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May 2017

Proposed Filling Station on a Portion of the Remainder of the Farm Morokweng 246-IM within the Kagisano-Molopo Local Municipality in North West Province

REF:

Draft

Basic Assessment Report Submission



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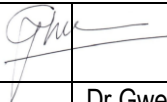
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Basic assessment report in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended.

Kindly note that:

1. This **basic assessment report** is a standard report that may be required by a competent authority in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014 and is meant to streamline applications.
2. This report format is current as of **December 2014**. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ascertain whether subsequent versions of the form have been published or produced by the competent authority
3. The report must be typed within the spaces provided in the form. The size of the spaces provided is not necessarily indicative of the amount of information to be provided. The report is in the form of a table that can extend itself as each space is filled with typing.
4. Where applicable **tick** the boxes that are applicable in the report.
5. The use of "not applicable" in the report must be done with circumspection. An incomplete report or that does not meet the requirements in terms of Regulation 19 of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014, will be rejected to be revised and be resubmitted.
6. The report must be handed in at offices of the relevant competent authority as determined by each authority.
7. No faxed or e-mailed reports will be accepted.
8. The signature of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) on the report must be an original.
9. The report must be compiled by an independent EAP.
10. Unless protected by law, all information in the report will become public information on receipt by the competent authority. Any interested and affected party should be provided with the information contained in this report on request, during any stage of the application process.
11. A competent authority may require that for specified types of activities in defined situations only parts of this report need to be completed.
12. Should a specialist report or report on a specialised process be submitted at any stage for any part of this application, the terms of reference for such report must also be submitted.
13. Two (2) colour hard copies and one (1) electronic copy of the report must be submitted to the competent authority.
14. Shape files (.shp) for maps must be included on the electronic copy of the report submitted to the competent authority.

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WE SERVE

SECTION A: ACTIVITY INFORMATION

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

a) Describe the project in association with the listed activities applied for

The Vildev Group (Pty) Ltd (the Applicant) intends to develop a filling station on a Portion of the Remainder of the Morokweng 246 I.M. within Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality in Kagisano-Molopo Local Municipality.

The development site is located approximately 140 km north-west of the town of Vryburg in the North-West Province. See Figure 1 below for the location map. Refer to Appendix A. The larger subject property which includes the shopping centre measures 2,4553 hectares and has been rezoned as "Business".



Figure 1: Location Map

The proposed filling station development is to be part of the Morokweng Shopping Centre. A NEMA Clearance was submitted to the Department on 7 February 2017 (Reference No: NWP_NON/EIA/52/2016). See figure 2 below.



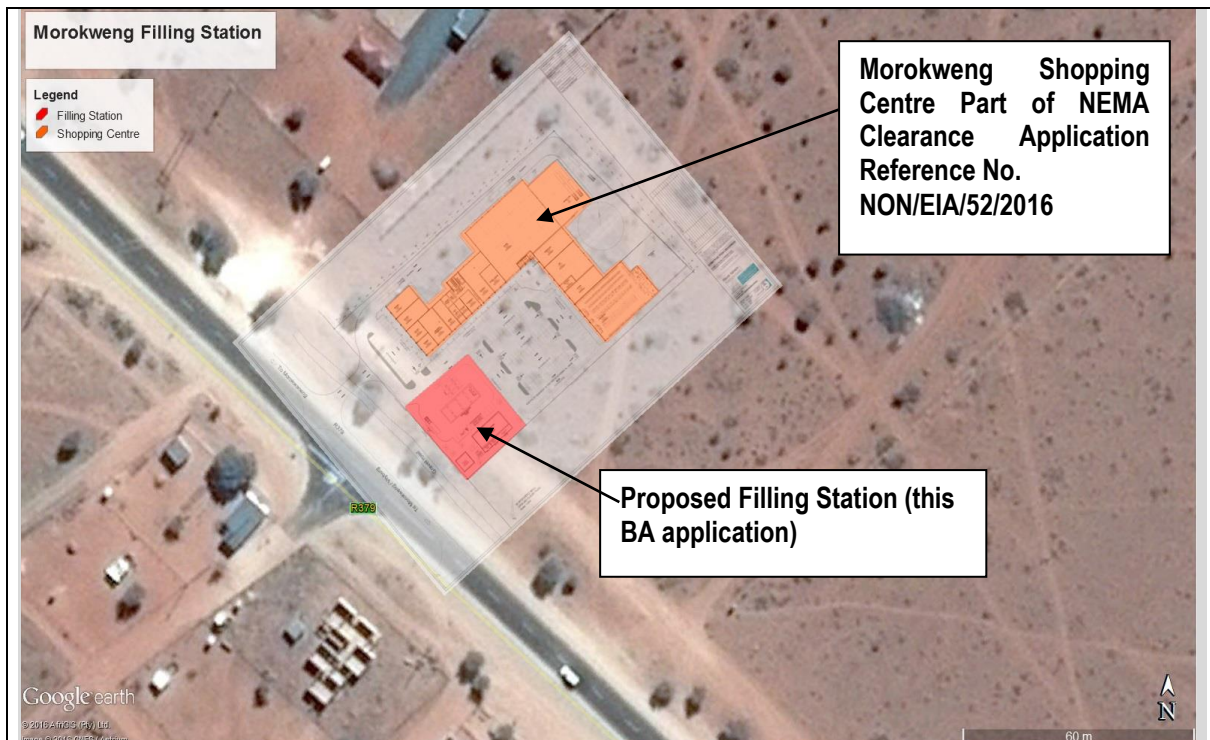


Figure 2: Layout of the Shopping Centre and Filling Station

The development of the filling station will bear the brand of Total. The site to be developed as Morokweng Filling Station is approximately 463m².

The following infrastructure will be constructed:

- Tanks installation with total capacity of 300 000L.
- A four-island polycarbonate canopy and a driveway
- Accesses and egresses to the service station property
- The construction of four pump islands
- A 135 square-meter Bonjour convenience store, inclusive of air-conditioning, stipulated floor tiles, ceiling, lighting, demarcated power points, rear loading fridges, shop fitting, and Cafe Bonjour equipment.
- Supply and installation of a generator
- Supply and installation of a CCTV

The layout of the service station will be finalised with once the project is approved by Management/Board of Directors of TOTAL.

BASIC SERVICE

- **Civil Services**

Engineering services with specific reference to water, sewer, electricity and refuse removal services to the proposed Shopping Centre, will be provided to the satisfaction of the Kagisano / Molopo Local Municipality. The proposed filling Station will connect to the services for the shopping centre.



- **Assess Road**

A priority control intersection configuration is proposed at the access to the site. The access out of the development will be paved up to the edge of the travelled way of the gravel road. It will stop with an edge beam.

The intersection is in excess of 800m away from its nearest intersection along the R379 and therefore complies with the access spacing requirements of TRH26 'South African Road Classification and Access Management Manual' Version 1.0, December 2011.

The development will not be access controlled.

Pedestrians

There are no pedestrian facilities present around the vicinity of the site.

It is recommended that pedestrian walkways be provided at the entrance to the site as well as pedestrian warning signs be erected on both sides of the R379 in advance of the access to the site.

Public Transport

There are no public transport facilities present along the R379 in vicinity of the site.

It is recommended that the developer either provides taxi lay-bys on the downstream sides of the access intersection, or makes provision for taxis within the site.

Specific listed activity applied for:

In terms of the recently enacted EIA Regulations (as from 4th December 2014), the proposed township establishment and associated infrastructure triggers the following activity:

No. & Date of the Relevant Notice	Activity Number (As Listed in the NEMA Activity List)	Description of Listed Activity
GN. R. 327 of 1 April 2017: Listing Notice 1	9	<i>The development of infrastructure exceeding 1 000 metres in length for the bulk transportation of water or storm water— (i) with an internal diameter of 0,36 metres or more; or (ii) with a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more; excluding where— (a) such infrastructure is for bulk transportation of water or storm water or storm water drainage inside a road reserve or railway line reserve; or (b) where such development will occur within an urban area.</i>
GN. R.327 of 1 April 2017: Listing Notice 1	14	<i>The development and related operation 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.</i>

Refer to following Annexures attached hereto

Annexure L1: Town planning motivation Memo

Annexure L2: Traffic Impact Assessment



b) Provide a detailed description of the listed activities associated with the project as applied for

Listed activity as described in GN R.983, 984 and 985	Description of project activity
<p>GN R.983 Activity 9: 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; 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>	Installation of services in respect of the Morokweng filling station.
<p>GN R.983 Activity 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.</p>	Construction of filling station and related infrastructure will require the storage of fuel.

c) Property description/physical address

Province	North West
District Municipality	Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality
Local Municipality	Kagisano – Molopo Local Municipality
Ward Number(s)	10
Farm name and number	Morokweng 246
Portion number	A Portion of the Remainder
21-digit Surveyor General Code	TOIM0000000002460000

Where a large number of properties are involved (e.g. linear activities) please attach a full list to this application including the same information as indicated above

2. FEASIBLE AND REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

“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—

- (a) the property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity;
- (b) the type of activity to be undertaken;
- (c) the design or layout of the activity;
- (d) the technology to be used in the activity;
- (e) the operational aspects of the activity; and
- (f) the option of not implementing the activity.

Describe alternatives that are considered in this application as required by EIA Regulation, 2014 Appendix 1(h) . Alternatives should include a consideration of all possible means by which the purpose and need of the proposed activity (NOT PROJECT) could be accomplished in the specific instance taking account of the interest of the applicant in the activity. The no-go alternative must in all cases be included in the assessment phase as the baseline against which the impacts of the other alternatives are assessed.

The determination of whether site or activity (including different processes, etc.) or both is appropriate needs to be informed by the specific circumstances of the activity and its environment. After receipt of this report the, competent authority may also request the applicant to assess additional alternatives that could possibly accomplish the purpose and need of the proposed activity if it is clear that realistic alternatives have not been considered to a reasonable extent.

Should the alternatives include different locations and lay-outs, the co-ordinates of the different alternatives must be provided. The co-ordinates should be in degrees, minutes and seconds using the Hartebeeshoek94 WGS84 co-ordinate system.

a) Site alternatives

List alternative sites, if applicable.

Site Alternatives	Description
Alternative Site 1 (preferred or only site alternative)	The location of the Filling Station is largely constrained by the availability of land. Given that the sited proposed for the development of the Filling Station is heavily disturbed and degraded due to human induced influences. Currently it is traversed by a large number of footpaths and informal two-spoor paths, strewn with litter while heavy grazing is evident on the study area. The proposed location for the Filling station aims to serve all traffic, including light and heavy vehicles along the R379 road (Morokweng – Vorstershoop Road). The filling station is also intended to provide service to vehicles in the local trading area consisting of residential on agricultural small holdings and commercial activities as well as the traffic generated by the planned, adjacent shopping centre.
Alternative Site 2	Not Applicable since the site for the fuel station is located inside the shopping centre site and must be located close to the road for ease of access. No alternative is available.
Alternative Site 3	Not Applicable

Site Co-ordinates

Latitude (S):

Longitude (E):

Alternative S1 (preferred or only site alternative)

26°	6'	5.64"	23°	45'	5.40"
°	'	"	°	'	"
°	'	"	°	'	"

Alternative S2 (if any)

Alternative S3 (if any)



In the case of linear activities:

Alternative:

Latitude (S):

Longitude (E):

Alternative S1 (preferred or only route alternative)

- Starting point of the activity
- Middle/Additional point of the activity
- End point of the activity

n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Alternative S2 (if any)

- Starting point of the activity
- Middle/Additional point of the activity
- End point of the activity

n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Alternative S3 (if any)

- Starting point of the activity
- Middle/Additional point of the activity
- End point of the activity

n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

For route alternatives that are longer than 500m, please provide an addendum with co-ordinates taken every 250 metres along the route for each alternative alignment.

In the case of an area being under application, please provide the co-ordinates of the corners of the site as indicated on the lay-out map provided in Appendix A.

b) Lay-out alternatives

Alternatives	Description
Alternative 1 (preferred or only alternative)	The layout will be negotiated with the fuel company who contracts with the applicant to operate the facility. The layout is not deemed to be a high impact issue, as long as it complies with criteria listed in this report and the EMPr (Appendix J). the layout complies with a standard fuel station that has been optimised over many years of operating fuel stations. The tanks are not located close to any water body or sensitive area.
Alternative 2	Not applicable since the layout is optimised for best use by the retailers, the vehicle of the customers, and deliveries.
Alternative 3	Not Applicable

c) Technology alternatives

Alternatives	Description
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<p>Alternative 1 (preferred or only alternative)</p>	<p>Stock Monitoring</p> <p>Examples of technology alternatives include the use of regular manual product monitoring using a dipstick compared to the use of continuous electronic monitoring (CEM). CEM is the preferred product monitoring system as it allows for on-site as well as remote product determination. This continuous monitoring system allows for the rapid detection of any product anomalies and quicker reactions to a possible system failure, therefore reducing the risk to the environment.</p> <p>Tank Material</p> <p>The use of GRP coated tanks as opposed to unlined, mild steel tanks can also be considered as a technology alternative. The GRP tank is significantly more corrosion resistant than the unlined tank and is selected as the preferred technology alternative.</p> <p>Fuel Delivery Lines</p> <p>With regard to fuel lines a variety of different technologies could be used from unlined galvanised lines to piping comprising Petroplas co-axially contained, fluorinated non-corrosive fuel lines. The preferred Petroplas alternative has been selected to limit the possibility of pipe failure due to corrosion, which was the most common cause of pipe failure before non-corrosive pipe work systems were introduced to the RSA.</p> <p>Containment Manholes</p> <p>The preferred technology alternative also includes locating all fuel line joints and entry points from the fuel lines to the tanks, within containment manholes. Containment manholes will also be situated under the pump dispensers. The alternative of not using containment manholes was considered, and it was found that the environmental risk, associated with a possible system failure and associated soil and groundwater contamination, was higher.</p>
<p>Alternative 2</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>
<p>Alternative 3</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>

d) Other alternatives (e.g. scheduling, demand, input, scale and design alternatives)

<p>Alternatives</p>	<p>Description</p>
<p>Alternative 1 (preferred or only alternative)</p>	<p>The construction of filling stations is governed by approved procedures and SANS standards, thus there is limited scope for introducing alternatives to this aspect.</p> <p>Tank Size</p>



A variety of different tank designs have been tried and tested over time, including a wide range of tank sizes from 4.5 to 30m³ capacity tanks. The Applicant has an option to install four 23m³ and one 46m³ capacity UST's. The 23m³ and 46m³ capacity tanks are the oil companies' preferred design alternative, because they allow for adequate fuel storage capacity to meet the requirements of the site. This reduces the pressure on tanker deliveries and standardises fuel storage capacity, which is a trend evident across the oil industry. Other tank sizes were considered including a 4.5, 14 and 30m³ capacity tanks, but the current option is considered to be the most suitable for the site.

Tank Material and Structure

Examples of the alternative materials and structure considered for the tank design include:

- i) Mild steel tanks with no outer protection;
- ii) Mild steel tanks with bitumen coating for corrosion protection
- iii) Mild steel tanks with glass reinforced polyester coating (GRP); and
- iv) Other design considerations include tanks with and without bounce plates (which are located at the base of the tank below the dip point). Tanks without bounce plates were sometimes punctured by the wooden dipstick after many years of dipping. This led to the failure of the tank, possible contamination and the requirement for the tank to be decommissioned and removed.

The Applicant's preferred alternative for this application is a mild steel tank with glass reinforced polyester coating (GRP), together with a bounce plate beneath the dip point. According to oil companies, such composite tanks have proven themselves with no recorded failure since inception of their use and are thus the preferred alternative in terms of ensuring that the environmental risks are minimised from possible tank corrosion and puncture failure.

Product Delivery Lines

Many alternative designs have also been considered for product delivery lines. In the past, corrosion protected galvanised steel lines were used by oil companies. These lines often had various elbows and T pieces along their length. This alternative proved problematic as the joints would often corrode and in certain environments the galvanised lines also corroded. This led to frequent line failures and the associated environmental and economic impacts.

The preferred alternative includes Petroplas co-axially contained, non-corrosive pipe work systems, which are laid as much as possible in a straight line. Where any joints are located, these are contained within a manhole sump, which can contain possible lost product. The co-axially contained pipe work includes inner and outer pipes, with the inner line resistant to fuel and the outer line in place for



additional protection against corrosion or breakage.

Monitoring Wells

Observation or monitoring wells are sunk in the sand back fill adjacent to tanks for the monitoring of groundwater and identification of possible leaking tanks. In the past, oil companies did not install monitoring wells, which resulted in significant delays in detecting any subsurface product losses, with an associated high level of environmental risk. This alternative (i.e. no monitoring wells) was considered, but the preferred alternative for this application is the installation of monitoring wells in order to monitor the subsurface environment and minimise environmental risk.

Underground Storage Tanks Vs. Aboveground Storage Tanks

The alternative of an aboveground storage tank (AST) as opposed to an underground storage tank (UST) was considered. For safety reasons (municipal and fire departments require underground tanks at service stations in order to minimise safety risks) the underground option was considered more environmentally and practically appropriate for this site.

Leak Detectors

Leak detectors are installed which immediately switch off the submersible pump contained within the tank should a leak be detected. The industry has assessed systems which had no leak detectors and found that, in the event of a system failure, product could continue to flow out of the system, with the associated higher environmental impact and risks.

Overfill Protection Devices

The preferred design alternative includes overfill protection devices in the tank filling pipe work to prevent tank overfills during filling operations. The alternative without overfill protection was considered, and it was found that a serious loss of product could result if the overfilling was not manually noted. This could result in surface spillage and, depending on the volumes of product lost, overland flow of product with the associated environmental risk.

Summary

As can be seen, various different design and layout alternatives have been considered and tested over time by the oil industry both internationally and locally. The preferred design and layout alternatives for the tank and infrastructure described above are considered the most feasible and appropriate, based on the minimisation of health, safety and environmental risks associated with possible spillages, subsoil, and groundwater contamination and vapour emissions. It is



	important to note that many of these design and layout considerations could also be considered as technology alternatives and as such should realistically be considered under each heading.
Alternative 2	Not Applicable since the materials and structures in fuel station construction and operations is governed by SANS standards and must be met.
Alternative 3	Not Applicable

e) No-go alternative

The “no-go” alternative is a possible alternative, and must be considered. This option will be considered should the proposed development have a significant negative impact that cannot be adequately mitigated against. Issues further affecting this option may also emanate from:

- Opposition from I&AP’s with due justification
- Non-compliance with certain legislative requirements of an organ of state.

The “No-Go” Alternative implies that the status quo of the site will be maintained as it is.

f) Please motivate for preferred site, activity and technology alternative

The proposal

- The filling station will not have a detrimental impact on other filling stations in the area.
- The site falls outside of any sensitive or fragile habitats.
- The study area is degraded due to human induced influences. Currently it is traversed by a large number of footpaths and informal two-spoor paths, strewn with litter while heavy grazing is evident on the study area
- The Applicant has the capacity and resources to adequately implement the mitigation measures stipulated in the EMP;
- The Filing Station will be located in an area with sufficient traffic flow to make a business case for the presence of a proposed Filling Station; and
- There are no sensitive social receptors (surrounding landowners) located in close proximity to the site.

Paragraphs 3 – 13 below should be completed for each alternative.

3. PHYSICAL SIZE OF THE ACTIVITY

a) Indicate the physical size of the preferred activity/technology as well as alternative activities/technologies (footprints):

Alternative:

Size of the activity:

Alternative A1¹ (preferred activity alternative)

Approx. 463 m²

Alternative A2 (if any)

n/a

Alternative A3 (if any)

n/a

or, for linear activities:



Alternative:

Alternative A1 (preferred activity alternative)

Alternative A2 (if any)

Alternative A3 (if any)

Length of the activity:

n/a
n/a
n/a

b) Indicate the size of the alternative sites or servitudes (within which the above footprints will occur):

Alternative:

Alternative A1 (preferred activity alternative)

Alternative A2 (if any)

Alternative A3 (if any)

Size of the site/servitude:

Approx. 463 m ²
m ²
m ²

4. SITE ACCESS

Does ready access to the site exist?

YES	NO
m	

If NO, what is the distance over which a new access road will be built

Describe the type of access road planned:

<p>A priority control intersection configuration is proposed at the access to the site. The access out of the development will be paved up to the edge of the travelled way of the gravel road. It will stop with an edge beam. The intersection is in excess of 800 m away from its nearest intersection along the R379 and therefore complies with the access spacing requirements of TRH26 'South African Road Classification and Access Management Manual' Version 1.0, December 2011.</p>
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Include the position of the access road on the site plan and required map, as well as an indication of the road in relation to the site.



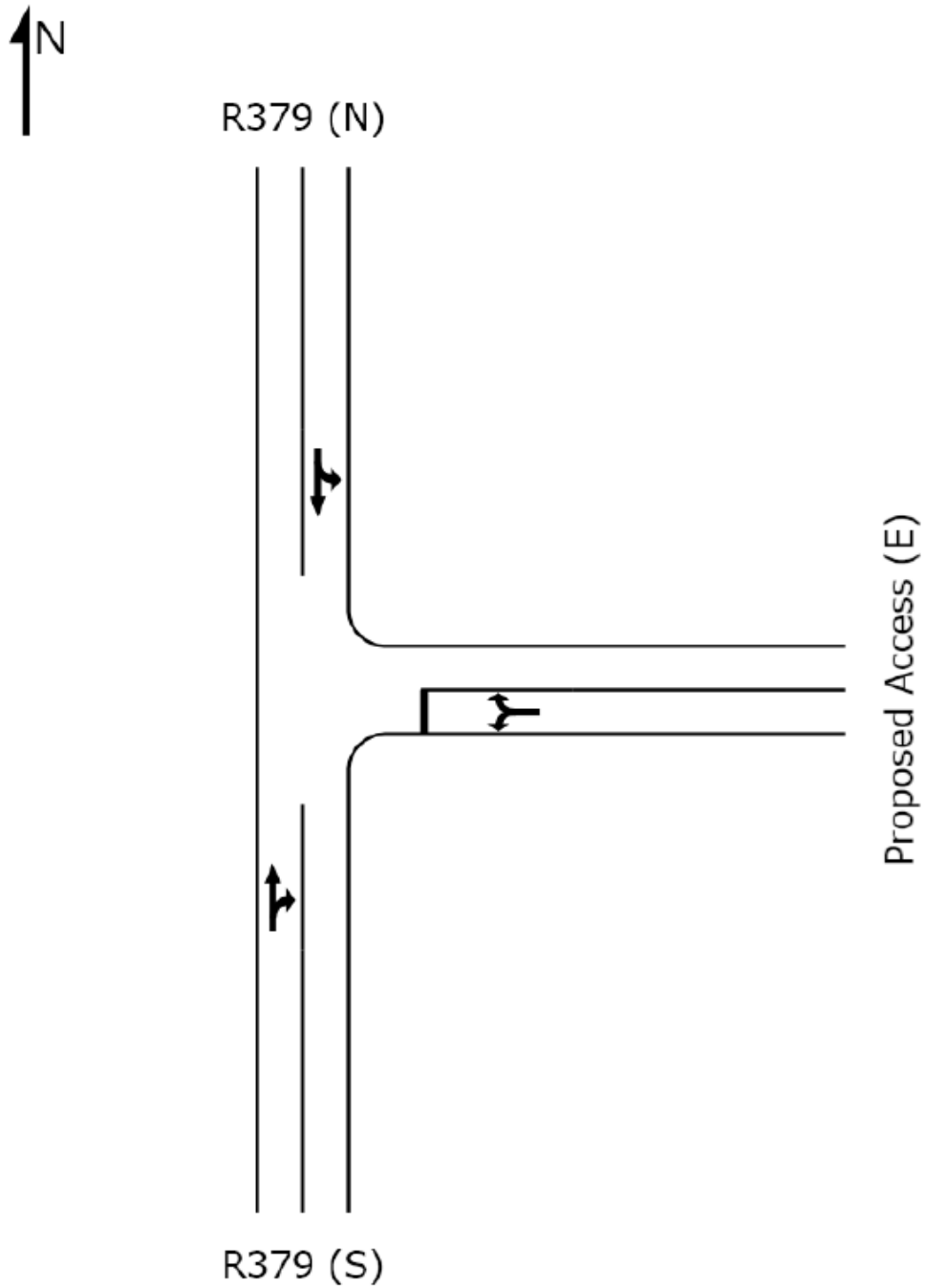


Figure 3: Proposed Intersection Layout



5. LOCALITY MAP

An A3 locality map must be attached to the back of this document, as Appendix A. The scale of the locality map must be relevant to the size of the development (at least 1:50 000. For linear activities of more than 25 kilometres, a smaller scale e.g. 1:250 000 can be used. The scale must be indicated on the map.). The map must indicate the following:

- an accurate indication of the project site position as well as the positions of the alternative sites, if any;
- indication of all the alternatives identified;
- closest town(s);
- the accurate indication of the site in relation to closest protected environments or national parks (i.e. within 2.5 km)
- road access from all major roads in the area;
- road names or numbers of all major roads as well as the roads that provide access to the site(s);
- all roads within a 1km radius of the site or alternative sites; and
- a north arrow;
- a legend; and
- locality GPS co-ordinates (Indicate the position of the activity using the latitude and longitude of the centre point of the site for each alternative site. The co-ordinates should be in degrees, minutes and seconds using the Hartebeeshoek94 WGS84 co-ordinate system)

6. LAYOUT/ROUTE PLAN

A detailed site or route plan(s) must be prepared for each alternative site or alternative activity. It must be attached as Appendix B to this document.

The site or route plans must indicate the following:

- the property boundaries and numbers of all the properties within 50 metres of the site;
- the current land use as well as the land use zoning of the site;
- the current land use as well as the land use zoning each of the properties adjoining the site or sites;
- the exact position of each listed activity applied for (including alternatives);
- servitude(s) indicating the purpose of the servitude;
- a legend; and
- a north arrow.

7. SENSITIVITY MAP

The layout/route plan as indicated above must be overlain with a sensitivity map that indicates all the sensitive areas associated with the site, including, but not limited to:

- watercourses;
- the 1:100 year flood line (where available or where it is required by Department of Water and Sanitation);
- ridges;
- for gentle slopes the 1 metre contour intervals must be indicated on the plan and whenever the slope of the site exceeds 1:10, the 500mm contours must be indicated on the plan; and
- cultural and historical features;
- areas with indigenous vegetation (even if it is degraded or infested with alien species); and
- critical biodiversity areas and ecological support area.
- protected areas (e.g Magaliesberg Protected Environment, Pilanesberg National Park etc.)

The sensitivity map must also cover areas within 100m of the site and must be part of Appendix B.



8. SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Colour photographs from the centre of the site must be taken in at least the eight major compass directions with a description of each photograph. Photographs must be attached under Appendix C to this report. It must be supplemented with additional photographs of relevant features on the site, if applicable.

9. FACILITY ILLUSTRATION

A detailed illustration of the activity must be provided at a scale of at least 1:200 as Appendix D for activities that include structures. The illustrations must be to scale and must represent a realistic image of the planned activity. The illustration must give a representative view of the activity.

10. ACTIVITY MOTIVATION

Motivate and explain the need and desirability of the activity (including demand for the activity):

1. Is the activity permitted in terms of the property's existing land use rights?	YES	NO	Please explain
The Filling Station is part of the Shopping Centre. Kagisano / Molopo Local Municipality has approved rezoning of Portion of Reminder of the Farm Morokweng.			



2. Will the activity be in line with the following?

(a) Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF)	YES	NO	Please explain
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The proposed development of the Filling Station is part of the Shopping Centre complies and be in line with North West Spatial Development Framework (PSDF).

The below extracts from the PSDF are applicable:

The objectives of the PSDF–EMP include but are not limited to the following:

- Address the existing spatial planning and land use management situation in the province to enhance co-ordinated, integrated and faster decision-making.
- Sensitively address the existing imbalances and unsustainable development in the province with special emphasis on rural development.
- Enhance spatial integration between provinces and within regions (functional areas) in North West.
- Enhance growth and development of areas through a multi-sectoral approach in accordance with their potential (location, comparative advantages, availability of natural and human resources).
- Contribute to co-operative governance by ensuring better alignment between economic and social infrastructure provision by providing guidelines for setting of priorities.
- Conserve, protect and rehabilitate the natural resource base in such a way that natural resources remain available for use by present and future generations.

The most important strategic issues to be addressed in the Province include:

Spatial planning and development

- Imbalances created by past policies
- Functional hierarchy of towns and cities
- Land use management in rural areas

Socio-economic issues

- Employment (including youth and women)
- Poverty
- Investment
- Economic growth
- Physical infrastructure (including availability of industrial land)
- Diversifying the Economy
- Access to resources

A development plan indicating development zones was compiled as a spatial tool especially to guide provincial department's capital expenditure and multi-sectoral programmes. A spatial development framework for North West needs to support the realisation of the South African Spatial Development Vision. Therefore, it was important to:

- Identify the areas in which economic growth and employment creation is most likely to be effective and sustainable.
- Identify the areas where spatial restructuring of the economy could lead to greater competitiveness.
- Identify the local potential of each area within the province.
- Identify the degree of basic needs demand throughout the province.

Moro has been identified as a Second order / local node.



(b) Urban edge / Edge of Built environment for the area	YES	NO	Please explain
The location of the filling Station is outside the urban edge. Morokweng is a rural area, however it is surrounded by tuck shop, RDP houses and various individual shops.			
(c) Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and Spatial Development Framework (SDF) of the Local Municipality (e.g. would the approval of this application compromise the integrity of the existing approved and credible municipal IDP and SDF?).	YES	NO	Please explain
The proposed development is in line with the SDF in terms of the Kagisano-Molopo Municipal Spatial Development Framework. It will promote the integrity of the IDP.			
(d) Approved Structure Plan of the Municipality	YES	NO	Please explain
The Filling Station is part of the Shopping Centre. Kagisano / Molopo Local Municipality has approved rezoning of Portion of Remainder of the Farm Morokweng.			
(e) An Environmental Management Framework (EMF) adopted by the Department (e.g. Would the approval of this application compromise the integrity of the existing environmental management priorities for the area and if so, can it be justified in terms of sustainability considerations?)	YES	NO	Please explain
There is no EMF that has been compiled for the area. The North West Biodiversity Conservation Assessment can be used to guide priority areas in terms of Conservation.			
The proposed development of a Filling Station will NOT compromise the integrity of the existing environmental management priorities for the area.			
The Ecological Study revealed that two plant species of concern were found on the property: A few individuals of the declining red data and protected tree <i>Vachellia erioloba</i> were present on the site while fruits of the protected medicinal geophyte <i>Harpagophytum procumbens</i> were found on the site. Permits need to be obtained from the Nature Conservation Department before any of these plants are removed. It is recommended that the layout of the proposed development is done so that the removal of <i>Vachellia erioloba</i> shrubs is avoided as far as possible.			
(f) Any other Plans (e.g. Guide Plan)	YES	NO	Please explain
No other plans that the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) is aware of at the time of compiling this report			
3. Is the land use (associated with the activity being applied for) considered within the timeframe intended by the existing approved SDF agreed to by the relevant environmental authority (i.e. is the proposed development in line with the projects and programmes identified as priorities within the credible IDP)?	YES	NO	Please explain
The proposed development is in line with the SDF in terms of the Kagisano-Molopo Municipal Spatial Development Framework			



4. Does the community/area need the activity and the associated land use concerned (is it a societal priority)? (This refers to the strategic as well as local level (e.g. development is a national priority, but within a specific local context it could be inappropriate.)	YES	NO	Please explain
The residents of Morokweng and surrounding areas are currently travelling approximately 70km to Ganyesa and approximately 140km to Vryburg to purchase goods and obtain services, being offered at a shopping complex and Filling Station. The community will benefit from this development.			
5. Are the necessary services with adequate capacity currently available (at the time of application), or must additional capacity be created to cater for the development? (Confirmation by the relevant Municipality in this regard must be attached to the final Basic Assessment Report as Appendix E.)	YES	NO	Please explain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Services <p>Engineering services with specific reference to water, sewer, electricity and refuse removal services to the proposed Shopping Centre, will be provided to the satisfaction of the Kagisano / Molopo Local Municipality. The proposed filling Station will connect to the services for the shopping centre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess Road <p>A priority control intersection configuration is proposed at the access to the site. The access out of the development will be paved up to the edge of the travelled way of the gravel road. It will stop with an edge beam.</p> <p>The intersection is in excess of 800m away from its nearest intersection along the R379 and therefore complies with the access spacing requirements of TRH26 'South African Road Classification and Access Management Manual' Version 1.0, December 2011.</p> <p>The development will not be access controlled.</p> <p>Pedestrians</p> <p>There are no pedestrian facilities present around the vicinity of the site.</p> <p>It is recommended that pedestrian walkways be provided at the entrance to the site as well as pedestrian warning signs be erected on both sides of the R379 in advance of the access to the site.</p> <p>Public Transport</p> <p>There are no public transport facilities present along the R379 in vicinity of the site.</p> <p>It is recommended that the developer either provides taxi lay-bys on the downstream sides of the access intersection, or makes provision for taxis within the site.</p>			
6. Is this development provided for in the infrastructure planning of the municipality, and if not what will the implication be on the infrastructure planning of the municipality (priority and placement of services and opportunity costs)? (Comment by the relevant Municipality in this regard must be attached to the final Basic Assessment Report as Appendix I.)	YES	NO	Please explain
See response in point 5			



7. Is this project part of a national programme to address an issue of national concern or importance?	YES	NO	Please explain
This project is important on a local and regional level as discussed above.			
8. Do location factors favour this land use (associated with the activity applied for) at this place? (This relates to the contextualisation of the proposed land use on this site within its broader context.)	YES	NO	Please explain
The Filling Station will enjoy a high degree of accessibility, due to the locality of being adjacent to the Road R379 which services as one of the main roads with the Kagisano / Molopo local Municipality.			
9. Is the development the best practicable environmental option for this land/site?	YES	NO	Please explain
The site is degraded due to human induced influences. Currently it is traversed by a large number of footpaths and informal two-spoor paths, strewn with litter while heavy grazing is evident on the study area.			
The area is surrounded by various residential developments (the section to the east of the site has recently been developed in total, while there is only one small open section to the south, though a wall is being built around it) and roads. There is no linkage with any natural and non-degraded area.			
Thus from an animal and vegetation ecological point of view the study area is regarded as having a low conservation value and ecosystem sensitivity.			
10. Will the benefits of the proposed land use/development outweigh the negative impacts of it?	YES	NO	Please explain
The proposed development area is degraded due to human induced influences. Currently it is traversed by a large number of footpaths and informal two-spoor paths, strewn with litter while heavy grazing is evident on the study area. The erection a filling station with Morokweng will not only be a benefit to the residents of Morokweng but also the surrounding villages and farming area. This will be due to the economic base of Morokweng being extended and additional job opportunities being created.			
11. Will the proposed land use/development set a precedent for similar activities in the area (local municipality)?	YES	NO	Please explain
The proposed development is anticipated that the erection of the filling station will attract new development and stimulate economic growth.			
12. Will any person's rights be negatively affected by the proposed activity/ies?	YES	NO	Please explain
Not Applicable			
13. Will the proposed activity/ies compromise the "urban edge" as defined by the local municipality?	YES	NO	Please explain
Not Applicable			
14. Will the proposed activity/ies contribute to any of the 17 Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPS)?	YES	NO	Please explain
The proposed development contributes to the following SIP: SIP 4: Unlocking the economic opportunities in North West.			



15. What will the benefits be to society in general and to the local communities?	Please explain
The erection a filling station with Morokweng will not only be a benefit to the residents of Morokweng but also the surrounding villages and farming area. This will be due to the economic base of Morokweng being extended and additional job opportunities being created.	
16. Any other need and desirability considerations related to the proposed activity?	Please explain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>• National and Provincial Policy:</p> <p>Principle 3(1)(c) of the Chapter 1 Principles of the Development Facilitation Act, 1995 (Act 67 of 1995) states that "Policy, administrative practice and laws should promote efficient and integrated land development in that they:</p> <p>“(iii) promote the availability of residential and employment opportunities in close proximity to or integrated with each other;</p> <p>(v) promote a diverse combination of land uses, also at the level of individual erven or subdivisions of land”.</p> <p>• Accessibility of the property</p> <p>The Filling Station will have a high degree of accessibility due to being adjacent to Road R379.</p> <p>• Economy</p> <p>It is anticipated that the filling Station will attract new development and stimulate economic growth. The proposed development will lead to an economic investment within the rural area of the Kagisano /Molopo local Municipality, thus stimulating the local economy.</p> <p>According to the Draft Spatial Development Framework for the Bophirima District Municipality, compiled in February 2007, Morokweng has been identified as a Second order / Local node.</p> <p>• Effect of the development on adjacent properties</p> <p>No negative impact is anticipated on the surrounding area or land uses, as the uses to be included in proposed filling and adjacent shopping centre.</p> 	



17. How does the project fit into the National Development Plan for 2030?	Please explain
<p>The primary aim of the NDP is to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030 through six areas of priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uniting all South-Africans around a common programme to achieve prosperity and equity • Promoting active citizenry to strengthen development, democracy and accountability • Bringing about faster economic growth • Higher investment and greater labour absorption, focusing on key capabilities of people and the state • Building a capable and development state • Encouraging strong leadership throughout society to work together to solve problems <p>Construction of a Filling Station will benefit of the residents of Morokweng, as well as the residents of the surrounding villages and farming areas, due to the economic base of Morkweng being extended and various additional job opportunities being created. This development will assist in meeting the National Development Plan for 2030.</p>	
18. Please describe how the general objectives of Integrated Environmental Management as set out in Section 23 of NEMA as amended have been taken into account.	
<p>This report serves as a Basic Assessment report that will investigate all potential impacts (social, economic and environmental) that may result from the development including alternatives, assess and evaluate and further provide a mitigation plan for all identified potential impacts.</p>	
19. Please describe how the principles of environmental management as set out in Section 2 of NEMA as amended have been taken into account.	
<p>An Ecological opinion (fauna, flora, wetland) was undertaken to advise on potential environment impacts. Identified environmental impacts were assessed and mitigation measures provided to control and manage these environmental impacts. Interested and Affected parties, land owners and relevant stakeholders were identified and involved throughout the Basic Assessment process and their comments addressed and recorded as part of this assessment.</p>	

11. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND/OR GUIDELINES

List all legislation, policies and/or guidelines of any sphere of government that are applicable to the application as contemplated in the EIA regulations, if applicable:

Title of legislation, policy or guideline	Applicability to the project	Administering authority	Date
The Constitution of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996)	Economic and social benefits must be balanced	National Government	1996
National Environmental Management Act (No.107 of 1998)	NEMA application is required	Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) North West Provincial Government Department: Rural, Environment and Agricultural	27 November 1998



		Development (READ)	
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations 2010 Regulations GN R98 and 983 promulgated under Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, Act 107 of 1998) in Government Gazette 38282 on 4 December 2014	Application must meet the requirements as per the regulations	North West Provincial Government Department: Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development (READ)	4 December 2014
National Water Act (NWA), Act 36 of 1998	Not applicable	Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	1998
National Forest Act, Act 84 of 1998 (as amended) (NFA)Section 12(1)(d) read with s15(1) and s62(2)(c) list protected tree species that may not be cut, destroyed or disturbed without a licence. Should the project be granted a positive EA, the relevant Licences will be applied for if any endangered trees, as per those listed in the NFA, are to be cut, destroyed or disturbed.	If present – protected trees must require permit to be removed.	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)	1998
The National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)	Waste requires a permit if the threshold is reached.	Department of Environmental Affairs & North West Department: Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development (READ)	06 March 2009
The Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), as amended	All activity is subject to the OSHAct	Department of Labour	23 June 1993
SANS 089, SANS 1535, SANS 1830: Industry norms relating to the design, construction and maintenance of filling stations and USTs South African National Standard (SANS) 10 089 The Petroleum Industry: Part 1: Storage and distribution of petroleum products Part 2: Electrical Code Part 3: The Installation of Underground Storage Tanks etc.	The site is subject to the applicable SANS standards.	SABS	2008 2007 1999



12. WASTE, EFFLUENT, EMISSION AND NOISE MANAGEMENT

a) Solid waste management

Will the activity produce solid construction waste during the construction/initiation phase?

YES	NO
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If YES, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?

Unknown

How will the construction solid waste be disposed of (describe)?

Building rubble and solid construction waste (such as sand, gravel concrete and spoil material) that cannot be used for filling and rehabilitation and other litter and waste (including packaging, plastics, waste metals, etc.) generated during the construction phase will be placed in a bulk waste collection area in the contractors camp. This waste will be disposed at any appropriately registered and licensed waste disposal facility.

Where will the construction solid waste be disposed of (describe)?

All non-recycled general waste will be removed by a registered waste Contractor and taken to a licensed general waste landfill site.

Will the activity produce solid waste during its operational phase?

YES	NO
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If YES, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?

Unknown at this stage

How will the solid waste be disposed of (describe)?

Solid waste will be generated by the forecourt and the fast food outlets and will be collected at a central point. This waste will be disposed of as normal domestic waste at the chosen, licensed municipal waste disposal site.

Waste management at the Filling Station shall be strictly controlled and monitored. Only approved waste disposal methods shall be allowed. Management of the Filling Station shall ensure that all personnel are instructed and trained in the proper disposal of all waste and encourage staff to participate in a recycling scheme. In this instance, separate receptacles for the disposal of these recyclable materials could be positioned in the Waste Collection area. Sorting of the waste into organics, recyclable, hazardous and domestic waste should be undertaken if possible. NO burning, on-site burying or dumping of waste shall occur.

The National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008) covers all aspects relating to waste management and must be adhered to at all times.

If the solid waste will be disposed of into a municipal waste stream, indicate which registered landfill site will be used.

A licensed general and industrial waste landfill site will be used. The waste generated during the construction and operational phase will not be a large volume and it is anticipated that it will feed into the municipal waste stream.

Where will the solid waste be disposed of if it does not feed into a municipal waste stream (describe)?

A licensed general and industrial waste landfill site will be used. Name of the stream will be confirmed in the FBAR.

If the solid waste (construction or operational phases) will not be disposed of in a registered landfill site or be taken up in a municipal waste stream, then the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA.



Can any part of the solid waste be classified as hazardous in terms of the NEM:WA?

YES	NO
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 If YES, inform the competent authority and request a change to an application for scoping and EIA. An application for a waste permit in terms of the NEM:WA must also be submitted with this application.

Is the activity that is being applied for a solid waste handling or treatment facility?

YES	NO
-----	----

 If YES, then the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA. An application for a waste permit in terms of the NEM:WA must also be submitted with this application.

b) Liquid effluent

Will the activity produce effluent, other than normal sewage, that will be disposed of in a municipal sewage system?

YES	NO
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 If YES, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?

n/a	
-----	--

 Will the activity produce any effluent that will be treated and/or disposed of on site?

YES	NO
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If YES, describe the type of effluent and the disposal mechanism/method

Not Applicable

Will the activity produce effluent that will be treated and/or disposed of at another facility?

YES	NO
-----	----

If YES, provide the particulars of the facility:

Facility name:	n/a		
Contact person:	n/a		
Postal address:	n/a		
Postal code:	n/a		
Telephone:	n/a	Cell:	n/a
E-mail:	n/a	Fax:	n/a

Describe the measures that will be taken to ensure the optimal reuse or recycling of waste water, if any:

Water consumption can be expected. In order to reduce water consumption in the building, where possible the following will be installed/ implemented:
 • Low flow taps with cut off.
 • Car washing will not be allowed on site.

c) Emissions into the atmosphere

Will the activity release emissions into the atmosphere other than exhaust emissions and dust associated with construction phase activities?

YES	NO
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If YES, is it controlled by any legislation of any sphere of government?

YES	NO
-----	----

If YES, the applicant must consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change to an application for scoping and EIA.

If NO, describe the emissions in terms of type and concentration:



Vapour recovery systems are fitted at all sites as well as on all delivery trucks as standard thus reducing the potential for prolonged exposure to Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) that may be emitted by the fuels stored on site which could potentially be hazardous to human health.

Dust generated during site clearance and the construction phase will be mitigated through dust control measures which will include wetting with water.

Fuel vapour emissions are associated, on local extent, with the dispensing of fuels. Similarly the exhaust fumes from vehicles also qualify as emissions into the atmosphere. It is proposed that operational phase mitigation measures must be implemented to reduce the potential occurrence and volume of emissions disposed of into the atmosphere. Fuel vapours from the facility can be managed by implementing the following:

Minimising vapour/ leaks

- Fuel nozzles should be fitted with cut off mechanism once the back pressure reached a certain level indicating a full tank.
- Underground tank seals must be regularly checked to ensure good condition.
- Caps must be appropriately sealed.
- Implementing Automatic Tank Gauging (ATG) rather than manual stock monitoring, as ATG reduces fuel losses (and vapour emissions) through quickly and efficient fuel loss detection, as opposed to manual stock monitoring.
- Vent pipes must be constantly monitoring to ensure that they are working effectively.
- Do not allow vehicle to idle unnecessary as it increases fume.

In addition, all procedures and equipment used within the site will comply with Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act 85 of 1983). Compliance with the SANS 10089 Part 3's particulars for the industry standards associated with pumps and dispensers will ensure that the equipment used is according these standards, thereby reducing any avoidable vapour emissions. Another source of atmospheric emissions is the exhaust fumes from vehicles using the filling station facilities. In order to reduce potential volumes of atmospheric emissions, awareness campaigns should implemented at the proposed facility to inform vehicle users of the impacts of exhaust emissions and methods to reduce these impacts. Markings should be clear and visible to prevent unnecessary congestion of vehicles which increase the idle time unnecessarily and vehicle should be turned-off in the filling area to prevent unnecessary idling. **The Filling station itself does not however contribute to vehicle emissions since such already exists in associated with vehicle ownership.**

It must be noted that there are busy roads running right past the area and as such levels of these pollutants are likely to already be high.

d) Waste Licence/Registration

Will any aspect of the activity produce waste that will require a waste licence/registration in terms of the NEM:WA?

YES	NO
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If YES, please submit evidence that an application for a waste licence/registration has been submitted to the competent authority

e) Generation of noise

Will the activity generate noise?

YES	NO
YES	NO

If YES, is it controlled by any legislation of any sphere of government?

If YES, the applicant should consult with the competent authority to determine whether it is necessary to change



to an application for scoping and EIA.

If NO, describe the noise in terms of type and level:

Noise generated will mostly be from construction activities. All machinery will be within sound working order and will meet the necessary noise level requirements. Construction activities will be limited to normal working hours (weekdays between 7am to 6 pm or daylight hours). During the operational phase noise generated will be from general household activities. Since the lodges is relatively isolated, the noise will be insignificant.

13. WATER USE

Please indicate the source(s) of water that will be used for the activity by ticking the appropriate box(es):

Municipal	Water board	Groundwater	River, stream, dam or lake	Other	The activity will not use water
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If water is to be extracted from groundwater, river, stream, dam, lake or any other natural feature, please indicate the volume that will be extracted per month:

n/a	
YES	NO

Does the activity require a water use authorisation (general authorisation or water use license) from the Department of Water and Sanitation?

If YES, please provide proof that the application has been submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation.

14. ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Describe the design measures, if any, that have been taken to ensure that the activity is energy efficient:

Energy efficiency is being addressed as it represents a large daily operating cost item. As such the following are proposed to be installed/ implemented:

- The entire facility can be equipped with energy saving light bulbs (Compact Fluorescent Lights (CFL) or Sodium Vapour (SV) lamps). The use of CFL can have an energy consumption saving of up to 60%.
- It is also recommended that the facility implement low consumption electrical machinery.
- As the proposed facility will include ablution facilities, solar heating can be considered as an alternative to conventional geysers. Should conventional geysers be utilized, insulation and geyser blankets are recommended.
- Auto doors to reduce the loss of cooled air from the building.
- Water conservation measures (rainwater harvesting, low flow showerheads, dual flush toilets) are to be utilised to conserve water

Describe how alternative energy sources have been taken into account or been built into the design of the activity, if any:

See above

Has a specialist been consulted to assist with the completion of this section?

YES	NO
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If YES, please complete the form entitled "Details of specialist and declaration of interest" for the specialist appointed and attach in Appendix F.



SECTION B: SITE/AREA/PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Important notes:

- For linear activities (pipelines, etc) as well as activities that cover very large sites, it may be necessary to complete this section for each part of the site that has a significantly different environment. In such cases please complete copies of Section B and indicate the area, as it appears on the Site Plan.
- Paragraphs 1 - 6 below must be completed for each alternative.

Current land-use zoning as per local municipality IDP/records:

Agricultural

In instances where there is more than one current land-use zoning, please attach a list of current land use zonings that also indicate which portions each use pertains to, to this application.

Is a change of land-use or a consent use application required?

YES NO

1. GRADIENT OF THE SITE

Indicate the general gradient of the site.

Alternative S1:

Flat	1:50 – 1:20	1:20 – 1:15	1:15 – 1:10	1:10 – 1:7,5	1:7,5 – 1:5	Steeper than 1:5
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Alternative S2 (if any): Not Applicable

Flat	1:50 – 1:20	1:20 – 1:15	1:15 – 1:10	1:10 – 1:7,5	1:7,5 – 1:5	Steeper than 1:5
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Alternative S3 (if any): Not Applicable

Flat	1:50 – 1:20	1:20 – 1:15	1:15 – 1:10	1:10 – 1:7,5	1:7,5 – 1:5	Steeper than 1:5
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2. LOCATION IN LANDSCAPE

Indicate the landform(s) that best describes the site:

2.1 Ridgeline	<input type="checkbox"/>	2.4 Closed valley	<input type="checkbox"/>	2.7 Undulating plain / low hills	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.2 Plateau	<input type="checkbox"/>	2.5 Open valley	<input type="checkbox"/>	2.8 Dune	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.3 Side slope of hill/mountain	<input type="checkbox"/>	2.6 Plain	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2.9 Seafront	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. GROUNDWATER, SOIL AND GEOLOGICAL STABILITY OF THE SITE

Is the site(s) located on any of the following?



	Alternative S1:		Alternative S2 (if any):		Alternative S3 (if any):	
Shallow water table (less than 1.5m deep)	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Dolomite, sinkhole or doline areas	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Seasonally wet soils (often close to water bodies)	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Unstable rocky slopes or steep slopes with loose soil	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Dispersive soils (soils that dissolve in water)	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Soils with high clay content (clay fraction more than 40%)	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Any other unstable soil or geological feature	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
An area sensitive to erosion	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO

If you are unsure about any of the above or if you are concerned that any of the above aspects may be an issue of concern in the application, an appropriate specialist should be appointed to assist in the completion of this section. Information in respect of the above will often be available as part of the project information or at the planning sections of local authorities. Where it exists, the 1:50 000 scale Regional Geotechnical Maps prepared by the Council for Geo Science may also be consulted.

4. GROUNDCOVER

Indicate the types of groundcover present on the site. The location of all identified rare or endangered species or other elements should be accurately indicated on the site plan(s).

Natural veld - good condition ^E	Natural veld with scattered aliens^E	Natural veld with heavy alien infestation ^E	Veld dominated by alien species ^E	Gardens
Sport field	Cultivated land	Paved surface	Building or other structure	Bare soil

If any of the boxes marked with an "E" is ticked, please consult an appropriate specialist to assist in the completion of this section if the environmental assessment practitioner doesn't have the necessary expertise.

5. SURFACE WATER

Indicate the surface water present on and or adjacent to the site and alternative sites?

Perennial River	YES	NO	UNSURE
Non-Perennial River	YES	NO	UNSURE
Permanent Wetland	YES	NO	UNSURE
Seasonal Wetland	YES	NO	UNSURE
Artificial Wetland	YES	NO	UNSURE



If any of the boxes marked YES or UNSURE is ticked, please provide a description of the relevant watercourse.

Not Applicable

6. LAND USE CHARACTER OF SURROUNDING AREA

Indicate land uses and/or prominent features that currently occur within a 500m radius of the site and give description of how this influences the application or may be impacted upon by the application:

Natural area	Dam or reservoir	Polo fields
Low density residential	Hospital/medical centre	Filling station ^H
Medium density residential	School	Landfill or waste treatment site
High density residential	Tertiary education facility	Plantation
Informal residential ^A	Church	Agriculture
Retail commercial & warehousing	Old age home	River, stream or wetland ^N
Light industrial	Sewage treatment plant ^A	Nature conservation area ^N
Medium industrial ^{AN}	Train station or shunting yard ^N	Mountain, koppie or ridge ^N
Heavy industrial ^{AN}	Railway line ^N	Museum
Power station	Major road (4 lanes or more) ^N	Historical building ^N
Office/consulting room	Airport ^N	Protected Area ^N
Military or police base/station/compound	Harbour	Graveyard ^N
Spoil heap or slimes dam ^A	Sport facilities	Archaeological site ^N
Quarry, sand or borrow pit	Golf course	Other land uses (describe)

If any of the boxes marked with an "N" are ticked, how will this impact / be impacted upon by the proposed activity? Specify and explain

Not Applicable

If any of the boxes marked with an "AN" are ticked, how will this impact / be impacted upon by the proposed activity? Specify and explain:

Not Applicable

If any of the boxes marked with an "H" are ticked, how will this impact / be impacted upon by the proposed activity? Specify and explain:

Not Applicable

Does the proposed site (including any alternative sites) fall within any of the following:

Critical Biodiversity Area (as per provincial conservation plan)	YES	NO
Core area of a protected area?	YES	NO
Buffer area of a protected area?	YES	NO
Planned expansion area of an existing protected area?	YES	NO



Existing offset area associated with a previous Environmental Authorisation?	YES	NO
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If the answer to any of these questions was YES, a map indicating the affected area must be included in Appendix B (as part of sensitivity map).

7. BIODIVERSITY

Please note: The Department may request specialist input/studies depending on the nature of the biodiversity occurring on the site and potential impact(s) of the proposed activity/ies. To assist with the identification of the biodiversity occurring on site and the ecosystem status consult <http://bgis.sanbi.org> or BGIShelp@sanbi.org. Information is also available on compact disc (cd) from the Biodiversity-GIS Unit, Ph (021) 799 8698. This information may be updated from time to time and it is the applicant/ EAP's responsibility to ensure that the latest version is used. A map of the relevant biodiversity information (including an indication of the habitat conditions as per (b) below) and must be provided as an overlay map to the property/site plan as Appendix B to this report.

- a) **Indicate the applicable biodiversity planning categories of all areas on site and indicate the reason(s) provided in the biodiversity plan for the selection of the specific area as part of the specific category)**

Systematic Biodiversity Planning Category				If CBA or ESA, indicate the reason(s) for its selection in biodiversity plan
Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA)	Ecological Support Area (ESA)	Other Natural Area (ONA)	No Natural Area Remaining (NNR)	

- b) **Indicate and describe the habitat condition on site**

Habitat Condition	Percentage of habitat condition class (adding up to 100%)	Description and additional Comments and Observations (including additional insight into condition, e.g. poor land management practises, presence of quarries, grazing, harvesting regimes etc).
Natural	%	
Near Natural (includes areas with low to moderate level of alien invasive plants)	10%	Two plant species of concern were found on the property: A few individuals of the declining red data and protected tree <i>Vachellia erioloba</i> were present on the site while fruits of the protected medicinal geophyte <i>Harpagophytum procumbens</i> were found on the site.
Degraded (includes areas heavily invaded by alien plants)	80%	The proposed site is degraded due to human induced influences. Currently it is traversed by a large number of footpaths and informal two-spoor paths, strewn with litter while heavy grazing is evident on the study area.
Transformed (includes cultivation, dams, urban, plantation, roads, etc)	10%	The site is transformed or become severely degraded due to wood harvesting activities and overgrazing by cattle, sheep and goats.



- c) Complete the table to indicate:
- (i) the type of vegetation, including its ecosystem status, present on the site; and
 - (ii) whether an aquatic ecosystem is present on site.

Terrestrial Ecosystems		Aquatic Ecosystems		
Ecosystem threat status as per the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004)	Critical	Wetland (including rivers, depressions, channelled and unchannelled wetlands, flats, seeps pans, and artificial wetlands)		
	Endangered			
	Vulnerable			
	Least Threatened			
		YES	NO	UNSURE

- d) Please provide a description of the vegetation type and/or aquatic ecosystem present on site, including any important biodiversity features/information identified on site (e.g. threatened species and special habitats)

Two plant species of concern were found on the property: A few individuals of the declining red data and protected tree *Vachellia erioloba* were present on the site while fruits of the protected medicinal geophyte *Harpagophytum procumbens* were found on the site. Permits need to be obtained from the Nature Conservation Department before any of these plants are removed. It is recommended that the layout of the proposed development is done so that the removal of *Vachellia erioloba* shrubs is avoided as far as possible. The occurrence of fruits of the medicinal plant *Harpagophytum procumbens* could be as a result of these fruits being brought onto the site by sheep and goats that grazed/browse elsewhere. The presence of the plant could not be confirmed during the vegetation survey. It is therefore recommended that the presence of the plant is confirmed by an ecologist/botanist later in the growing season after enough rain has fallen. If found to be present it is then recommended that the plant or individuals thereof be removed (after obtaining the necessary permits) and relocated to a more natural habitat elsewhere. This should be done under the supervision of a qualified botanist/plant ecologist/nature conservator. None of the other medicinal plant species present are threatened plants and occur abundantly elsewhere in this vegetation type and other parts of South Africa.

No red data faunal species were observed on the study site. The study site is mostly degraded due to human-induced effects. The vegetation is heavily grazed and fragmented due to the development around the site and the area constantly being traversed by people and vehicles. No sensitive topographical features, protected or biodiversity areas occur around or close to the site. Thus from an animal and vegetation ecological point of view the study area is regarded as having a low conservation value and ecosystem sensitivity.

8. CULTURAL/HISTORICAL FEATURES

Are there any signs of culturally or historically significant elements, as defined in section 2 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999, (Act No. 25 of 1999), including

YES	NO
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Archaeological or paleontological sites, on or close (within 20m) to the site? If YES, explain:	Uncertain
Not Applicable. Refer to the Archaeological Impact Assessment in Appendix G.	

If uncertain, conduct a specialist investigation by a recognised specialist in the field (archaeology or palaeontology) to establish whether there is such a feature(s) present on or close to the site. Briefly explain the findings of the specialist:

Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC (HCAC) was appointed to conduct an Archaeological Impact Assessment on the proposed site.

The study area was assessed in terms of the archaeological component of Section 35 of the NHRA and no archaeological (Stone or Iron Age) sites of significance were identified in the study area. In terms of the built environment of the area (Section 34), no standing buildings older than 60 years occur in the areas visited.

No burial grounds or graves were recorded and no significant cultural landscapes or viewsapes were noted during the fieldwork due to the extensive residential developments surrounding the study area. As graves can be expected anywhere on the landscape and the fact that the area has been disturbed it is recommended that a chance find procedure is incorporated for this project.

It is recommended that a chance find procedure is implemented for the project as part of the EMP.

Will any building or structure older than 60 years be affected in any way?

YES	NO
YES	NO

Is it necessary to apply for a permit in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999)?

If YES, please provide proof that this permit application has been submitted to SAHRA or the relevant provincial authority.

9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTER

a) Local Municipality

Please provide details on the socio-economic character of the local municipality in which the proposed site(s) are situated.

Level of unemployment:

The Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipal Area comprises of five Local Municipal Areas and its composition of its population is 463,815.

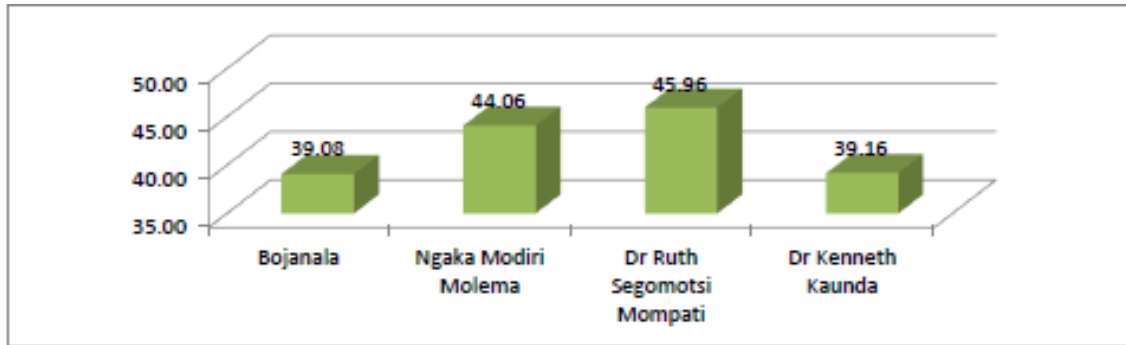
The Kagisano/ Molopo Local Municipality (NW397) is approximately 27 278 km² in extent (57.46% of the total area of the Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipal Area), with an estimated population of 105 789 people (22.8% of the total population of the Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipal Area) in terms of census 2011.

Unemployment Rate 2011

This below diagram demonstrate that the district has a larger percentage of people who unemployed, if you

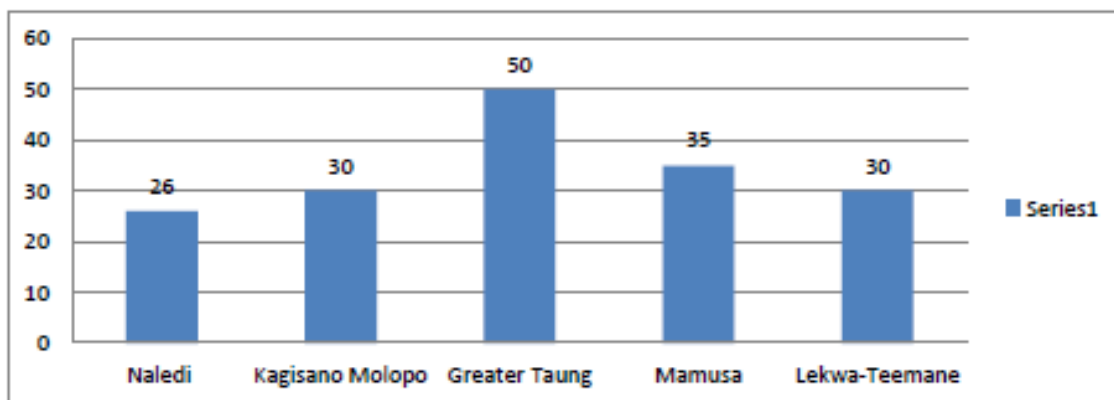


compare with other districts in the province.



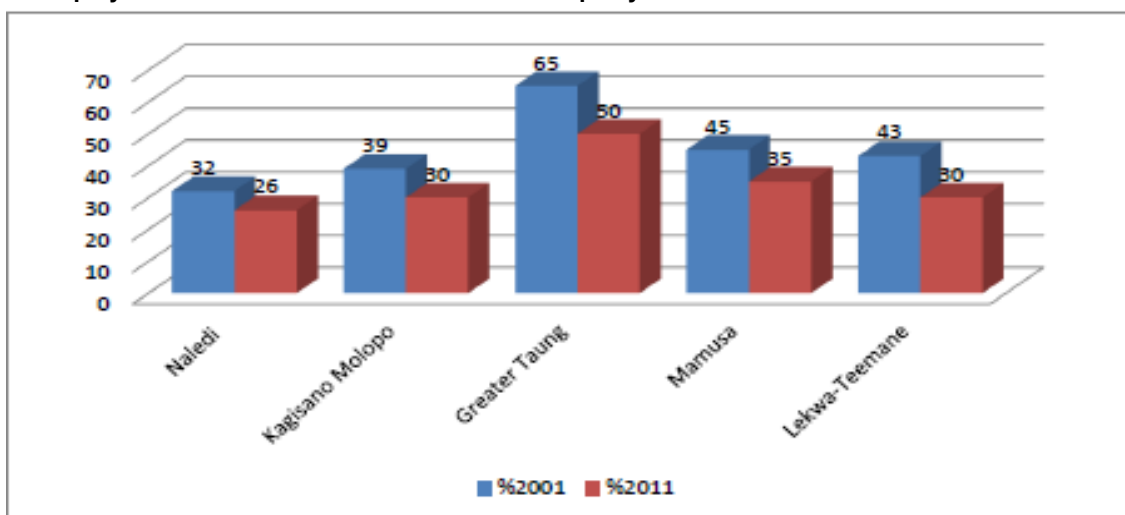
Youth unemployment rate

The Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District has the highest Youth unemployment rate as compared to other districts within the province. Youth unemployment rate stands at about 46%. Bojanala district recorded the least unemployment rate that stood at 39.08%



Of the 38.8% unemployment rate illustrated in figure 12 for the district municipality, the highest unemployment rate is recorded in the Greater Taung Local municipality, with Naledi local municipality recording the least unemployment rate.

Unemployment Rate Distribution Per Local Municipality: 2011



Comparative Unemployment Rates: Census 2001 and Census 2011

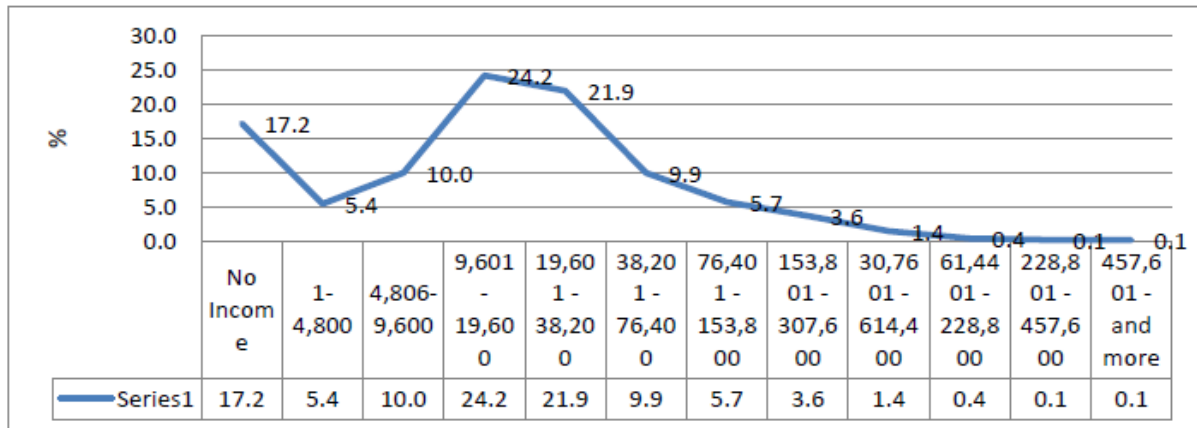
Although unemployment figures are still high in the district during 2011, there has been a decline in those rates



as compared to 2001 for all local municipalities within the district

Economic profile of local municipality:

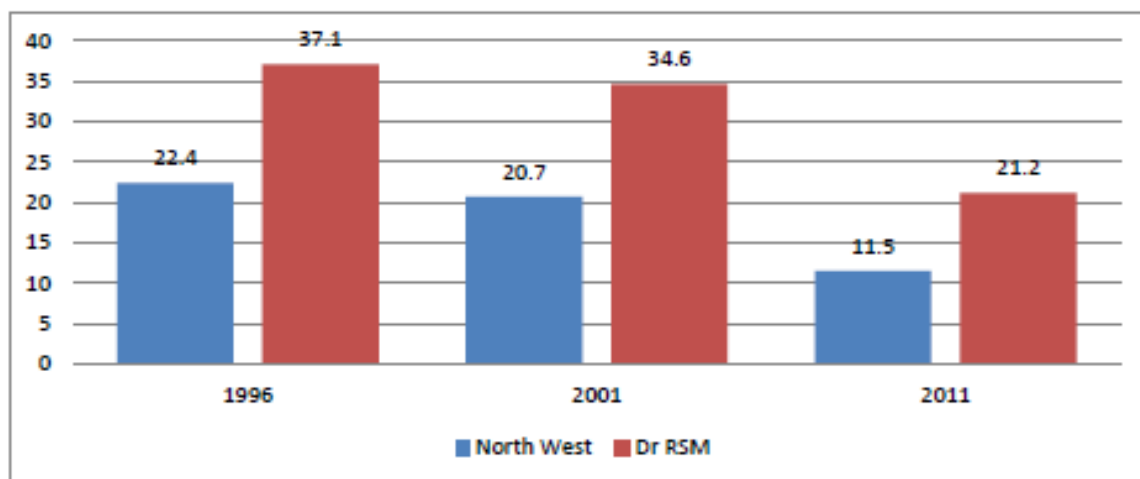
The diagram below illustrates that the majority of income earners in within the district (combination of about 66%) earn annual income that ranges from R4,806 – R76,400 while the small population earn annually at the range R153,801 – R457,601 and above. It is also noted that about 17% of district’s households have zero-annual income.



Annual Income distribution: Dr. RSM District 2011

Level of education:

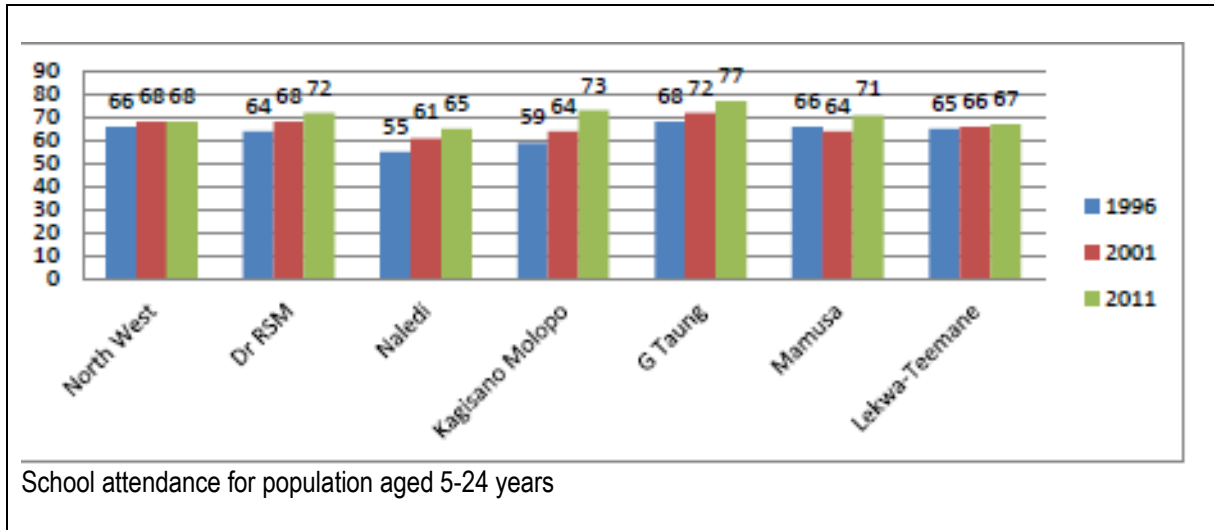
The figure below illustrates comparable statistics for the population aged 20+ between then tire province and Dr. RSM District municipality. It is observed that on average, the district had higher levels of those with no schooling as compared to the province’s average. The trend has been declining since 1996 – 2011, from 37.7%, 34.6% and 21.2% for the years 1996, 2001 and 2011 respectively.



Percent of Population Aged 20+ with no formal education (1996 -2011)

Since 1996 the has been a general increase in the number of pupils (aged 5-24 years) that are enrolled at schools in all municipalities in the district from 1996 to 2011, with the highest being Greater Tang Local municipality (77% in 2011).





b) Socio-economic value of the activity

- What is the expected capital value of the activity on completion?
- What is the expected yearly income that will be generated by or as a result of the activity?
- Will the activity contribute to service infrastructure?
- Is the activity a public amenity?
- How many new employment opportunities will be created in the development and construction phase of the activity/ies?
- What is the expected value of the employment opportunities during the development and construction phase?
- What percentage of this will accrue to previously disadvantaged individuals?
- How many permanent new employment opportunities will be created during the operational phase of the activity?
- What is the expected current value of the employment opportunities during the first 10 years?
- What percentage of this will accrue to previously disadvantaged individuals?

R 50 million	
R 150 million	
YES	NO
YES	NO
± 1500	
± R 200 million	
± 50%	
10	
Approx. R 14 million	
± 50%	

10. SPECIALIST(S) CONSULTATION

Has a specialist been consulted to assist with the completion of this section?

YES	NO
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If YES, please complete the form entitled "Details of specialist and declaration of interest" for each specialist thus appointed and attach it in Appendix F. All specialist reports must be contained in Appendix G and must meet the requirement in Appendix 6 of EIA Regulations, 2014.



SECTION C: IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The assessment of impacts must adhere to the minimum requirements in the EIA Regulations, 2014, and should take applicable official guidelines into account. The issues raised by interested and affected parties should also be addressed in the assessment of impacts.

1. IMPACTS THAT MAY RESULT FROM THE PLANNING AND DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATIONAL, DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASES AS WELL AS PROPOSED MANAGEMENT OF IDENTIFIED IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

Provide a summary and anticipated significance of the potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts that are likely to occur as a result of the planning and design phase, construction phase, operational phase, decommissioning and closure phase, including impacts relating to the choice of site/activity/technology alternatives as well as the mitigation measures that may eliminate or reduce the potential impacts listed. This impact assessment must be applied to all the identified alternatives to the activities identified in Section A(2) of this report.

Construction Phase Impacts

Activity	Impact summary	Significance	Proposed mitigation
Alternative 1 (preferred alternative) – Morokweng Filling Station			
1. Air Quality -	Direct impacts: Dust generation by vehicles and construction machinery when moving about on the site on dry windy days.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust suppression methods, such as wetting or erecting a screen around the site to reduce dust, should be applied where there are large tracts of exposed surfaces. Topsoil and soil stockpiles should be covered, wetted or otherwise stabilised to prevent wind erosion and dust generation. A water cart or sufficient watering equipment should be available to wet soils during windy days if wind-blown sand and dust becomes a problem.
	Indirect impacts: Construction machinery and heavy vehicles are likely to generate dust which is likely to be perceptible by adjacent residents. Trucks may potentially distribute dust along internal access roads	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust generation should be kept to a minimum. Excavating, handling or transporting erodible materials in high wind or when dust plumes are visible shall be avoided.
	Cumulative impacts: Dust and other air quality impacts resulting from the construction activities will be cumulative to the impacts already occurring.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust generation should be kept to a minimum.



Activity	Impact summary	Significance	Proposed mitigation
2. Visual Impacts - Topographical changes	<p>Direct impacts: Stockpiled materials; construction materials and stockpile of building rubble and litter activities may have an impact on visual impacts from surrounding activities in the area.</p>	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site area is to be physically screened off with a shade cloth fence at least 1.8m in height. • The site must be managed appropriately and all rubbish and rubble removed to a recognized waste facility. • Excess soil and bedrock should be disposed of at an appropriate facility. • A certificate of disposal must be obtained for any waste that is disposed of. • Waste must not remain on site for more than 2 weeks. • Refuse bins must be provided by the Contractor for rubbish to be used by staff. • Excess concrete must be disposed of correctly and at an appropriate facility. • No waste may be placed in any excavations on site. • The construction camp must be located as far from other properties as possible. • Light pollutions should be minimised. • The construction footprint must be minimised. • Construction / management activities must be limited to the daylight hours between 7:00am and 5:30pm weekdays; 7:00am and 1:30pm on Saturdays. • Lighting on site is to be sufficient for safety and security purposes, but shall not be intrusive to neighbouring residents, disturb wildlife, or interfere with road traffic. • Should overtime/night work be authorized, the Contractor shall be responsible to ensure that lighting does not cause undue disturbance to neighbouring residents. • In this situation low flux and frequency lighting shall be utilised.
	<p>Indirect impacts: The establishment on the construction camp may have an impact on the surrounding properties.</p>	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction camp must be located as far from other properties as possible.



Activity	Impact summary	Significance	Proposed mitigation
	Cumulative impacts: None	None	None
3. Impacts on geology and soils	Direct impacts: Soil erosion, loss of topsoil, deterioration of soil quality	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During construction, areas susceptible to erosion must be protected by installing temporary or permanent drainage works and energy dispersion mechanisms and could include: vegetation, mitre drains, drainage pipes, reno mattresses, benches consisting of sandbags, gabions, gabion mattresses, scarifying (ripping) area along the natural contours, and packing branches and rocks in small gullies and disturbed areas. • Limit disturbance to vegetated areas by clearly demarcating and signposting construction areas; including access roads, haul roads, materials lay-down areas, soil stockpile areas, site office, workers rest areas, and no-go areas for development. • Avoid blanket clearing at the site, and rather clear footprints in a phased manner on (e.g. only clear vegetation and topsoil from erven once these are to be developed). • Avoid vegetation clearing on steep slopes.
	Indirect impacts: Soil Pollution	Low	Remediate polluted soil
	Cumulative impacts: Soil Pollution	Low	Remediate polluted soil
4. Impacts on Fauna and Flora	Direct impacts: Removal and clearing of alien vegetation and other species.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor must ensure that no fauna species are disturbed, trapped, hunted or killed during the construction phase. • Disturbance to birds, animals and reptiles and their habitats should be prevented at all times. • The illegal hunting or capture of wildlife will not be tolerated. Such matters will be handed over to the relevant authorities for prosecution. • These species should then be relocated to a natural habitat. • During the construction phase, artificial lighting must be restricted to



Activity	Impact summary	Significance	Proposed mitigation
			<p>areas under construction only. Where lighting is required for safety or security reasons, this should be targeted at the areas requiring attention. Yellow sodium lights or Compressed Fluorescent Bulbs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (CFL"s) should be prescribed as they do not attract as many invertebrates (insects) at night and will not disturb the existing wildlife. • Sodium lamps require a third less energy than conventional light bulbs. • Ideally fences should not restrict the natural migratory movements of certain animals. The site offers limited suitable migratory habitat. • Electric fences have a negative impact on certain animal species including Bushbabies, geckoes, chameleons, bullfrogs and tortoises. • Palisade fencing with adequate gaps is recommended for the conserved public open spaces. • Before any vegetation is removed, a suitably qualified person (i.e. on ECO request of a vegetation specialist) shall inspect the study area for any plant/ grass/ tree species that could be transplanted to other similar/ suitable areas. This includes all Red Data or Protected, or rare plants that may be found during the flora site assessment or during construction operations.
	<p>Indirect impacts: Establishment of alien and invasive species in disturbed areas</p>	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All construction activities must be limited to daylight hours • Minimisation of disturbance of trees and construction footprint • Prevention of runaway fires.
	<p>Cumulative impacts Vegetation loss in the area from other developmental projects</p>	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All construction activities must be limited to daylight hours • Minimisation of disturbance of trees and construction footprint



Activity	Impact summary	Significance	Proposed mitigation
5. Impacts on hydrology	Direct impacts: Storm water flow can cause the modification of drainage patterns.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of runaway fires. • Natural storm water must flow freely, either as sheet flow or where necessary in open grass swales, to allow for infiltration and retention. • Natural veld grass must be left undisturbed as far as possible, to allow natural drainage. • Drainage channels must be constructed along access roads every 50m to divert runoff during construction period. • Energy dissipaters (gabions/grass bales etc.) must be installed at all potential large flow volume areas, especially during the construction phase where large areas will be open soil. • Where feasible the use of vegetated swales should be used to accommodate surface runoff, in order to increase infiltration into the soil.
	Indirect impacts: Stormwater may be concentrated at certain points, increasing the velocity of flow in one area and reducing flow in another.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural storm water must flow freely, either as sheet flow or where necessary in open grass swales, to allow for infiltration and retention. • Natural veld grass must be left undisturbed as far as possible, to allow natural drainage. • Drainage channels must be constructed along access roads every 50m to divert runoff during construction period. • Energy dissipaters (gabions/grass bales etc.) must be installed at all potential large flow volume areas, especially during the construction phase where large areas will be open soil. • Where feasible the use of vegetated swales should be used to accommodate surface runoff, in order to increase infiltration into the soil.
	Cumulative impacts: This may contribute to flooding, soil erosion, sedimentation,	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural storm water must flow freely, either as sheet flow or where necessary in open grass swales, to allow for



Activity	Impact summary	Significance	Proposed mitigation
	scouring and channel modification downstream of the development.		<p>infiltration and retention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural veld grass must be left undisturbed as far as possible, to allow natural drainage. • Drainage channels must be constructed along access roads every 50m to divert runoff during construction period. • Energy dissipaters (gabions/grass bales etc.) must be installed at all potential large flow volume areas, especially during the construction phase where large areas will be open soil. • Where feasible the use of vegetated swales should be used to accommodate surface runoff, in order to increase infiltration into the soil.
<p>6. Groundwater Contamination</p>	<p>Direct impacts: There is potential for groundwater contamination during the construction phase, as a result of accidental spills or leaks, resulting in product seeping into the ground and potentially moving into the groundwater.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the construction phase a fence must be placed around the wetland and stream including the 32 metre buffer • Utilize proper waste management practices. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover any wastes that are likely to wash away or contaminate storm water • Ensure handling, transport and disposal of hazardous substances are adequately controlled and managed. • Provide containment areas for potential pollutants at construction camps, refueling depot and concrete batching plants. • Fuel storage shall be within the construction camp, and within a bunded area with at least 110% of the volume of the amount of fuel stored, as per agreement and approval of the ECO. No storage of any fuel will be allowed on site, other than what is approved by the applicable provincial government departments. • Drip trays (min 10cm deep) are to be placed under all vehicles if they stand for more than 3 hours. The drip tray must be able to contain



Activity	Impact summary	Significance	Proposed mitigation
			<p>110% of the total amount/ volume of oil in the vehicle. Spill kits must be available in all vehicles that transport hydrocarbons for dispensing to other vehicles on the site. The dispensing devices (pump heads) must be compatible with the vehicles to which they are dispensing. In addition, the dispensing devices must be fitted with the necessary valves/ apparatus that will ensure that the nozzles do not drip fuel after pumping has stopped.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cement mixing shall be done only at specifically selected sites. After construction activities ended the cement shall be crushed and removed from the site. This mixing area shall then be ripped and rehabilitated.
	Indirect impacts: Contamination of groundwater.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure handling, transport and disposal of hazardous substances are adequately controlled and managed.
	Cumulative impacts: Groundwater contamination	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure handling, transport and disposal of hazardous substances are adequately controlled and managed.
7. Impacts on traffic and local roads	Direct impacts Traffic will be congested as a result of construction activities.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicular movement beyond the property boundaries may not occur during peak hour traffic times (07h30 – 08h30 and 16h00 – 17h00). • It must be ensured that a backlog of traffic does not develop at the access points during peak hours through the upgrade to the road system and the implementation of an efficient and effective access control system. • Speed restriction of 20km/h must be implemented for all construction vehicles.
	Indirect impacts Construction machinery and heavy vehicles are likely to generate dust which is likely to be perceptible by adjacent land owners.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement dust suppression measures (wetting or application of soil binding compound) in all areas that will be affected by construction activities and where dust will be generated



Activity	Impact summary	Significance	Proposed mitigation
	Trucks may potentially distribute dust along internal access roads.		
	Cumulative impacts None	None	None
8. Noise impacts	Direct Impacts Generation of noise due to construction activities and movement of machinery.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction activities to be limited to office hours on weekdays as far as possible. • The contractor must ensure that noise levels remain within acceptable limits
	Indirect Impacts N/A	N/A	N/A
	Cumulative Impacts N/A	N/A	N/A
9. Socio-economic impacts	Direct Impacts Generation of employment opportunities for the local labour force. Influx of workers in the area may raise concerns from neighbouring residents	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform the local community of employment opportunities. • All adjacent landowners must be informed of the construction processes prior to commencement of construction activities. • Adjacent land owners must be informed timeously of any service stoppages in their areas. • Notification must include possible timeframes for stoppages. • Consequences of such stoppages must be clearly indicated to all surrounding/affected land owners. • Affected land owners must be timeously informed of any/all maintenance of the bulk water services supply which may result in service stoppages to their properties.
	Indirect Impacts N/A	N/A	N/A
	Cumulative Impacts N/A	N/A	N/A

A complete impact assessment which include process undertaken to identify, assess and rank the impacts, the activity will impose on the site through the life of the activity in terms of EIA Regulation 2014, Appendix 1(i) and (j) of GN R.982 must be included as Appendix H.



2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Taking the assessment of potential impacts into account, please provide an environmental impact statement that summarises the impact that the proposed activity and its alternatives may have on the environment after the management and mitigation of impacts have been taken into account, with specific reference to types of impact, duration of impacts, likelihood of potential impacts actually occurring and the significance of impacts.

Alternative A (preferred alternative)

The following provides the rationale for the EAP's reasoning that the project should be grant positive Environmental authorisation:

- The site falls outside of any sensitive or fragile habitats. No sensitive biological receptors were identified on the site and the site is largely disturbed.
- The study area is degraded due to human induced influences. Currently it is traversed by a large number of footpaths and informal two-spoor paths, strewn with litter while heavy grazing is evident on the study area.
- The filling station will not have a detrimental impact on other filling stations in the area.
- The Applicant has the capacity and resources to adequately implement the mitigation measures stipulated in the EMP;
- The Filing Station will be located in an area with sufficient traffic flow.
- The community will benefit from this development.

Alternative B

Not Applicable

Alternative C

Not Applicable

No-go alternative (compulsory)

The No-Go alternative is the option of not implementing the activity, to leave the site as is. In this option, the Filling Station would not be constructed.

If the No-Go alternation is implemented, the following potential negative impacts would not occur:

- increase in traffic;
- potential soil and groundwater contamination;
- air quality and dust;
- occupational health and safety;
- noise impacts; and
- visual impacts.

However, not implementing the activity would also result in no employment opportunities being created for the local residents of

Morokweng and surrounding areas will therefore no secondary flow of money within the community. The site will remain vacant and degrade further.



SECTION D: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

1. ADVERTISEMENT AND NOTICE

Publication name	The Daily Sun	
Date published	9 November 2016	
Site notice position	Latitude	Longitude
	26° 6'2.03"S	23°44'57.20"E
	26° 6'9.95"S	23°45'9.47"E
	26° 6'6.99"S	23°45'5.12"E
Date placed	9 November 2016	

Include proof of the placement of the relevant advertisements and notices in Appendix I1.

2. DETERMINATION OF APPROPRIATE MEASURES

Provide details of the measures taken to include all potential I&APs as required by Regulation 41(2)(e) and 41(6) of GN R.982.

Key stakeholders (other than organs of state) identified in terms of Regulation 40(2)(d) of GN R.982:

Title, Name and Surname	Affiliation/ key stakeholder status	Contact details (tel number or e-mail address)
Mr Cas De Villers	The Vildev Group (Pty) Ltd	Tel No.072 611 2064 E-mail: cas@vildev.co.za
Mr Lebogang Bonokwane	Administrator: Mo Lebotha Farming and Logistics Agricultural Co-operative	molebotha@gmail.com 076 847 9974
Mr Jeth Moreke	Ward Councillor	jethmoreke@gmail.com

Include proof that the key stakeholder received written notification of the proposed activities as Appendix I2. This proof may include any of the following:

- e-mail delivery reports;
- registered mail receipts;
- courier waybills;
- signed acknowledgements of receipt; and/or
- or any other proof as agreed upon by the competent authority.

3. ISSUES RAISED BY INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

Summary of main issues raised by I&APs	Summary of response from EAP
<p>We as MO Lebotha Farming and Logistics Agricultural Co-Operative Limited hereby oppose and refuse the application of the opening of Morokweng Filling Station.</p> <p>The community of Morokweng is in need of the Construction of the Shopping Mall for the purpose of domestic shopping. The Construction of the mall will economically benefit the community of Morokweng.</p>	<p>The fuel station will be constructed in addition to the shopping centre. The two uses are compatible and provide an additional service to the community. A shopping centre brings together people with similar needs to provide for the daily needs of their families. The fuel station will provide an additional service to the community.</p>



When will the filling Station be done?	
--	--

4. COMMENTS AND RESPONSE REPORT

The practitioner must make report (s) available to I&APs record all comments received from I&APs and respond to each comment before is submitted. The comments and responses must be captured in a comments and response report as prescribed in the EIA Regulations and be attached to the Final BAR as Appendix I3.

5. AUTHORITY PARTICIPATION

Authorities and organs of state identified as key stakeholders. Key stakeholders identified in terms of Regulation 7(1) and (2) and Regulation 40(2) (a)-(c) of GN R.982:

Authority/Organ of State	Contact person (Title, Name and Surname)	Tel No	Fax No	e-mail	Postal address
North West Department of Rural, Environment and Agricultural Department	Ms Ouma Skosana	018 389 5156	018 389 5006	oskosana@nwpg.gov.za	Private Bag X2039 Mmabatho
Department of Water Affairs	Ms Lethabo Ramashala	Tel: 012 253 1026 Cell: 082 908 3177	012 253 2761	RamashalaL@dwa.gov.za	Private Bag x5 Mmabatho 2735
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District Municipality	Mr Zebo Tshetlho	053 928 4700	053 927 2401	keoagileo@bophirima.co.za	P.O. Box 21 Vryburg 8600
Kagisano-Molopo Local Municipality	Mr Ashmar Khuduge	053 998 4455	053 998 3711	khudugea@kagisanolm.co.za	Private Bag X522, Ganyesa, 8613

Include proof that the Authorities and Organs of State received written notification and draft reports of the proposed activities as Appendix I4.

6. CONSULTATION WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

Note that, for any activities (linear or other) where deviation from the public participation requirements may be appropriate, the person conducting the public participation process may deviate from the requirements of that sub-regulation to the extent and in the manner as may be agreed to by the competent authority.

Proof of any such agreement must be provided, where applicable. Application for any deviation from the regulations relating to the public participation process must be submitted prior to the commencement of the public participation process.

A list of registered I&APs must be included as Appendix I5.

Copies of any correspondence and minutes of any meetings held must be included in Appendix I6.



SECTION E. RECOMMENDATION OF PRACTITIONER

Is the information contained in this report and the documentation attached hereto sufficient to make a decision in respect of the activity applied for (in the view of the environmental assessment practitioner)?

YES

NO

If "NO", indicate the aspects that should be assessed further as part of a Scoping and EIA process before a decision can be made (list the aspects that require further assessment).

Not Applicable

If "YES", please list any recommended conditions, including mitigation measures that should be considered for inclusion in any authorisation that may be granted by the competent authority in respect of the application.

It is the opinion of LEAP that proposed development should be approved provided that appropriate mitigation measures are implemented and that Environmental Management Programme is implemented, maintained and adapted to incorporate relevant legislation, standard requirements and audit reporting, throughout the life of the development.

While a number of environmental issues have identified, none of these are considered that severe after mitigation as to prevent the further planning and design and construction of the proposed filing station development. The potential identified impacts on the biophysical and socio-economic environment during construction will be minimal, temporary in nature, manageable and be effectively mitigated.

General:

- The monitoring of the construction site must be carried out by a professionally qualified Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO) with proven expertise in the field so as to ensure compliance to the Environmental Management Programme (EMP).
- All mitigation measures listed in the BAR as well as the EMP must be implemented and adhered to.
- Rehabilitated as soon as possible and revegetated with indigenous species.
- The species should be indigenous to the specific area and the composition of the vegetation should reflect the natural vegetation
- The species used in rehabilitation of the proposed development should be indigenous to lessen the impact of exotic plant species on existing fauna and flora systems.

Palaeontology:

- The overburden and inter-burden must be surveyed for fossils. Special care must be taken during the digging, drilling, blasting and excavating of foundations, trenches, channels and footings and removal of overburden not to intrude fossiliferous layers.

Heritage:

- Should archaeological sites or graves be exposed during construction work, it must immediately be reported to a heritage practitioner so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made.



The EMPr that meet the requirements of EIA Regulation,2014, Appendix 4, must be attached as Appendix J.

Is an EMPr attached?

YES	NO
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The details of the EAP who compiled the BAR and the expertise of the EAP to perform the Basic Assessment process must be included as Appendix K

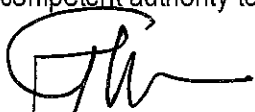
If any specialist reports were used during the compilation of this BAR, please attach the declaration of interest for each specialist in Appendix F

Any other information relevant to this application and not previously included must be attached in Appendix L.



SECTION F: AFFIRMATION BY EAP

I **Dr Gwen Theron** (name of person representing EAP) of **LEAP: Landscape Architects and Environmental Planners** and relevant to the activity/ project and that, the information was made available to interested and affected parties for their comments. All specialist (s) reports are relevant for the competent authority to make informed decision.



SIGNATURE OF EAP



DATE



SECTION F: APPENDICES

The following appendices must be attached:

Appendix A: A3 Locality Map

Appendix B: Layout Plan and Sensitivity Maps

Appendix C: Photographs

Appendix D: Facility illustration(s)

Appendix E: Confirmation of services by Municipality (servitude and infrastructure planning)

Appendix F: Details and expertise of Specialist and Declaration of Interest

Appendix G: Specialist reports (including terms of reference)

Appendix H: Impact Assessment

Appendix I: Public Participation

Appendix J: Environmental Management Programme (EMPr)

Appendix K: Details of EAP and expertise

Appendix L: Any other Information

Appendix M: Financial Provision (if applicable)

Appendix N: Closure Plan (where applicable) as described in Appendix 5 of EIA Regulations, 2014

