>x. In an estuarine functional zone;</p> <p>xi. Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority, or zoned for a conservation purpose;</p> <p>xii. Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>xiii. Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined.</p>	
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		<p>(e) In North West:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas; ii. World Heritage Sites; iii. Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; iv. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; v. Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; vi. Core areas in biosphere reserves; vii. Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or a biosphere reserve, excluding areas where no indigenous vegetation will be cleared; viii. Any protected area including municipal or provincial nature reserves as contemplated by NEMPAA or other relevant 		
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		<p>legislation; or</p> <p>ix. Areas designated for conservation use in adopted Spatial Development Frameworks, or zoned for a conservation purpose, within urban areas.</p> <p>(f) In Western Cape:</p> <p>i. All areas outside urban areas, mining areas or industrial complexes.</p>	
<p>2.</p>	<p>The development of reservoirs for bulk water supply with a capacity of more than 250 cubic metres.</p>	<p>(a) In Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape provinces:</p> <p>i. In an estuary;</p> <p>ii. In a protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>iii. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>(bb) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(cc) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p>	

	<p>(dd) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(ee) Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>(ff) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(gg) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>iv. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority, or zoned for a conservation purpose; or</p> <p>(cc) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within urban protected areas.</p>	
		<p>(b) In Eastern Cape:</p>

		<p>i. In an estuarine functional zone;</p> <p>ii. In a protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>iii. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>(bb) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(cc) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(dd) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(ee) Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>(ff) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(gg) Areas seawards of the development setback line</p>	
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<p>or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>iv. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority, or zoned for a conservation purpose; or</p> <p>(cc) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within urban protected areas.</p>	<p>(c) Gauteng:</p> <p>i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>ii. National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus Areas;</p> <p>iii. Gauteng Protected Area Expansion Priority Areas;</p> <p>iv. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>v. Sites identified within threatened ecosystems listed in</p>
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	<p>terms of the National Environmental Management Act: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi. Sensitive areas identified in an environmental management framework adopted by relevant environmental authority; vii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; viii. Sites managed as protected areas by provincial authorities, or declared as nature reserves in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) or the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003); ix. Sites designated as nature reserves within municipal SDFs; or x. Sites zoned for a conservation or public open space or equivalent zoning. 	<p>(d) In KwaZulu-Natal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Trans-frontier protected areas managed under international conventions; ii. Community Conservation Areas; iii. Biodiversity Stewardship Programme Biodiversity
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	<p>Agreement areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. World Heritage Sites; v. In an estuarine functional zone; vi. In a protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; vii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; viii. Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; ix. Core areas in biosphere reserves; x. Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority, or zoned for a conservation purpose; xi. Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; xii. Outside urban areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or 	
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	<p>from the core area of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>xiii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>(cc) Within urban protected areas.</p>	
	<p>(e) In North West:</p> <p>i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA;</p> <p>ii. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>(bb) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the</p>	

	<p>competent authority;</p> <p>(cc) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(dd) Critical biodiversity areas (Type 1 and 2) as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(ee) Core areas in biosphere reserves; or</p> <p>(ff) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; excluding areas where no indigenous vegetation will be cleared; or</p> <p>iii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority, or zoned for a conservation purpose.</p>	
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		<p>(f) In Western Cape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; ii. In areas containing indigenous vegetation; or iii. In urban areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or (bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority, or zoned for a conservation purpose. 	
<p>3.</p>	<p>The development of masts or towers of any material or type used for telecommunication broadcasting or radio transmission purposes where the mast or tower—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is to be placed on a site not previously used for this purpose; and (b) will exceed 15 metres in 	<p>(a) In Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape provinces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In an estuary; ii. Outside urban areas, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; (bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas; (cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in 	

	<p>height— but excluding attachments to existing buildings and masts on rooftops.</p>	<p>chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>(gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core areas of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>iii. Inside urban areas; in:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation</p>
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	purpose.	
	<p>(b) In Eastern Cape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In an estuarine functional zone; ii. Outside urban areas, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; (bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas; (cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; (dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; (ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; (ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves; (gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or 	

	<p>from the core areas of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>iii. Inside urban areas; in:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose.</p>	
	<p>(c) In Gauteng:</p> <p>i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>ii. National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus Areas;</p> <p>iii. Gauteng Protected Area Expansion Priority Areas;</p> <p>iv. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>v. Sites identified within threatened ecosystems listed in</p>	

	<p>terms of the National Environmental Management Act: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi. Sensitive areas identified in an environmental management framework adopted by relevant environmental authority; vii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; viii. Sites managed as protected areas by provincial authorities, or declared as nature reserves in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) or the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003); ix. Sites designated as nature reserves within municipal SDFs; x. Sites zoned for a conservation or public open space or equivalent zoning; or xi. Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas. 	<p>(d) In KwaZulu-Natal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In an estuarine functional zone; ii. Trans-frontier protected areas managed under international conventions;
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Community Conservation Areas; iv. World Heritage Sites; v. Biodiversity Stewardship Programme Biodiversity Agreement areas; vi. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; vii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; viii. Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; ix. Core areas in biosphere reserves; x. Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose; xi. Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; xii. Outside urban areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other 	
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	<p>protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core areas of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>xiii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined;</p> <p>(bb) Within urban protected areas;</p> <p>(cc) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(dd) Areas within 1 kilometre from protected areas identified in terms of NEMPAA .</p>	
	<p>(e) In North West:</p> <p>i. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA,;</p> <p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p>	

	<p>(cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ee) Critical biodiversity areas (Type 1 and 2) as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves; or</p> <p>(gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or a biosphere reserve, excluding areas where no indigenous vegetation will be cleared; or</p> <p>ii. In urban areas, the following:</p> <p>(aa) Areas designated for conservation use in adopted Spatial Development Frameworks, or zoned for a conservation purpose.</p>		
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		<p>(f) In Western Cape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. All areas outside urban areas; or ii. Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority, or zoned for a conservation purpose, within urban areas. 	
<p>4.</p>	<p>The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 metres.</p>	<p>(a) In Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape provinces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In an estuary; ii. Outside urban areas, in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding disturbed areas; (bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas; (cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; (dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; (ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in 	

	<p>systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>(gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core areas of a biosphere reserve, excluding disturbed areas; or</p> <p>(hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>iii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose; or</p> <p>(cc) Seawards of the development setback line or within urban protected areas.</p>	
	<p>(b) In Eastern Cape:</p>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In an estuarine functional zone; ii. Outside urban areas, in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding disturbed areas; (bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas; (cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; (dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; (ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; (ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves; (gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core areas of a biosphere reserve, excluding disturbed areas; or 	

	<p>(hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>iii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose; or</p> <p>(cc) Seawards of the development setback line or within urban protected areas.</p>	
	<p>(c) In Gauteng:</p> <p>i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>ii. National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus Areas;</p> <p>iii. Gauteng Protected Area Expansion Priority Areas;</p> <p>iv. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>v. Sites identified within threatened ecosystems listed in</p>	

<p>terms of the National Environmental Management Act: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004);</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi. Sensitive areas identified in an environmental management framework adopted by relevant environmental authority; vii. Sites identified as high potential agricultural land in terms of Gauteng Agricultural Potential Atlas; viii. Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA); ix. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; x. Sites managed as protected areas by provincial authorities, or declared as nature reserves in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) or the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003); xi. Sites designated as nature reserves within municipal SDFs; or xii. Sites zoned for a conservation or public open space or equivalent zoning. 	<p>(d) In KwaZulu-Natal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In an estuarine functional zone;
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Trans- frontier protected areas managed under international conventions; iii. Community Conservation Areas; iv. Biodiversity Stewardship Programme Biodiversity Agreement areas; v. World Heritage Sites; vi. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA; vii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; viii. Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; ix. Core areas in biosphere reserves; x. Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose; xi. Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; xii. Outside urban areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or 	
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	<p>world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core areas of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>xiii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Seawards of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>(cc) Within urban protected areas:</p>	
	<p>(e) In North West :</p> <p>i. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA;</p> <p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>(cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental</p>	

		<p>management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ee) Critical biodiversity areas (Terrestrial Type 1 and 2) as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves; or</p> <p>(gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>ii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose; or</p> <p>(cc) Natural heritage sites.</p>		
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		<p>(f) In Western Cape:</p> <p>i. Areas outside urban areas;</p> <p>(aa) Areas containing indigenous vegetation;</p> <p>(bb) Areas on the estuary side of the development setback line or in an estuarine functional zone where no such setback line has been determined;</p> <p>or</p> <p>ii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(cc) Areas zoned for conservation use; or</p> <p>(dd) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority.</p>	
5.	The development of resorts, lodges, hotels and tourism or hospitality facilities that sleep less than 15 people.	<p>(a) A protected area identified in terms of the NEMPAA;</p> <p>(b) Outside urban areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve;</p> <p>(c) In Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape provinces:</p> <p>i. In an estuary;</p>	

	<p>ii. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; (bb) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or (cc) Areas within 100 metres of a watercourse or wetland; or <p>iii. In urban areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or (bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose. 	
	<p>(d) In Eastern Cape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In an estuarine functional zone; ii. Outside urban areas, in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the 	

	<p>competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(bb) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>(cc) Areas within 100 metres of a watercourse or wetland; or</p> <p>iii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose.</p>	
	<p>(e) In Gauteng:</p> <p>i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>ii. Gauteng Protected Area Expansion Priority Areas;</p> <p>iii. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>iv. Sensitive areas identified in an environmental</p>	

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Government Gazette Staatskoerant

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Regulation Gazette

No. 10328

Regulasiekoerant

Vol. 594

Pretoria, 4 December 2014

No. 38282

PART 2 OF 2

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9771682584003



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	<p>management framework adopted by relevant environmental authority;</p> <p>v. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention</p> <p>vi. Sites managed as protected areas by provincial authorities, or declared as nature reserves in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) or the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003);</p> <p>vii. Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA);</p> <p>viii. Sites identified as high potential agricultural land in terms of Gauteng Agricultural Potential Atlas;</p> <p>ix. Sites designated as nature reserves within municipal SDFs; or</p> <p>x. Sites zoned for a conservation or public open space or equivalent zoning.</p>	<p>(f) KwaZulu-Natal:</p> <p>i. Trans-frontier protected areas managed under international conventions;</p> <p>ii. Community Conservation Areas;</p> <p>iii. Biodiversity Stewardship Programme Biodiversity</p>
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		<p>Agreement areas;</p> <p>iv. Provincial Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>v. In an estuarine functional zone;</p> <p>vi. World Heritage Sites;</p> <p>vii. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA;</p> <p>viii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>ix. Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>x. Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>xi. Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose;</p> <p>xii. Outside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is</p>		
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	<p>determined; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas within 100 metres of a watercourse or wetland; or</p> <p>xiii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 100m from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined.</p>	<p>(g) In North West :</p> <p>i. Any protected area including municipal or provincial nature reserves as contemplated by NEMPAA or other relevant legislation;</p> <p>ii. Natural Heritage sites;</p> <p>iii. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) Critical biodiversity areas (Terrestrial Type 1 and 2) as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas on the watercourse side of the development</p>
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<p>setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; or</p> <p>iv. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose.</p>	<p>(h) In Western Cape:</p> <p>i. Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>ii. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined;</p> <p>(bb) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has</p>

		<p>been determined; or</p> <p>(cc) Areas on the estuary side of the development setback line or within an estuarine functional zone where no such setback line has been determined.</p>	
<p>6.</p>	<p>The development of resorts, lodges, hotels and tourism or hospitality facilities that sleeps 15 people or more.</p>	<p>(a) In Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape provinces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In an estuary; ii. Outside urban areas, in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; (bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas; (cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; (dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; (ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; 	

	<p>(ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>(gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve;</p> <p>(hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>(ii) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; or</p> <p>iii. In urban areas, the following:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose.</p>	
		<p>(b) In Eastern Cape:</p> <p>i. In an estuarine functional zone;</p>

	<p>ii. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; (bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas; (cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; (dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; (ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; (ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves; (gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; (hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is 	
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	<p>determined; or</p> <p>(ii) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; or</p> <p>iii. In urban areas, the following:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose.</p>	
	<p>(c) In Gauteng:</p> <p>(i) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>(ii) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus Areas;</p> <p>(iii) Gauteng Protected Area Expansion Priority Areas;</p> <p>(iv) Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(v) Sites identified within threatened ecosystems listed in</p>	

	<p>terms of the National Environmental Management Act: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004);</p> <p>(vi) Sensitive areas identified in an environmental management framework adopted by relevant environmental authority;</p> <p>(vii) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(viii) Sites identified as high potential agricultural land in terms of Gauteng Agricultural Potential Atlas;</p> <p>(ix) Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA);</p> <p>(x) Sites managed as protected areas by provincial authorities, or declared as nature reserves in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) or the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003);</p> <p>(xi) Sites designated as nature reserves within municipal SDFs; or</p> <p>(xii) Sites zoned for a conservation or public open space or equivalent zoning.</p>	<p>(d) In KwaZulu-Natal:</p> <p>i. In an estuarine functional zone;</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Trans-frontier protected areas managed under international conventions; iii. Community Conservation Areas; iv. Biodiversity Stewardship Programme Biodiversity Agreement areas; v. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; vi. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; vii. Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; viii. Core areas in biosphere reserves; ix. World Heritage Sites; x. Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose; xi. Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; xii. Outside urban areas: 		
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	<p>(aa) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve;</p> <p>(bb) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>(cc) Areas within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse; or</p> <p>xiii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 100m from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>(cc) Areas within 500 metres from protected areas identified in terms of NEMPAA.</p>	<p>(e) In North West :</p> <p>(i) Any protected area including municipal or provincial nature reserves as contemplated by NEMPAA or other</p>
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	<p>relevant legislation;</p> <p>(ii) Natural Heritage sites;</p> <p>(iii) Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) Critical biodiversity areas (Terrestrial Type 1 and 2) as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; or</p> <p>(iv) In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose.</p>	
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		<p>(f) In Western Cape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. All areas outside urban areas; or ii. Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans. 	
7.	The development of aircraft landing strips and runways 1.4 kilometres and shorter.	<p>(a) In Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape provinces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In an estuary; ii. Outside urban areas, in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; (bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas; (cc) World Heritage Sites; (dd) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; (ee) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; (ff) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in 	

	<p>systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(gg) Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>(hh) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core of a biosphere reserve;</p> <p>(ii) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>(ji) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; or</p> <p>iii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose.</p>	
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		<p>(b) In Eastern Cape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In an estuarine functional zone; ii. Outside urban areas, in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; (bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas; (cc) World Heritage Sites; (dd) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; (ee) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; (ff) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; (gg) Core areas in biosphere reserves; (hh) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or 		
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	<p>from the core of a biosphere reserve;</p> <p>(ii) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>(jj) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; or</p> <p>iii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose.</p>	<p>(c) In Gauteng:</p> <p>i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>ii. National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus Areas;</p> <p>iii. Gauteng Protected Area Expansion Priority Areas;</p> <p>iv. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and</p>
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		<p>Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>v. Sites identified within threatened ecosystems listed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004);</p> <p>vi. Sensitive areas identified in an environmental management framework adopted by relevant environmental authority;</p> <p>vii. Sites identified as high potential agricultural land in terms of Gauteng Agricultural Potential Atlas;</p> <p>viii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention</p> <p>ix. Sites managed as protected areas by provincial authorities, or declared as nature reserves in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) or the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003);</p> <p>x. Sites designated as nature reserves within municipal SDFs;</p> <p>xi. Sites zoned for a conservation or public open space or equivalent zoning; or</p>	
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	<p>xii. Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas.</p> <p>(d) KwaZulu-Natal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In an estuarine functional zone; ii. Community Conservation Areas; iii. Biodiversity Stewardship Programme Biodiversity Agreement areas; iv. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; v. World Heritage Sites; vi. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; vii. Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; viii. Core areas in biosphere reserves; ix. Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose; x. Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core of a 	
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	<p>biosphere reserve;</p> <p>xi. Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>xii. Outside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse; or</p> <p>xiii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 100m high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined.</p>	
	<p>(e) In North West :</p> <p>i. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding areas where no indigenous vegetation will be cleared;</p>	

		<p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>(cc) World Heritage Sites;</p> <p>(dd) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(ee) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ff) Critical biodiversity areas (Terrestrial Type 1 and 2) as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(gg) Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>(hh) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core areas of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(ii) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined.</p>		
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8.	The development and related operation of above ground cableways and funiculars.	<p>(f) In Western Cape:</p> <p>i. All areas outside urban areas.</p> <p>(a) In Eastern Cape, Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, and Northern Cape:</p> <p>i. All areas outside urban areas; or</p> <p>ii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose;</p> <p>(cc) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; or</p> <p>(dd) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined.</p>	
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	<p>(b) In Gauteng</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; ii. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans; iii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; iv. Sites managed as protected areas by provincial authorities, or declared as nature reserves in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) or the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003); v. Sites designated as nature reserves within municipal SDFs; vi. Sites zoned for a conservation or public open space or equivalent zoning; or vii. Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas. 	<p>(c) In KwaZulu-Natal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. All areas outside urban areas; or ii. In urban areas:
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	<p>(aa) In an estuarine functional zone;</p> <p>(bb) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>(cc) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(dd) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(ee) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose;</p> <p>(ff) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(gg) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined;</p> <p>(hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is</p>	

		<p>determined; or</p> <p>(ii) Areas within 500 metres from protected areas identified in terms of NEMPAA.</p> <p>(d) In North West :</p> <p>i. All areas outside urban areas; or</p> <p>ii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose;</p> <p>(cc) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA;</p> <p>(dd) Critical biodiversity areas (Type 1 and 2) as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(ee) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(ff) Natural heritage sites.</p>	
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9.	The development and related operation of zip-lines or foefie-slides exceeding 100 metres in length.	<p>(e) In Western Cape</p> <p>i. All areas outside urban areas.</p> <p>(a) In Eastern Cape, Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, and Northern Cape:</p> <p>i. All areas outside urban areas; or</p> <p>ii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose;</p> <p>(cc) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; or</p> <p>(dd) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined.</p>
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	<p>(b) In Gauteng</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; ii. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans; iii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; iv. Sites managed as protected areas by provincial authorities, or declared as nature reserves in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) or the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003); v. Sites designated as nature reserves within municipal SDFs; vi. Sites zoned for a conservation or public open space or equivalent zoning; or vii. Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas. 	<p>(c) In KwaZulu-Natal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. All areas outside urban areas; or ii. In urban areas:
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		<p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>(bb) In an estuarine functional zone;</p> <p>(cc) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(dd) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(ee) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose;</p> <p>(ff) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(gg) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined;</p> <p>(hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is</p>		
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	<p>determined; or</p> <p>(ii) Areas within 500 metres from protected areas identified in terms of NEMPAA.</p> <p>(d) In North West :</p> <p>i. All areas outside urban areas; or</p> <p>ii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose;</p> <p>(cc) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA;</p> <p>(dd) Critical biodiversity areas (Type 1 and 2) as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(ee) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(ff) Natural heritage sites.</p>	

<p>10.</p>	<p>The development of facilities or infrastructure for the storage, or storage and handling of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of 30 but not exceeding 80 cubic metres.</p>	<p>(a) In Free State, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape provinces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In an estuary; ii. Outside urban areas, in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; (bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas; (cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; (dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; (ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; (ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves; (gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or
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	<p>from the core areas of a biosphere reserve;</p> <p>(hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined;</p> <p>(ii) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; or</p> <p>(jj) Within 500 metres of an estuary; or</p> <p>iii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose; or</p> <p>(cc) Within 500 metres of an estuary.</p>	<p>(b) In Eastern Cape:</p> <p>i. In an estuarine functional zone;</p> <p>ii. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA,</p>
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		<p>excluding conservancies;</p> <p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>(cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>(gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core areas of a biosphere reserve;</p> <p>(hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined;</p> <p>(ii) Areas on the watercourse side of the development</p>
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<p>setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; or</p> <p>(jj) Within 500 metres of an estuarine functional zone; or</p> <p>iii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose; or</p> <p>(cc) Within 500 metres of an estuarine functional zone.</p>		
<p>(c) In Gauteng:</p> <p>i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>ii. National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus Areas;</p> <p>iii. Gauteng Protected Area Expansion Priority Areas;</p> <p>iv. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans;</p>		

	<p>v. Sites identified within threatened ecosystems listed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004);</p> <p>vi. Sensitive areas identified in an environmental management framework adopted by relevant environmental authority;</p> <p>vii. Sites identified as high potential agricultural land in terms of Gauteng Agricultural Potential Atlas;</p> <p>viii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention</p> <p>ix. Sites managed as protected areas by provincial authorities, or declared as nature reserves in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) or the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003);</p> <p>x. Sites designated as nature reserves within municipal SDFs; or</p> <p>xi. Sites zoned for conservation or public open space or equivalent zoning.</p>	<p>(d) In KwaZulu-Natal:</p> <p>i. In an estuarine functional zone;</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Trans-frontier protected areas managed under international conventions; iii. Community Conservation Areas; iv. Biodiversity Stewardship Programme Biodiversity Agreement areas; v. World Heritage Sites; vi. Within 500 metres of an estuarine functional zone; vii. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; viii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; ix. Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; x. Core areas in biosphere reserves; xi. Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose; xii. Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; 	
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	<p>xiii. Outside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core areas of a biosphere reserve;</p> <p>(bb) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>(cc) Areas within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse; or</p> <p>xiv. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined;</p>	<p>(e) In Limpopo:</p> <p>i. All areas.</p>	<p>(f) In North West :</p> <p>i. Outside urban areas.</p>
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		<p>(g) In Western Cape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. All areas outside urban areas; or ii. Inside urban areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 200 metres from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; (bb) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; or (cc) Areas on the estuary side of the development setback line or in an estuarine functional zone where no such setback line has been determined. 	
<p>11.</p>	<p>The development of tracks or routes for the testing, recreational use or outdoor racing of motor powered vehicles excluding conversion of existing tracks or routes for the testing, recreational use or</p>	<p>(a) In Eastern Cape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In an estuarine functional zone; ii. In areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or iii. Within areas of indigenous vegetation outside urban areas. 	

	<p>outdoor racing of motor powered vehicles.</p>	<p>(b) In Free State, Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces:</p> <p>i. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>(cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>(gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>ii. In urban areas:</p>
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<p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose.</p>	<p>(c) In Gauteng:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; ii. Gauteng Protected Area Expansion Priority Areas; iii. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans; iv. Sensitive areas identified in an environmental management framework adopted by relevant environmental authority; v. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention vi. Sites managed as protected areas by provincial authorities, or declared as nature reserves in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) or the National Environmental Management: Protected

	<p>Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003);</p> <p>vii. Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA);</p> <p>viii. Sites designated as nature reserves within municipal SDFs; or</p> <p>ix. Sites zoned for conservation or public open space or equivalent zoning.</p>	
	<p>(d) In KwaZulu-Natal:</p> <p>i. In an estuarine functional zone;</p> <p>ii. Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>iii. Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose;</p> <p>iv. Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>v. Outside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Within areas of indigenous vegetation; or</p> <p>(bb) In areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of</p>	

	<p>the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>vi. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined;</p> <p>(bb) Areas within 32 metres from the edge of a watercourse; or</p> <p>(cc) Areas zoned for use as public open space.</p>	
	<p>(e) In Northern Cape:</p> <p>i. In an estuary;</p> <p>ii. In areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>iii. Within areas of indigenous vegetation outside urban areas.</p>	
	<p>(f) In North West :</p> <p>i. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA;</p> <p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy</p>	

		<p>Focus areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; (dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; (ee) Critical biodiversity areas (Type 1 and 2) as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; (ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves; (gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; or <p>ii. In urban areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; (bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose; or 		
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<p>(cc) Natural heritage sites.</p>	<p>(g) In Western Cape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Areas on the estuary side of the development setback line or in an estuarine functional zone where no such setback line has been determined; ii. Seawards of the development setback line or within 200 metres of the high water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or iii. Areas of indigenous vegetation outside urban areas.

<p>12.</p>	<p>The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.</p>	<p>(a) In Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, Limpopo, North West and Western Cape provinces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Within any critically endangered or endangered ecosystem listed in terms of section 52 of the NEMBA or prior to the publication of such a list, within an area that has been identified as critically endangered in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment 2004; ii. Within critical biodiversity areas identified in bioregional plans; iii. Within the littoral active zone or 100 metres inland from high water mark of the sea or an estuarine functional zone, whichever distance is the greater, excluding where such removal will occur behind the development setback line on erven in urban areas; or iv. On land, where, at the time of the coming into effect of this Notice or thereafter such land was zoned open space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning.
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		<p>(b) In KwaZulu-Natal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Trans-frontier protected areas managed under international conventions; ii. Community Conservation Areas; iii. Biodiversity Stewardship Programme Biodiversity Agreement areas; iv. Within any critically endangered or endangered ecosystem listed in terms of section 52 of the NEMBA or prior to the publication of such a list, within an area that has been identified as critically endangered in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment 2004; v. Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; vi. Within the littoral active zone or 100 metres inland from high water mark of the sea or an estuarine functional zone, whichever distance is the greater, excluding where such removal will occur behind the development setback line on erven in urban areas; vii. On land, where, at the time of the coming into effect of this Notice or thereafter such land was zoned open 	
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	<p>space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning;</p> <p>viii. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>ix. World Heritage Sites;</p> <p>x. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>xi. Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose;</p> <p>xii. Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; or</p> <p>xiii. In an estuarine functional zone.</p>	<p>(c) In Mpumalanga:</p> <p>i. Within any critically endangered or endangered ecosystem listed in terms of section 52 of the NEMBA or prior to the publication of such a list, within an area that has been identified as critically endangered in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment 2004;</p> <p>ii. Within critical biodiversity areas identified in bioregional</p>
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<p>plans;</p> <p>iii. Within the littoral active zone or 100 metres inland from high water mark of the sea or an estuarine functional zone, whichever distance is the greater, excluding where such removal will occur behind the development setback line on erven in urban areas; or</p> <p>iv. On land, where, at the time of the coming into effect of this Notice or thereafter such land was zoned open space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning or proclamation in terms of NEMPAA.</p>	<p>(d) In Northern Cape:</p> <p>i. Within any critically endangered or endangered ecosystem listed in terms of section 52 of the NEMBA or prior to the publication of such a list, within an area that has been identified as critically endangered in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment 2004;</p> <p>ii. Within critical biodiversity areas identified in bioregional plans;</p> <p>iii. Within the littoral active zone or 100 metres inland from high water mark of the sea or an estuary, whichever distance is the greater, excluding where such removal will occur behind the development setback line on erven</p>

		<p>in urban areas; or</p> <p>iv. On land, where, at the time of the coming into effect of this Notice or thereafter such land was zoned open space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning.</p>	
13.	The development and related operation of facilities of any size for any form of aquaculture.	<p>(a) In Free State, Gauteng, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, and North West provinces:</p> <p>i. In an estuary;</p> <p>ii. In a Protected Area identified in the NEMPAA; or</p> <p>iii. Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined.</p>	

	<p>(b) In Eastern Cape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In an estuarine functional zone; ii. In a Protected Area identified in the NEMPAA; or iii. Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined. 	
	<p>(c) In KwaZulu-Natal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Trans-frontier protected areas managed under international conventions; ii. Community Conservation Areas; iii. Biodiversity Stewardship Programme Biodiversity Agreement areas; iv. In an estuarine functional zone; v. In a Protected Area identified in the NEMPAA; vi. World Heritage Sites; vii. Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; viii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International 	

		<p>Convention;</p> <p>ix. Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>x. Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>xi. Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose; or</p> <p>xii. Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority.</p>	
14.	The development of— (i) canals exceeding 10 square	<p>(d) In Western Cape:</p> <p>i. Areas on the estuary side of the development setback line or in an estuarine functional zone where no such setback line has been determined;</p> <p>ii. In a Protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA; and</p> <p>iii. In an aquatic critical biodiversity area.</p> <p>(a) In Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape:</p>	

	<p>metres in size ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) channels exceeding 10 square metres in size; (iii) bridges exceeding 10 square metres in size; (iv) dams, where the dam, including infrastructure and water surface area exceeds 10 square metres in size; (v) weirs, where the weir, including infrastructure and water surface area exceeds 10 square metres in size; (vi) bulk storm water outlet structures exceeding 10 square metres in size; (vii) marinas exceeding 10 square metres in size; (viii) jetties exceeding 10 square metres in size; (ix) slipways exceeding 10 square metres in size; (x) buildings exceeding 10 square metres in size; (xi) boardwalks exceeding 10 square metres in size; or (xii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 10 square metres or more; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In an estuary; ii. Outside urban areas, in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; (bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas; (cc) World Heritage Sites; (dd) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; (ee) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; (ff) Critical biodiversity areas or ecosystem service areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; (gg) Core areas in biosphere reserves; (hh) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or
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	<p>where such development occurs—</p> <p>(a) within a watercourse;</p> <p>(b) in front of a development setback; or</p> <p>(c) if no development setback has been adopted, within 32 metres of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse;</p> <p>excluding the development of infrastructure or structures within existing ports or harbours that will not increase the development footprint of the port or harbour.</p>	<p>from the core area of a biosphere reserve;</p> <p>(ii) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>iii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority, zoned for a conservation purpose; or</p> <p>(cc) Areas seawards of the development setback line.</p> <p>(b) In Gauteng:</p> <p>i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>ii. National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus Areas;</p> <p>iii. Gauteng Protected Area Expansion Priority Areas;</p> <p>iv. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans;</p>	
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	<p>v. Sites identified within threatened ecosystems listed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004);</p> <p>vi. Sensitive areas identified in an environmental management framework adopted by relevant environmental authority;</p> <p>vii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention</p> <p>viii. Sites managed as protected areas by provincial authorities, or declared as nature reserves in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) or the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003);</p> <p>ix. Sites designated as nature reserves within municipal SDFs; or</p> <p>x. Sites zoned for conservation or public open space or equivalent zoning.</p>	<p>(c) In Eastern Cape:</p> <p>i. In an estuarine functional zone;</p> <p>ii. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA,</p>
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		<p>excluding conservancies;</p> <p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>(cc) World Heritage Sites;</p> <p>(dd) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(ee) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ff) Critical biodiversity areas or ecosystem service areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(gg) Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>(hh) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(ii) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is</p>
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		<p>determined; or</p> <p>iii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority, zoned for a conservation purpose; or</p> <p>(cc) Areas seawards of the development setback line.</p> <p>(d) In KwaZulu-Natal:</p> <p>i. In an estuarine functional zone;</p> <p>ii. Community Conservation Areas;</p> <p>iii. Biodiversity Stewardship Programme Biodiversity Agreement areas;</p> <p>iv. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>v. World Heritage Sites;</p> <p>vi. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>vii. Critical biodiversity areas or ecological support areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p>	
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		<p>viii. Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>ix. Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>x. Outside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>xi. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority, zoned for a conservation purpose; or</p> <p>(cc) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is</p>		
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	<p>determined.</p>	
	<p>(e) In North West:</p>	
	<p>i. Outside urban areas, in:</p>	
	<p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA;</p>	
	<p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p>	
	<p>(cc) World Heritage Sites;</p>	
	<p>(dd) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p>	
	<p>(ee) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p>	
	<p>(ff) Critical biodiversity areas or ecosystem service areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p>	
	<p>(gg) Core areas in biosphere reserves; or</p>	
	<p>(hh) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or</p>	

<p>from the core areas of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>ii. Inside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose.</p>	<p>(f) In Western Cape:</p> <p>i. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>(cc) World Heritage Sites;</p> <p>(dd) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(ee) Sites or areas listed in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ff) Critical biodiversity areas or ecosystem service</p>

		<p>areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(gg) Core areas in biosphere reserves; or</p> <p>(hh) Areas on the estuary side of the development setback line or in an estuarine functional zone where no such setback line has been determined.</p>	
<p>15.</p>	<p>The transformation of land bigger than 1000 square metres in size, to residential, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional use, where, such land was zoned open space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning, on or after 02 August 2010.</p>	<p>(a) In Gauteng and North West:</p> <p>i. All areas.</p> <p>(b) In Limpopo and Mpumalanga:</p> <p>i. In urban areas.</p> <p>(c) In Western Cape:</p> <p>i. Outside urban areas, or</p> <p>ii. Inside urban areas in:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for conservation use or equivalent zoning, on or after 02 August 2010;</p> <p>(bb) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; or</p> <p>(cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter</p>	

16.	The expansion of reservoirs for bulk water supply where the capacity will be increased by more than 250 cubic metres.	<p>5 of the Act as adopted by the competent authority.</p> <p>(a) In Eastern Cape, Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape provinces:</p> <p>i. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>(cc) World Heritage Sites;</p> <p>(dd) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(ee) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ff) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(gg) Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p>
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	<p>(hh) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(ii) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>ii. Inside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority, or zoned for a conservation purpose; or</p> <p>(cc) Areas seawards of development setback line or within 100 metres of the high water mark of the sea where the development setback line has not been determined.</p>	
	<p>(b) In Gauteng:</p> <p>i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>ii. National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus</p>	

		<p>Areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Gauteng Protected Area Expansion Priority Areas; iv. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans; v. Sites identified within threatened ecosystems listed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004); vi. Sensitive areas identified in an environmental management framework adopted by relevant environmental authority; vii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; viii. Sites managed as protected areas by provincial authorities, or declared as nature reserves in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) or the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003); ix. Sites designated as nature reserves within municipal SDFs; or x. Sites zoned for a conservation or public open space or equivalent zoning. 	
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		<p>(c) In KwaZulu-Natal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Trans-frontier protected areas managed under international conventions; ii. Community Conservation Areas; iii. Biodiversity Stewardship Programme Biodiversity Agreement areas; iv. World Heritage Sites; v. In an estuarine functional zone; vi. In a protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; vii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; viii. Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; ix. Core areas in biosphere reserves; x. Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority, or zoned for a conservation purpose; xi. Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of 	
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	<p>the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>xii. Outside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>xiii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 100 meters from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>(cc) Within urban protected areas.</p>	
	<p>(d) In North West :</p> <p>i. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA;</p>	

	<p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy</p> <p>Focus areas;</p> <p>(cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ee) Critical biodiversity areas (Type 1 and 2) as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves; or</p> <p>(gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core areas of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>ii. Inside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority, or zoned for a conservation</p>	
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		<p>purpose.</p> <p>(e) In Western Cape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; ii. In areas containing indigenous vegetation; or iii. In urban areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or (bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority, or zoned for a conservation purpose, including residential areas.
17.	The expansion of a resort, lodge, hotel and tourism or hospitality facilities where the development footprint will be expanded.	<p>(a) In Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape provinces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In an estuary; ii. Outside urban areas, in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; (bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas; (cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in

	<p>chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>(gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>iii. Inside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation;</p>	
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	<p>or</p> <p>(cc) Areas seawards of the development set back line or within 100 metres from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined.</p>	
	<p>(b) In Eastern Cape:</p> <p>i. In an estuarine functional zone;</p> <p>ii. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>(cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p>	

	<p>(ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>(gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>iii. Inside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation; or</p> <p>(cc) Areas seawards of the development set back line or within 100 metres from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined.</p>	
	<p>(c) In Gauteng:</p> <p>(i) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA,</p>	

	<p>excluding conservancies;</p> <p>(ii) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus Areas;</p> <p>(iii) Gauteng Protected Area Expansion Priority Areas;</p> <p>(iv) Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(v) Sites identified within threatened ecosystems listed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004);</p> <p>(vi) Sensitive areas identified in an environmental management framework adopted by relevant environmental authority;</p> <p>(vii) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention</p> <p>(viii) Sites identified as high potential agricultural land in terms of Gauteng Agricultural Potential Atlas;</p> <p>(ix) Sites managed as protected areas by provincial authorities, or declared as nature reserves in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) or the National Environmental Management: Protected</p>	
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	<p>Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003);</p> <p>(x) Sites designated as nature reserves within municipal SDFs; or</p> <p>(xi) Sites zoned for a conservation or public open space or equivalent zoning.</p>	
	<p>(d) In KwaZulu-Natal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Trans-frontier protected areas managed under international conventions; ii. Community Conservation Areas; iii. Biodiversity Stewardship Programme Biodiversity Agreement areas; iv. In an estuarine functional zone; v. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; vi. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; vii. Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; viii. Core areas in biosphere reserves; ix. World Heritage Sites; 	

		<p>x. Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose;</p> <p>xi. Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>xii. Outside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve;</p> <p>(bb) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>(cc) Areas within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse; or</p> <p>xiii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 100m from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is</p>		
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<p>determined; or</p>	<p>(cc) Areas within 500 metres from protected areas identified in terms of NEMPAA.</p>	
	<p>(e) In North West :</p> <p>i. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>(cc) World Heritage Sites;</p> <p>(dd) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(ee) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ff) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(gg) Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>(hh) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or</p>	

18.	The widening of a road by more than 4 metres; or the	<p>world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(ii) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; or</p> <p>ii. Inside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose.</p> <p>(f) In Western Cape:</p> <p>i. A protected area identified in terms of the NEMPAA;</p> <p>ii. Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; or</p> <p>iii. All areas outside urban areas.</p> <p>(a) In Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape provinces:</p>
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	<p>lengthening of a road by more than 1 kilometre.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In an estuary; ii. Outside urban areas, in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; (bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas; (cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; (dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; (ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; (ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves; (gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; (hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line 	
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	<p>or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>(ii) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; or</p> <p>iii. Inside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose.</p>	
	<p>(b) In Eastern Cape:</p> <p>i. In an estuarine functional zone;</p> <p>ii. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>(cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental</p>	

	<p>management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>(gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve;</p> <p>(hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>(ii) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; or</p> <p>iii. Inside urban areas:</p>	

	<p>(cc) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(dd) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose.</p>	
	<p>(c) In Gauteng:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; ii. National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus Areas; iii. Gauteng Protected Area Expansion Priority Areas; iv. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans; v. Sites identified within threatened ecosystems listed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004); vi. Sensitive areas identified in an environmental management framework adopted by relevant environmental authority; vii. Sites identified as high potential agricultural land in terms of Gauteng Agricultural Potential Atlas; 	

<p>viii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>ix. Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA);</p> <p>x. Sites managed as protected areas by provincial authorities, or declared as nature reserves in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) or the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003);</p> <p>xi. Sites designated as nature reserves within municipal SDFs; or</p> <p>xii. Sites zoned for a conservation or public open space or equivalent zoning.</p>		
<p>(d) In KwaZulu-Natal:</p> <p>i. Trans-frontier protected areas managed under international conventions;</p> <p>ii. Community Conservation Areas;</p> <p>iii. Biodiversity Stewardship Programme Biodiversity Agreement areas;</p> <p>iv. World Heritage Sites;</p> <p>v. In an estuarine functional zone;</p> <p>vi. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA;</p>		

	<p>vii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>viii. Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>ix. Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>x. Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose;</p> <p>xi. Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>xii. Outside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core areas of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p>	
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	<p>xiii. In urban areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; (bb) Seawards of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or (cc) Within urban protected areas. 	
	<p>(e) In North West :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Outside urban areas, in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA; (bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas; (cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; (dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; (ee) Critical biodiversity areas (Terrestrial Type 1 and 2) as identified in systematic biodiversity plans 	

	<p>adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves; or (gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; or <p>ii. In urban areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; (bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose; or (cc) Natural heritage sites. 	
	<p>(f) In Western Cape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. All areas outside urban areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) Areas containing indigenous vegetation; (bb) Areas on the estuary side of the development setback line or in an estuarine functional zone where no such setback line has been determined.; <p>or</p>	

		<p>ii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for conservation use; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority.</p>
<p>19.</p>	<p>The expansion of runways or aircraft landing strips where the expanded runways or aircraft landing strips will be longer than 1,4 kilometres in length.</p>	<p>(a) In Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape provinces:</p> <p>i. In an estuary;</p> <p>ii. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>(cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the</p>

	<p>competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves; (gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks and world heritage sites and 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; (hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or (ii) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; or <p>iii. Inside urban areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or (bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose. 	
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	<p>(b) In Eastern Cape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In an estuarine functional zone; ii. Outside urban areas, in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; (bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas; (cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; (dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; (ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; (ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves; (gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks and world heritage sites and 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere 	
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	<p>reserve;</p> <p>(hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>(ii) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; or</p> <p>iii. Inside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose.</p>	<p>(c) In Gauteng:</p> <p>i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>ii. National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus Areas;</p> <p>iii. Gauteng Protected Area Expansion Priority Areas;</p>
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	<p>iv. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>v. Sites identified within threatened ecosystems listed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004);</p> <p>vi. Sensitive areas identified in an environmental management framework adopted by relevant environmental authority;</p> <p>vii. Sites identified as high potential agricultural land in terms of Gauteng Agricultural Potential Atlas;</p> <p>viii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention</p> <p>ix. Sites managed as protected areas by provincial authorities, or declared as nature reserves in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) or the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003);</p> <p>x. Sites designated as nature reserves within municipal SDFs;</p> <p>xi. Sites zoned for a conservation or public open space or equivalent zoning; or</p>	
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	<p>xii. Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas</p>	
	<p>(d) In KwaZulu-Natal:</p>	
	<p>i. Community Conservation Areas;</p>	
	<p>ii. Biodiversity Stewardship Programme Biodiversity Agreement areas;</p>	
	<p>iii. In an estuarine functional zone;</p>	
	<p>iv. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p>	
	<p>v. World Heritage Sites;</p>	
	<p>vi. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p>	
	<p>vii. Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p>	
	<p>viii. Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p>	
	<p>ix. Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose;</p>	
	<p>x. Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core of a</p>	

	<p>biosphere reserve;</p> <p>xi. Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>xii. Outside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse; or</p> <p>xiii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 100m high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined.</p>	<p>(e) In North West :</p> <p>i. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA;</p> <p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p>
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	<p>(cc) World Heritage Sites;</p> <p>(dd) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(ee) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ff) Critical biodiversity areas (Terrestrial Type 1 and 2) as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(gg) Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>(hh) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(ii) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined.</p>	
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		<p>(f) In Western Cape:</p> <p>i. All areas outside urban areas.</p>	
<p>20.</p>	<p>The expansion and related operation of above ground cableways and funiculars where the development footprint will be increased.</p>	<p>(a) In Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape:</p> <p>i. In an estuary;</p> <p>ii. All areas outside urban areas; or</p> <p>iii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose;</p> <p>(cc) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>(dd) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined.</p>	

	<p>(b) In Eastern Cape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In an estuarine functional zone; ii. All areas outside urban areas; or iii. In urban areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; (bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose; (cc) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or (dd) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined. 	
	<p>(c) In Gauteng:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; ii. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and 	

	<p>Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; iv. Sites managed as protected areas by provincial authorities, or declared as nature reserves in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) or the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003); v. Sites designated as nature reserves within municipal SDFs; vi. Sites zoned for a conservation or public open space or equivalent zoning; or vii. Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas. <p>(d) In KwaZulu-Natal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. All areas outside urban areas; or ii. In urban areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) In an estuarine functional zone; (bb) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; (cc) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic 		
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	<p>biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(dd) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(ee) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose;</p> <p>(ff) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(gg) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined;</p> <p>(hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>(ii) Areas within 500 metres from protected areas identified in terms of NEMPAA.</p>	

	<p>(e) In North West :</p> <p>i. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA;</p> <p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>(cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ee) Critical biodiversity areas (Type 1 and 2) as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves; or</p> <p>(gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core areas of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>ii. Inside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p>	
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		<p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority, or zoned for a conservation purpose.</p>
	<p>The expansion of tracks or routes for the testing, recreational use or outdoor racing of motor powered vehicles excluding conversion of existing tracks or routes for the testing, recreational use or outdoor racing of motor powered vehicles, where the development footprint will be expanded.</p>	<p>(f) In Western Cape</p> <p>i. All areas outside urban areas;</p> <p>(a) In Free State, Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces:</p> <p>i. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>(cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p>
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	<p>(ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>(gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>ii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose.</p>	
	<p>(b) In Eastern Cape:</p> <p>i. In an estuarine functional zone; or</p> <p>ii. Within areas seaward of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre of the high-water mark if no setback line is determined;</p>	
	<p>(c) In Gauteng:</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; ii. Gauteng Protected Area Expansion Priority Areas; iii. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans; iv. Sensitive areas identified in an environmental management framework adopted by relevant environmental authority; v. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; vi. Sites managed as protected areas by provincial authorities, or declared as nature reserves in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) or the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003); vii. Sites designated as nature reserves within municipal SDFs; or viii. Sites zoned for conservation or public open space or equivalent zoning. 	
	<p>(d) In KwaZulu-Natal:</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In an estuarine functional zone; ii. Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; iii. Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose; iv. Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; v. Outside urban areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) Within areas of indigenous vegetation; or (bb) In areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or vi. In urban areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) In areas seawards of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; (bb) Areas within 32 metres from the edge of a 	
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	<p>watercourse; or</p> <p>(cc) Areas zoned for use as public open space.</p>	
	<p>(e) In Northern Cape:</p> <p>iii. In an estuary; or</p> <p>iv. Within areas seaward of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre of the high-water mark if no setback line is determined;</p>	
	<p>(f) In North West :</p> <p>i. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA;</p> <p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>(cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ee) Critical biodiversity areas (Type 1 and 2) as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p>	

		<p>(ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves; or</p> <p>(gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>ii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose; or</p> <p>(cc) Natural heritage sites.</p> <p>(g) In Western Cape:</p> <p>i. Areas on the estuary side of the development setback line or in an estuarine functional zone where no such setback line has been determined;</p> <p>ii. Seawards of the development setback line or within 200 metres from the high water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>iii. Areas of indigenous vegetation outside urban areas.</p> <p>(a) Free State, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape provinces:</p>	
<p>22.</p>	<p>The expansion of facilities or</p>		

	<p>infrastructure for the storage, or storage and handling of a dangerous good, where such storage facilities or infrastructure will be expanded by 30 cubic metres or more but no more than 80 cubic metres.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In an estuary; ii. Outside urban areas, in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; (bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas; (cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority; (dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; (ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans; (ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves; (gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; (hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line 	
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	<p>or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined;</p> <p>(ii) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; or</p> <p>(jj) Within 500 metres of an estuary; or</p> <p>iii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose;</p> <p>(cc) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; or</p> <p>(dd) Within 500 metres of an estuary.</p>	
	<p>(b) In Eastern Cape:</p> <p>i. In an estuarine functional zone;</p>	

		<p>ii. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>(cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>(gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve;</p> <p>(hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is</p>
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	<p>determined;</p> <p>(ii) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; or</p> <p>(jj) Within 500 metres of an estuarine functional zone;</p> <p>or</p> <p>iii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose;</p> <p>(cc) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; or</p> <p>(dd) Within 500 metres of an estuarine functional zone.</p>	
	<p>(c) In Gauteng:</p> <p>i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus Areas; iii. Gauteng Protected Area Expansion Priority Areas; iv. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans; v. Sites identified within threatened ecosystems listed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004); vi. Sensitive areas identified in an environmental management framework adopted by relevant environmental authority; vii. Sites identified as high potential agricultural land in terms of Gauteng Agricultural Potential Atlas; viii. Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA); ix. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention; x. Sites managed as protected areas by provincial authorities, or declared as nature reserves in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) or the National Environmental Management: Protected 	
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	<p>Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003);</p> <p>xi. Sites designated as nature reserves within municipal SDFs; or</p> <p>xii. Sites zoned for conservation or public open space or equivalent zoning.</p>	
	<p>(d) In KwaZulu-Natal:</p> <p>i. Trans-frontier protected areas managed under international conventions;</p> <p>ii. Community Conservation Areas;</p> <p>iii. Biodiversity Stewardship Programme Biodiversity Agreement areas;</p> <p>iv. World Heritage Sites;</p> <p>v. In an estuarine functional zone;</p> <p>vi. Within 500 metres of an estuarine functional zone;</p> <p>vii. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>viii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>ix. Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p>	

	<p>x. Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>xi. Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose;</p> <p>xii. Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>xiii. Outside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core areas of a biosphere reserve;</p> <p>(bb) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>(cc) Areas within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse; or</p> <p>xiv. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas seawards of the development setback line</p>	
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	<p>or within 100 metres from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined.</p>	
	<p>(e) In Limpopo</p> <p>i. All areas.</p>	
	<p>(f) In North West :</p> <p>i. Outside urban areas.</p>	
	<p>(g) In Western Cape:</p> <p>i. All areas outside urban areas; or</p> <p>ii. Areas inside urban areas, the following:</p> <p>(aa) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 200 metres from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined;</p> <p>(bb) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; or</p> <p>(cc) Areas on the estuary side of the development setback line or in an estuarine functional zone</p>	

<p>23.</p>	<p>The expansion of—</p> <p>(i) canals where the canal is expanded by 10 square metres or more in size;</p> <p>(ii) channels where the channel is expanded by 10 square metres or more in size;</p> <p>(iii) bridges where the bridge is expanded by 10 square metres or more in size;</p>	<p>where no such setback line has been determined.</p>	
<p>(a) Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Northern Cape:</p> <p>i. In an estuary;</p> <p>ii. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>(cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p>			

	<p>(iv) dams where the dam is expanded by 10 square metres or more in size;</p> <p>(v) weirs where the weir is expanded by 10 square metres or more in size;</p> <p>(vi) bulk storm water outlet structures where the structure is expanded by 10 square metres or more in size;</p> <p>(vii) marinas where the marina is expanded by 10 square metres or more in size;</p> <p>(viii) jetties where the jetty is expanded by 10 square metres or more in size;</p> <p>(ix) slipways where the slipway is expanded by 10 square metres or more in size;</p>	<p>(dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>(gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>iii. Inside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose.</p>	
		<p>(b) In Eastern Cape:</p>	

	<p>(x) buildings where the building is expanded by 10 square metres or more in size;</p> <p>(xi) boardwalks where the boardwalk is expanded by 10 square metres or more in size; or</p> <p>(xii) infrastructure or structures where the physical footprint is expanded by 10 square metres or more;</p> <p>where such development occurs—</p> <p>(a) within a watercourse;</p> <p>(b) in front of a development setback adopted in the prescribed manner; or</p> <p>(c) if no development setback has been adopted, within 32 metres of a</p>	<p>i. In an estuarine functional zone;</p> <p>ii. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>(cc) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(dd) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(ff) Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>(gg) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line</p>	
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	<p>watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse;</p> <p>excluding the expansion of infrastructure or structures within existing ports or harbours that will not increase the development footprint of the port or harbour.</p>	<p>or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>iii. Inside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(c) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose.</p> <p>(d) In Gauteng:</p> <p>i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>ii. National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus Areas;</p> <p>iii. Gauteng Protected Area Expansion Priority Areas;</p> <p>iv. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>v. Sites identified within threatened ecosystems listed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004);</p> <p>vi. Sensitive areas identified in an environmental</p>	
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	<p>management framework adopted by relevant environmental authority;</p> <p>vii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>viii. Sites managed as protected areas by provincial authorities, or declared as nature reserves in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) or the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003); or</p> <p>ix. Sites designated as nature reserves within municipal SDFs;</p> <p>x. Sites zoned for conservation or public open space or equivalent zoning.</p>	<p>(e) In KwaZulu-Natal:</p> <p>i. Community Conservation Areas;</p> <p>ii. Biodiversity Stewardship Programme Biodiversity Agreement areas;</p> <p>iii. In an estuarine functional zone;</p> <p>iv. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>v. World Heritage Sites;</p>
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		<p>vi. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>vii. Critical biodiversity areas or ecological support areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>viii. Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>ix. Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>x. Outside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>xi. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial</p>	
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	<p>Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority, zoned for a conservation purpose; or</p> <p>(cc) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined.</p>	
	<p>(f) In North West:</p> <p>i. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA;</p> <p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>(cc) World Heritage Sites;</p> <p>(dd) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(ee) Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ff) Critical biodiversity areas or ecosystem service areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans</p>	

	<p>adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(gg) Core areas in biosphere reserves; or</p> <p>(hh) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core area of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>ii. Inside urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; or</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose.</p>	
	<p>(g) In Western Cape:</p> <p>i. Outside urban areas, in:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>(bb) National Protected Area Expansion Strategy Focus areas;</p> <p>(cc) World Heritage Sites;</p> <p>(dd) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental</p>	

		<p>management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(ee) Sites or areas listed in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>(ff) Critical biodiversity areas or ecosystem service areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(gg) Core areas in biosphere reserves; or</p> <p>(hh) Areas on the estuary side of the development setback line or in an estuarine functional zone where no such setback line has been determined.</p>	
<p>24.</p>	<p>The expansion and related operation of facilities of any size for any form of aquaculture.</p>	<p>(a) In Free State, Gauteng, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape and North West:</p> <p>i. In an estuary;</p> <p>ii. In a Protected Area identified in the NEMPAA; or</p> <p>iii. Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined.</p>	

	<p>(b) In Eastern Cape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In an estuarine functional zone; ii. In a Protected Area identified in the NEMPAA; or iii. Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined. 	
	<p>(c) In KwaZulu-Natal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Trans-frontier protected areas managed under international conventions; ii. Community Conservation Areas; iii. Biodiversity Stewardship Programme Biodiversity Agreement areas; iv. In an estuarine functional zone; v. In a Protected Area identified in the NEMPAA; vi. World Heritage Sites; vii. Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; viii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International 	

		<p>Convention;</p> <p>ix. Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>x. Core areas in biosphere reserves;</p> <p>xi. Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose; or</p> <p>xii. Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority.</p>	
25.	The expansion and related operation of zip-lines or foefie-	<p>(d) In Western Cape:</p> <p>i. Areas on the estuary side of the development setback line or in an estuarine functional zone where no such setback line has been determined;</p> <p>ii. In a Protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA; and</p> <p>iii. In an aquatic critical biodiversity area.</p> <p>(a) In Eastern Cape, Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, and Northern Cape:</p>	

	<p>slides, where the zip-line or foefie-slide is expanded by 100 metres in length or more.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. All areas outside urban areas; or ii. In urban areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space; (bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose; (cc) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined; or (dd) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 1 kilometre from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) In Gauteng <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies; ii. Sites identified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) in the Gauteng 	

	<p>Conservation Plan or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>iii. Sites or areas identified in terms of an International Convention;</p> <p>iv. Sites managed as protected areas by provincial authorities, or declared as nature reserves in terms of the Nature Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance 12 of 1983) or the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003);</p> <p>v. Sites designated as nature reserves within municipal SDFs;</p> <p>vi. Sites zoned for a conservation or public open space or equivalent zoning; or</p> <p>vii. Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas.</p>	<p>(c) In KwaZulu-Natal:</p> <p>i. All areas outside urban areas; or</p> <p>ii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA, excluding conservancies;</p> <p>(bb) In an estuarine functional zone;</p> <p>(cc) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent</p>
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	<p>authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(dd) Sensitive areas as identified in an environmental management framework as contemplated in chapter 5 of the Act and as adopted by the competent authority;</p> <p>(ee) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose;</p> <p>(ff) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(gg) Areas on the watercourse side of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse where no such setback line has been determined;</p> <p>(hh) Areas seawards of the development setback line or within 100 metres from the high-water mark of the sea if no such development setback line is determined; or</p> <p>(ii) Areas within 500 metres from protected areas identified in terms of NEMPAA.</p>	
	<p>(d) In North West :</p>	

		<p>i. All areas outside urban areas; or</p> <p>ii. In urban areas:</p> <p>(aa) Areas zoned for use as public open space;</p> <p>(bb) Areas designated for conservation use in Spatial Development Frameworks adopted by the competent authority or zoned for a conservation purpose;</p> <p>(cc) A protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA;</p> <p>(dd) Critical biodiversity areas (Type 1 and 2) as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority or in bioregional plans;</p> <p>(ee) Areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any other protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core of a biosphere reserve; or</p> <p>(ff) Natural heritage sites.</p>	
<p>26.</p>	<p>Phased activities for all activities—</p> <p>i. listed in this Notice and as it applies to a specific geographical area, which</p>	<p>All the areas as identified for the specific activities listed in this Notice.</p>	

	<p>commenced on or after the effective date of this Notice; or</p> <p>ii. similarly listed in in any of the previous NEMA notices, and as it applies to a specific geographical area, which commenced on or after the effective date of such previous NEMA Notices—</p> <p>where any phase of the activity may be below a threshold but where a combination of the phases, including expansions or extensions, will exceed a specified threshold; —</p> <p>excluding the following activities listed in this Notice—7; 8; 11;</p>		
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Printed by and obtainable from the Government Printer, Bosman Street, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001

Publications: Tel: (012) 748 6052, 748 6053, 748 6058

Advertisements: Tel: (012) 748 6205, 748 6208, 748 6209, 748 6210, 748 6211

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Gedruk deur en verkrygbaar by die Staatsdrukker, Bosmanstraat, Privaatsak X85, Pretoria, 0001

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APPENDIX C: CATEGORIES OF DEVELOPMENT AS PER OBERHOLZER (2005)***Box 2: Key to Categories of Development*****Category 1 development:**

e.g. nature reserves, nature-related recreation, camping, picnicking, trails and minimal visitor facilities.

Category 2 development:

e.g. low-key recreation / resort / residential type development, small-scale agriculture / nurseries, narrow roads and small-scale infrastructure.

Category 3 development:

e.g. low density resort / residential type development, golf or polo estates, low to medium-scale infrastructure.

Category 4 development:

e.g. medium density residential development, sports facilities, small-scale commercial facilities / office parks, one-stop petrol stations, light industry, medium-scale infrastructure.

Category 5 development:

e.g. high density township / residential development, retail and office complexes, industrial facilities, refineries, treatment plants, power stations, wind energy farms, power lines, freeways, toll roads, large-scale infrastructure generally. Large-scale development of agricultural land and commercial tree plantations. Quarrying and mining activities with related processing plants.

APPENDIX D: LEVELS OF VISUAL IMPACT AS PER OBERHOLZER (2005)***Box 3: Key to Categories of Issues*****Very high visual impact expected:**

Potentially significant effect on wilderness quality or scenic resources;
Fundamental change in the visual character of the area;
Establishes a major precedent for development in the area.

High visual impact expected:

Potential intrusion on protected landscapes or scenic resources;
Noticeable change in visual character of the area;
Establishes a new precedent for development in the area.

Moderate visual impact expected:

Potentially some affect on protected landscapes or scenic resources;
Some change in the visual character of the area;
Introduces new development or adds to existing development in the area.

Minimal visual impact expected:

Potentially low level of intrusion on landscapes or scenic resources;
Limited change in the visual character of the area;
Low-key development, similar in nature to existing development.

APPENDIX E: KEY APPROACHES AND METHODS AS PER OBERHOLZER (2005).

*Box 6: Key to Approaches and Methods***Level 1 assessment:****Approach:**

Visual screening report by EIA Practitioner / visual specialist.

Method:

Identification of issues raised in scoping phase, and site visit;
Brief comment on visual influence of the project, and assessment of expected impacts / benefits.

Level 2 assessment:**Approach:**

Visual scoping report by visual specialist or competent professional.

Method:

Identification of issues raised in scoping phase, and site visit;
Description of the receiving environment and the proposed project;
Establishment of view catchment area and receptors;
Brief indication of potential visual impacts, and possible mitigation measures.

Level 3 assessment:**Approach:**

Visual impact assessment report by visual specialist or competent professional/s.
Review by independent, experienced visual specialist (if required).

Method:

Identification of issues raised in scoping phase, and site visit;
Description of the receiving environment and the proposed project;
Establishment of view catchment area, view corridors, viewpoints and receptors;
Indication of potential visual impacts using established criteria;
Inclusion of potential lighting impacts at night;
Description of alternatives, mitigation measures and monitoring programmes.

Level 4 assessment:**Approach:**

Visual impact assessment report by independent visual specialist.
Review by independent, experienced visual specialist (if required).

Method:

As per Level 3 assessment, plus complete 3D modeling and simulations, with and without mitigation.

APPENDIX F: DETAILED IMPACT ASSESSMENT/MATRIX

The impact rating methodology involves ratings and ranking scales as per the tables below. Each impact is rated according to the expected magnitude (severity), duration (temporal scale), scale (spatial scale) and probability of the impact.

Consequence is then determined as follows:

$$\text{Consequence} = \text{Severity} + \text{Spatial Scale} + \text{Duration}$$

The Risk of the activity is then calculated based on frequency of the activity and impact, how easily it can be detected and whether the activity is governed by legislation. Thus:

$$\text{Likelihood} = \text{Frequency of activity} + \text{frequency of impact} + \text{legal issues} + \text{detection}$$

The risk is then based on the consequence and likelihood.

$$\text{Risk} = \text{Consequence} \times \text{likelihood}$$

Severity

Insignificant / non-harmful	10
Small / potentially harmful	8
Significant / slightly harmful	6
Great / harmful	4
Disastrous / extremely harmful / within a regulated sensitive area	2
Not applicable/none/negligible	0

Spatial Scale

International	5
National	4
Regional (5 km to 50 km)	3
Local (within 5 km)	2
Site only (at impact site)	1
Not applicable/none/negligible	0

Duration

Permanent	5
Long-term (ceases with the operational life)	4
Medium-term (5-15 years)	3
Short-term (0-5 years)	2
Immediate	1
Not applicable/none/negligible	0

Frequency of the activity

Definite/don't know	5
Highly probable	4
Medium probability	3
Low probability	2
Improbable	1
Not applicable/none/negligible	0

Frequency of the incident/impact

Definite/don't know	5
Highly probable	4
Medium probability	3
Low probability	2
Improbable	1
Not applicable/none/negligible	0

Legal Issues

No legislation	1
Fully covered by legislation	5

Detection

Immediately	1
Without much effort	2
Need some effort	3
Remote and difficult to observe	4
Covered	5

Environmental effects will be rated as either of high, moderate or low significance on the basis provided below.

Cumulative effect rating

RATING	CLASS
1 - 55	(L) Low Risk
56 - 169	M) Moderate Risk
170 - 600	(H) High Risk

Impact after mitigation																				Severity rating	Spatial scale	Duration	Consequence	Frequency of activity	Frequency of impact	Legal issues	Detection	Likelihood	Significance	+/-	Confidence level	Mitigation measures	Action plan	Responsible person
Flow Regime	Physico & Chemical (Water Quality, Soils)	Habitat (Geomorph + Vegetation)	Biota	Groundwater (availability)	geological structure	Ecosystem functioning	Air Quality	presence / absence of noise	Traffic load	Road infrastructure	Sense of place	Employment	Economic viability	Viewshed Potential Zone of Influence Impacted	Viewing Distance	Visual Absorption Capacity	Sensitivity of Infrastructure on Receptors																	
		4	4			4				4	6				4	4	6	6	4.7	2	2	8.7	3	3		3	3.0	26.0	0%	1. Limit construction footprint 2. Remove vegetation in a "natural manner", avoiding any harsh lines 3. Maintain the construction site in a neat and orderly condition at all times	1. Refer to Visual Impact Assessment Mitigation	Site Manager and Environmental Manager		
		4							4	4	6				4	4	6	6	4.8	2	2	8.8	3	3		3	3.0	26.3	0%	1. Limit construction footprint 2. Maintain the construction site in a neat and orderly condition at all times 3. Minimise the number of vehicles on site at the same time	1. Refer to Visual Impact Assessment Mitigation	Site and Safety Officer		
		4					4				6				4	4	4	6	4.6	2	2	8.6	3	3		3	3.0	25.7	0%	1. Dust suppression activities 2. Regulate the speed at which construction vehicles and heavy machinery move	1. Implement a dust bucket fallout monitoring initiative 2. Implement speed limitations	Site and Environmental manager		
											4				4	4	4	6	4.4	2	2	8.4	4	3		3	3.3	28.0		1. Ensure that the outer material (colour of the structures are not white and will not result in any glare/reflection 2. Utilize colours that compliment the surrounding landscape and vegetation	1. Consult a qualified engineer/architect	Site Manager and Site Engineer		
											6				4	4	6	6	5.2	3	4	12.2	4	4		3	3.7	44.7	0%	1. Utilize the topsoil bund, to an extent, as a visual screen to the TSF 2. Plant indigenous trees around the perimeter fence to break structural forms and provide visual screens 3. Expand and reshape the TSF such that it simulates the natural topography	1. Consult Botanist/Landscape Architect/Environmentalist	Site manager		
		4				4			4	4	6				4	4	6	6	4.7	2	4	10.7	3	3		2	2.7	28.4	0%	1. Regulate the speed at which construction vehicles and heavy machinery move 2. Maintain the operational site in a neat and orderly condition at all times 3. Minimise the number of vehicles on site at the same time	1. Implement speed limitations	Site and Safety Officer		
		2					6				4				4	4	4	4	4.0	2	4	10.0	3	3		2	2.7	26.7	0%	1. Dust suppression activities 2. Regulate the speed at which construction vehicles and heavy machinery move	1. Implement a dust bucket fallout monitoring initiative 2. Implement speed limitations	Site Manager and Environmental Manager		
						2					6				4	4	4	4	4.0	2	4	10.0	4	3		3	3.3	33.3	0%	1. Reshape the stockpile so that it simulates the natural topography 2. Ensure that the topsoil stockpile slope promotes revegetation	1. Consult Botanist/Landscape Architect/Environmentalist	Site Manager		
											2				2	2	2	4	2.4	1	4	7.4	3	3		2	2.7	19.7	0%	1. Choose suitable types of lighting that minimize glare 2. Only focus light sources on where it is needed 3. Direct the light sources downwards 4. Minimize the number of nighttime lights used 5. Utilize mobile lights to prevent constant lighting in one position, where possible 6. Use blinds/blinders if necessary 7. Implement timers on light sources to avoid unnecessary lighting 8. Vehicles should be manufactured at Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) standards 9. TMM's and LDV's should undergo a pre-use checklist	1. Implement a lighting management plan 2. Consult a qualified lighting engineer or lighting specialist	Site Manager		
											4				4	4	4	4	4.0	2	4	10.0	4	3		2	3.0	30.0		1. Maintain the condition of the structures to ensure that glare/reflection levels are always at its minimal 2. Utilize colours that compliment the surrounding landscape and vegetation 3. Maintain the construction site in a neat and orderly condition at all times	1. Consult a qualified engineer/architect	Site Manager and Site Engineer		
		4						4	2		4				4	4	4	4	3.8	2	2	7.8	4	3		3	3.3	25.8		1. Regulate the speed at which construction vehicles and heavy machinery move 2. Maintain the deconstruction site in a neat and orderly condition at all times 3. Minimise the number of vehicles on site at the same time 4. Minimise deconstruction duration	1. Implement speed limitations	Site Manager and Safety Officer		
								4			4				4	4	4	6	4.3	2	2	8.3	4	3		3	3.3	27.8		1. Dust suppression activities 2. Regulate the speed at which construction vehicles and heavy machinery move 3. Minimise deconstruction duration	1. Implement a dust bucket fallout monitoring initiative 2. Implement speed limitations	Site Manager and Environmental Manager		
											6				4	6	4	6	5.2	3	5	13.2	4	4		4	4.0	52.8	0%	1. Reshape the TSF such that it simulates the natural topography of the region, where possible 2. Reshape the TSF with a gradient/slope that will prevent erosion and promote maximum vegetation growth 3. Revegetate the TSF with aesthetically pleasing vegetation whilst allowing maximum vegetation growth	2. Consult Botanist/Landscape Architect/Environmentalist	Site Manager and Site Engineer		
											4				4	4	4	4	4.0	2	2	8.0	3	3		3	3.0	24.0		1. Ensure that the now exposed area is revegetated with suitable vegetation 2. Reshape the area such that it resembles the topography prior to construction 3. Maintain the deconstruction site in a neat and orderly condition at all times	2. Consult Botanist/Landscape Architect/Environmentalist	Site Manager and Site Engineer		
											6				4	6	4	6	5.2	3	5	13.2	4	4		4	4.0	52.8	0%	1. Monitor rehabilitation for a year after rehabilitation activities are complete 2. Ensure that weedy and alien invasive plant species are eradicated	1. Consult the Environmental Management Plan	MWS Management		
											6				6	8	6	6	6.4	3	5	14.4	4	4		4	3.0	43.2		1. As per the mitigation measures recommended for the decommissioning/closure and the post-closure phase regarding the re-shaping and rehabilitation of the TSF				