



ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION: THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF THE SUPREME POULTRY CHICKEN PROCESSING PLANT FROM 120 000 UNITS TO 140 000 UNITS PER DAY ON PORTION 0 OF ERF NO. 166, BOTSHABELO, FREE STATE PROVINCE

AND

WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENCE: THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A CHICKEN SUPREME RECYCLING AND TREATMENT FACILITY ON PORTION 0 ERF NO. 166 BOTSHABELO MANGAUNG MUNICIPALITY, FREE STATE PROVINCE.

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Final Basic Assessment Report

August 2022

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department of
economic, small business development,
tourism and environmental affairs
FREE STATE PROVINCE

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Date Received:

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 as amended and is meant to streamline applications. Please make sure that it is the report used by the particular competent authority for the activity that is being applied for.
2. This report format is current as of **13 February 2020**. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ascertain whether subsequent versions of the form have been published or produced by the competent authority
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7. This report must be handed in at offices of the relevant competent authority as determined by each authority.
8. No faxed or e-mailed reports will be accepted.
9. The signature of the EAP on the report must be an original signature.
10. The report must be compiled by an independent environmental assessment practitioner.
11. 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.
12. A competent authority may require that for specified types of activities in defined situations only parts of this report need to be completed.
13. 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.
14. Two (2) colour hard copies and one (1) electronic copy of the report must be submitted to the competent authority.
15. Shape files (.shp) for maps must be included in the electronic copy of the report submitted to the competent authority.

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction and Background

Phakamile Risk Consultants (Pty) Ltd. appointed Enviroworks, an independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), on behalf of Supreme Poultry (Pty) Ltd. (The Applicant), to undertake the required Basic Assessment (BA) Process for the proposed expansion of the output of poultry from 120 000 units per day to 140 000 units per day at the Supreme Poultry Botshabelo Chicken Processing Plant and associated supreme chicken recycling and treatment facility on Portion 0 of Erf No. 166 in the Botshabelo Industrial Area Mangaung Municipality, Free State Province.

The proposed project is a listed activity in terms of Sections 24(2) and 24(d) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) (as amended). The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 (as amended) Government Notice Regulations No. (GN R No.) 982 as amended by GN R No. 517 of 11 June 2021 promulgated in terms of Chapter 5 of the NEMA provide for the control of certain activities that are listed in Government Notice Regulations No. 983, 984 & 985 (as amended by GN R No. 517 of 11 June 2021). Activities listed in these notices must comply with the regulatory requirements listed in GN R No. 982 (as amended), which prohibits such activities until written authorisation is obtained from the competent authority. Such environmental authorisation, which may be granted subject to conditions, will only be considered once there has been compliance with the EIA Regulations of 2014 (as amended). GN R No. 983 (as amended) sets out the procedure and documentation that need to be compiled with undertaking a Basic Assessment Report (BAR).

Project Description

The site where the proposed expansion is set to occur is situated on Portion 0 of Erf No. 166 in the Industrial Area of Botshabelo Mangaung Municipality, Free State Province.

The Processing Plant is an already established facility, with the current slaughtering volumes not exceeding a hundred and twenty thousand (120 000) units per day and associated supreme chicken recycling and treatment facility. The Applicant proposes an expansion of the output to a hundred and forty thousand (140 000) units per day. The Processing Plant is designed in such a manner as to process more units than what it currently processes, therefore no physical construction will occur in order to facilitate this increase of the slaughtering volumes. The Processing Plant and associated infrastructure has a development footprint of ten thousand square metres (10 000 m²), with approximately twelve thousand, three hundred kilogrammes (12 300 kg) of general waste (excluding biological matter) recycled on a monthly basis. The general waste excluding biological matter is collected and stored separately on site, before being recycled by a registered waste removal contractor.

The standard activities taking place in the processing plant include four (4) phases. The initial phase includes the delivery of the chickens, ante-mortem (before slaughtering) inspection and the lairage (where the birds are kept prior to slaughtering). The second phase includes the slaughtering activities, which consist of the stunning and bleeding out of the chickens, debunking, removal of feathers and internal organs. After the organs are removed, they are washed, packaged, weighed and are stored. Hereafter the organs are sold to the intended prospective clients. The blood, fat and feathers are removed and transported via conveyer belts and pipes in the facility to the Sterilizing Plant. The third phase includes the packaging and cooling of the processed units. A post-mortem inspection is performed on the meat whereafter carcass registration takes place. The cutting or quartering of the carcasses into portions then takes place, after which the portions are washed at the cut-up wash station. Hereafter the portions are packaged and chilled in large industrial freezers and in “fresh areas”. Finally, the last phase constitutes the delivery phase, whereby the processed portions are transported to the loading bay area and then transferred to the intended prospective clients. Should the post-mortem inspection identify undesirable or unusable biological material, this material is transported to the Sterilizing Plant.

An average of thirty-one (31) tonnes of Grade A coal is delivered to the Supreme Poultry Botshabelo Processing Plant on a monthly basis. The coal is stored in a banded storage area, before being loaded into the two Steam Generators present on site. Coal is burnt in the two Steam Generators, hereby generating steam which is subsequently transferred to various areas of Production and the Sterilizing Plant. The coal ash produced by the Steam Generators are then stored in a designated storage area, whereafter it is removed by a brick maker. Approximately two thousand three hundred and forty kilogrammes (2 340 kg) ash is produced daily.

As mentioned above, the blood, feathers, fats and Dead-on Arrival birds are received from the processing plant with dedicated pipe lines and conveyer belts at the Sterilizing Plant. Here, steam obtained from the Steam Generators is utilised in order to cook the biological material. After the cooking process has been finalised, the material is then dried out, and grounded. The final product is the feather meal, which is then packaged and stacked, whereafter it is sold to prospective clients. For more clarity, please refer to **Figure 1** down below regarding the operation of the Steam Generators and Sterilizing Plant.

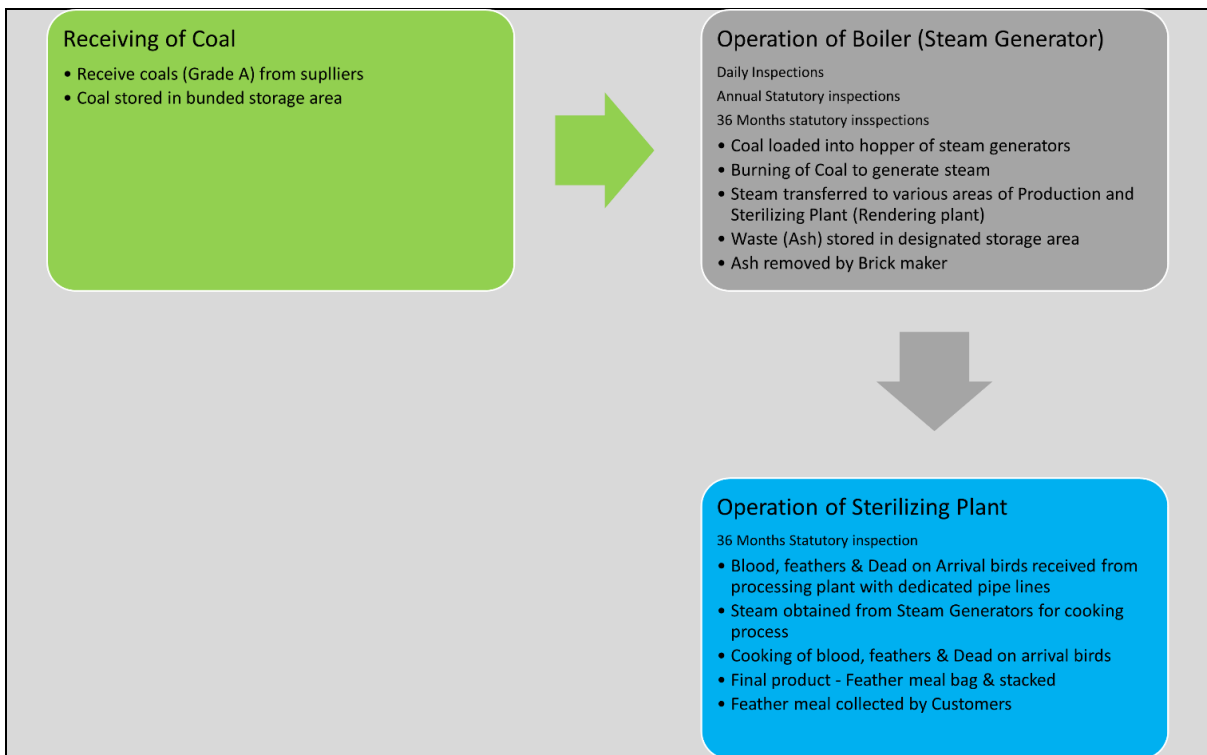


Figure 1: Flow diagram indicating the operation of the Steam Generators and Sterilizing Plant

As of January 2021, the facility produces two hundred and eleven thousand, five hundred and eleven kilogrammes (211 511 kg) of blood, feathers and fat per month, with Dead-on Arrival birds included within this figure. The upper and lower limits for the quantity of Dead-on Arrival birds per month are nineteen point fifty four (19.54) tonnes and five point ninety seven (5.97) tonnes respectively. The feathers, blood, fat and Dead-on Arrival birds are re-worked into feather meal via the Sterilizing Plant. This process involves the cooking, drying out and grinding of the material whereby the biological material are transformed into feather meal.

Sieves at the back of the facility collect any solid materials (when the blood, feathers and fat material is removed), preventing these materials from entering the effluent drains. The liquid effluent is discarded within the municipality drains and is tested on a monthly basis. The excess fat and blood are collected from the sieves, and also processed at the Sterilizing Plant, whereafter it would be sold as feather meal. Overall, more than ten thousand kilogrammes (10 000 kg) of general waste (blood, feathers, fat, Dead-on Arrival birds) are processed by the Sterilizing Plant on a daily basis.

Sanitary and Medical Waste are collected by a registered waste removal contractor (Compass Waste Services) and are incinerated off site (Appendix J3). Sewerage from the ablution processing, admin, stores and workshop areas, as well as grey water from the showers and washing facilities are disposed of at an approved treatment facility. Additionally, industrial effluent from processing activities are disposed of via the municipal

effluent system. Paper and cardboard, plastic, scrap metal and wood pallets are recycled and reused wherever possible. Food waste produced within the Canteen is collected by a local pig farmer and/or disposed of at the local, registered landfill site by a registered general waste removal contractor.

Legislative Context

The proposed project constitutes the following listed activities in terms of the NEMA:

The following activities, listed in GN R No. 983, Listing Notice 1 of 7 April 04 December 2014 (as amended by GN No. 327 of 07 April 2017, GN No. 706 of 13 July 2018 and GN No. 517 of 11 June 2021) is being applied for:

Activity 38(i), The expansion and related operation of facilities for the slaughter of animals where the daily product throughput will be increased by more than-

- (i) 50 poultry.

The following categories, List of Waste Management Activities that have, or are Likely to Have, a Detrimental Effect on the Environment GN No. 921 of 29 November, 2013 (as amended by GN No. 332 of 02 May 2014, GN No. 633 of 24 July 2015, GN No. 1094 of 11 October 2017 and GN No. 1757 of 11 February 2022) are applied for:

Category A, (3) The recycling of general waste at a facility that has an operational area in excess of 500m², excluding recycling that takes place as an integral part of an internal manufacturing process within the same premises.

Category A, (5) The recovery of waste including the refining, utilisation, or co-processing of waste in excess of 10 tons but less than 100 tons of general waste per day or in excess of 500kg but less than 1 ton of hazardous waste per day, excluding recovery that takes place as an integral part of an internal manufacturing process within the same premises.

Category A, (6): The treatment of general waste using any form of treatment at a facility that has the capacity to process in excess of 10 tons but less than 100 tons per day calculated as a monthly average, excluding the treatment of organic waste using composting or any other organic waste treatment.

The following subcategories, listed in NEM: Air Quality Act GN R No. 893 in Government Gazette 37054 dated 22 November 2013 (as amended by GN No. 551 of 12 June 2015, GN No. 1207 of 31 October 2018, GN No. 687 of 22 May 2019 and GN No. 421 dated 27 March 2020) are applied for:

Category 1 (Combustion Installations, Subcategory 1.6: Waste Co-feeding Combustion Installations); and,

Category 8 (Thermal Treatment of Hazardous and General Waste, Subcategory 8.1: Thermal Treatment of General and Hazardous Waste).

Report Structure

This report is set out as followed:

- **Section A: Activity Description** provides an overview of the development proposal and listed activities which are triggered in terms of listing notices GN R No. 982 (as amended) and GN R No. 983 (as amended); of the EIA Regulations of 04 December 2014, as amended; as well as the activities triggered in terms of GN R No. 921 (as amended) and GN R No. 893 (as amended).
- **Section B: Description of Receiving Environment** provides detail on the affected landscape in its present state. A range of aspects relating to the biophysical (e.g. geology, soil surface and sub-surface water and biodiversity), socio-economic, historic and cultural character of the immediate site and surrounding areas are described herein, whilst applicable legislation, policy and guidelines considered are recognised.
- **Section C: Public Participation** describes the consultation component of this study between the EAP and Interested or Affected Parties (I&AP's) and organs of state. Regulatory requirements of this process are discussed, with a summary of consultation made with state departments and comments and response given. Comment periods will be afforded to parties, with an initial registration period provided to parties.
- **Section D: Impact Assessment, Management, Mitigation and Monitoring Measures**, describe how the proposed project may impact on the geographical and physical, biodiversity, socio-economic and historical and cultural aspects of the receiving environment. Resources use of the proposed project phases, attributed to waste and emissions, water use, power supply and energy efficiency are further discussed.
- **Section E: Recommendation of the EAP** provides, based on such findings as various site surveys, impact assessment, investigation of alternatives and the review of strategic policy to consider the needs and desirability, the outgoing opinion of the EAP is detailed. Any noteworthy recommendations emanating from the study are described here.
- **Section F: Appendices** lists all supportive documents enclosed with this report, after which declarations of the Applicant, EAP and Specialist Parties are given.

Public Participation Process

A comprehensive **public participation** was undertaken in order to involve and engage with stakeholders and I&AP's on the proposal. I&AP's were be informed of the BA Process through advertisements in one (1) local newspaper (Express Newspaper) and poster (A3 size) site notices which will be erected at strategic locations on the site. The surrounding landowners were informed of the proposed project by means of the distribution of comment forms and the Basic Assessment Report (BAR), as well as relevant organs of state.

Additionally, the BAR was made available for a 30-day comment period from **11 May 2022 to 09 June 2022**. The BAR was available on the Enviroworks website (www.enviroworks.co.za) and a link to Enviroworks website was sent via email to all relevant stakeholders and organs of state. Additionally, due to the addition of an AEL Application, a further 30 days (60 days in total) were relevant for all parties wishing to comment on the BAR in this regard.

Specialist Findings

Air Quality Impact Assessment – Mr C. du Plessis (2022)

Simulated ambient criteria pollutant (SO₂, NO_x, CO and PM) concentrations were well below the South African National Ambient Air Quality Standards (SA NAAQS) at all identified sensitive receptor locations as summarised in the Table below. **The level of impact is considered to be of low significance to human health.**

EMISSION	NAAQS THRESHOLD	CONCENTRATION VALUE			SPARE CAPACITY
		HOURLY	24 HOUR	ANNUAL	
SO ₂	50 µg/m ³ (annual)	139.52176 µg/m ³	25 µg/m ³	6.6 µg/m ³	87 % (annual)
NO ₂	40 µg/m ³ (annual)	61 µg/m ³	10.9 µg/m ³	3 µg/m ³	93 % (annual)
PM ₁₀	40 µg/m ³ (annual)	102 µg/m ³	17.6 µg/m ³	5.2 µg/m ³	77 % (annual)
CO	30 000 µg/m ³ (hourly)	377 µg/m ³	64 µg/m ³	16.2 µg/m ³	98 % (hourly)

The contribution from the proposed facility to cumulative ambient air quality is regarded insignificant based on the low simulated ground level concentrations and monitoring results from the nearby monitoring station (Pelonomi NAQI Monitoring Station). It is recommended that mitigation measures as stated within the Air Quality Management Plan be adhered to, to keep the concentrations below the thresholds during the operational phase of the Facility.

Other than the Air Quality Impact Assessment, no other specialist desktop studies or impact assessments have been executed for this proposed expansion of the slaughtering volumes. Additionally, no compliance statements by specialists have been deemed necessary as the site is ecologically transformed, situated within the Botshabelo Industrial Area and no construction or excavations would occur in order to increase the slaughtering volumes of the Processing Plant. Please refer to the Site Verification and Motivation to Exclude Specialist Studies report (Appendix J1) regarding the exclusion of specialist studies.

Recommendations from the Environmental Assessment Practitioner

The following recommendations have been made by the EAP:

1. As is currently the case, members from the local community must be employed during the operational phase; and,

2. The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) should form part of the conditions of approval of this Application.

The Environmental Impact Assessment process has assessed impacts associated with the proposed expansion and determined, based on the outcomes of a multitude of contributing information, that the proposed expansion would not result in any unacceptable environmental impact or fatal flaws and as such may be authorised.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AEL	-	Air Emissions Licence
AIR	-	Atmospheric Impact Report
BA	-	Basic Assessment
BAR	-	Basic Assessment Report
CO	-	Carbon Monoxide
CBA	-	Critical Biodiversity Area
DESTEA	-	Department of Economic, Small Business Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs
DFFE	-	Department of Forestry Fisheries and the Environment
DWS	-	Department of Water and Sanitation (previously known as DWA / DWAF)
EAP	-	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMF	-	Environmental Management Framework
EMPr	-	Environmental Management Program Report
ESA	-	Ecological Support Area
GN	-	Government Notice
IDP	-	Integrated Development Plan
I&AP's	-	Interested and Affected Parties
M³	-	Cubic Metre
NAAQS	-	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEMA	-	National Environmental Management Act
NEM:AQA	-	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act
NEM:WA	-	National Environmental Management: Waste Act
NO₂	-	Nitrogen Oxides / Nitrogen Dioxide
NNR	-	No Natural Area Remaining
ONA	-	Other Natural Area
PM₁₀	-	Particulate Matter
PPB	-	Parts Per Billion
PSDF	-	Provincial Spatial Development Framework
SAHRA	-	South African Heritage Resources Agency

SA NAAQS	-	South African National Ambient Air Quality Standards
SAWS	-	South African Weather Service
SDF	-	Spatial Development Framework
SIP	-	Strategic Integrated Projects
SO₂	-	Sulphur Dioxide
SOP	-	Standard Operating Procedure
µg/m³	-	Micro-grams per Cubic Metre
US EPA	-	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WHO	-	World Health Organisation
WML	-	Waste Management Licence

2 SECTION A: ACTIVITY INFORMATION

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

YES	NO
X	

If YES, please complete the form entitled "Details of specialist and declaration of interest" for the specialist appointed and attach in Appendix I.

2.1 Project Description

a) Describe the project associated with the listed activities applied for

Phakamile Risk Consultants (Pty) Ltd. appointed Enviroworks, an independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), on behalf of Supreme Poultry (Pty) Ltd. (The Applicant), to undertake the required Basic Assessment (BA) Process for the proposed expansion of the output of poultry from 120 000 units per day to 140 000 units per day at the Supreme Poultry Botshabelo Chicken Processing Plant and associated supreme chicken recycling and treatment facility on Portion 0 of Erf No. 166 in the Botshabelo Industrial Area Mangaung Municipality, Free State Province.

It is estimated that the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality's population equates to just below eight hundred thousand (800 000) as per the 2016 Statistics South Africa Community Survey. Furthermore, with an ever-increasing urbanised population, it is anticipated that even more growth in this Metropolitan Municipality will occur. Therefore, the Applicant wishes to expand their output of the established Processing Plant in order to meet the current and future demands of processed poultry products in Botshabelo and the greater Mangaung area.

The proposed project is a listed activity in terms of Sections 24(2) and 24(d) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) (as amended). The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 (as amended) Government Notice Regulations No. (GN R No.) 982 as amended by GN R No. 517 of 11 June 2021 promulgated in terms of Chapter 5 of the NEMA provide for the control of certain activities that are listed in Government Notice Regulations No. 983, 984 & 985 (as amended by GN R No. 517 of 11 June 2021). Activities listed in these notices must comply with the regulatory requirements listed in GN R No. 982 (as amended), which prohibits such activities until written authorisation is obtained from the competent authority. Such environmental authorisation, which may be granted subject to conditions, will only be considered once there has been compliance with the EIA Regulations of 2014 (as amended). GN R No. 983 (as amended) sets out the procedure and documentation that need to be compiled with undertaking a Basic Assessment Report (BAR).

Project Description

The site where the proposed expansion is set to occur is situated on Portion 0 of Erf No. 166 in the Industrial Area of Botshabelo, Free State Province.

The Processing Plant is an already established facility, with the current slaughtering volumes not exceeding a hundred and twenty thousand (120 000) units per day and associated supreme chicken recycling and treatment facility. The Applicant proposes an expansion of the output to a hundred and forty thousand (140 000) units per day. The Processing Plant is designed in such a manner as to process more units than what it currently processes, therefore no physical construction will occur in order to facilitate this increase of the slaughtering volumes. The Processing Plant and associated infrastructure has a development footprint of ten thousand square metres (10 000 m²), with approximately twelve thousand three hundred kilogrammes (12 300 kg) of general waste (excluding biological matter) recycled on a monthly basis. The general waste excluding biological matter is collected and stored separately on site, before being recycled by a registered waste removal contractor. This general waste includes the following:

- Paper & cardboard;
- Plastic;
- Empty and used chemical containers used for washing & disinfecting processing area;
- PPE used (overalls, t-shirts, pants, etc.);
- Scrap metal (steel & aluminum); and,
- Wood Pallets.

The standard activities taking place in the processing plant include four (4) phases. The initial phase includes the delivery of the chickens, ante-mortem (before slaughtering) inspection and the lairage (where the birds are kept prior to slaughtering). The second phase includes the slaughtering activities, which consist of the stunning and bleeding out of the chickens, debunking, removal of feathers and internal organs. After the organs are removed, they are washed, packaged, weighed and are stored. Hereafter the organs are sold to the intended prospective clients. The blood, fat and feathers are removed and transported via conveyer belts and pipes in the facility to the Sterilizing Plant. The third phase includes the packaging and cooling of the processed units. A post-mortem inspection is performed on the meat whereafter carcass registration takes place. The cutting or quartering of the carcasses into portions then takes place, after which the portions are washed at the cut-up wash station. Hereafter the portions are packaged and chilled in large industrial freezers and in “fresh areas”. Finally, the last phase constitutes the delivery phase, whereby the processed portions are transported to the loading bay area and then transferred to the intended prospective clients. Should the post-mortem inspection identify undesirable or unusable biological material, this material is transported to the Sterilizing Plant.

An average of thirty-one (31) tonnes of Grade A coal is delivered to the Supreme Poultry Botshabelo Processing Plant on a monthly basis. The coal is stored in a banded storage area, before being loaded into the two Steam Generators present on site. Coal is burnt in the two Steam Generators, hereby generating steam which is subsequently transferred to various areas of Production and the Sterilizing Plant. The coal ash produced by the Steam Generators are then stored in a designated storage area, whereafter it is removed by

a brick maker. Approximately two thousand three hundred and forty kilogrammes (2 340 kg) ash is produced daily.

As mentioned above, the blood, feathers, fats and Dead-on Arrival birds are received from the processing plant with dedicated pipe lines and conveyer belts at the Sterilizing Plant. Here, steam obtained from the Steam Generators is utilised in order to cook the biological material. After the cooking process has been finalised, the material is then dried out, and grounded. The final product is the feather meal, which is then packaged and stacked, whereafter it is sold to prospective clients. For more clarity, please refer to **Figure 2** down below regarding the operation of the Steam Generators and Sterilizing Plant.

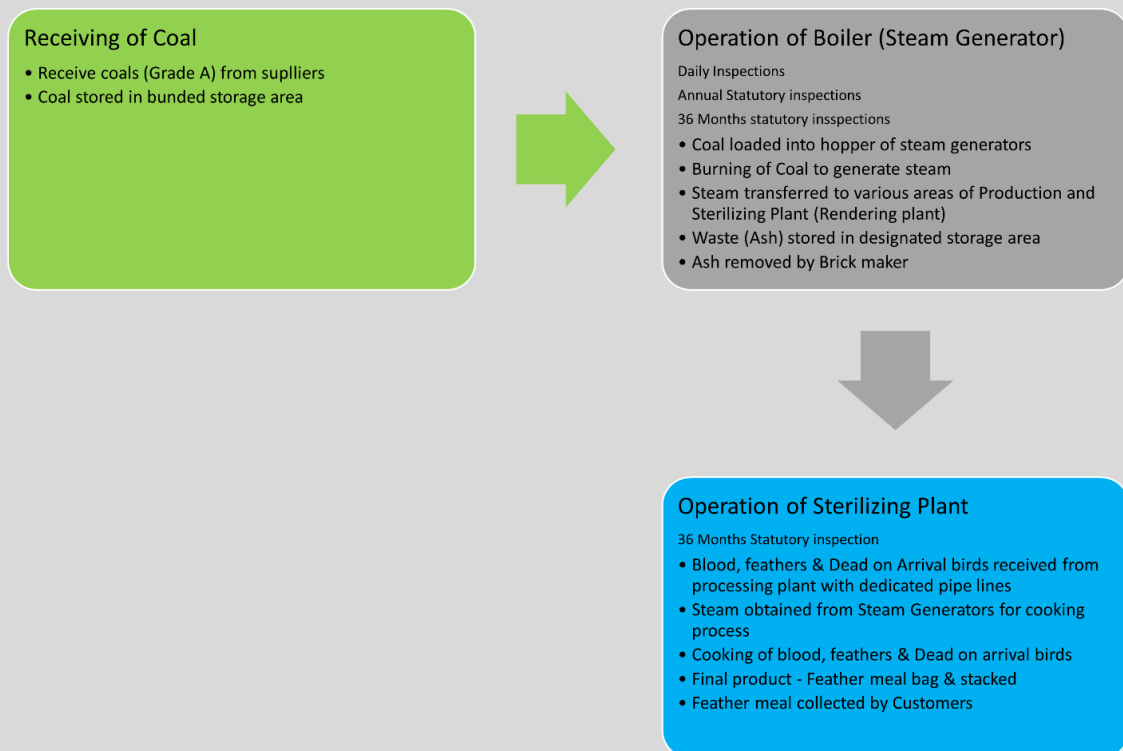


Figure 2: Flow diagram indicating the operation of the Steam Generators and Sterilizing Plant

Biological matter, such as feathers, fat, blood and Dead-on Arrival Birds, are processed at the Sterilizing Plant. The recycling entails the processing of feathers, fat, blood and Dead-on Arrival Birds re-worked into feather meal.

As of January 2021, the facility produces two hundred and eleven thousand, five hundred and eleven kilogrammes (211 511 kg) of blood, feathers and fat per month, with Dead-on Arrival birds included within this figure. The upper and lower limits for the quantity of Dead-on Arrival birds per month are nineteen point fifty four (19.54) tonnes and five point ninety seven (5.97) tonnes respectively. The feathers, blood, fat and Dead-on Arrival birds are re-worked into feather meal via the Sterilizing Plant. This process involves the cooking, drying out and grounding of the material whereby the biological material are transformed into feather meal.

Sieves at the back of the facility collect any solid materials (when the blood, feathers and fat material is removed), preventing these materials from entering the effluent drains. The liquid effluent is discarded within the municipality drains and is tested on a monthly basis. The excess fat and blood are collected from the sieves, and also processed at the Sterilizing Plant, whereafter it would be sold as feather meal. Overall, more than ten thousand kilogrammes (10 000 kg) of general waste (blood, feathers, fat, Dead-on Arrival birds) are processed by the Sterilizing Plant on a daily basis.

Sanitary and Medical Waste are collected by a registered waste removal contractor (Compass Waste Services) and are incinerated off site. Sewerage from the ablution processing, admin, stores and workshop areas, as well as grey water from the showers and washing facilities are disposed of at an approved treatment facility. Additionally, industrial effluent from processing activities are disposed of via the municipal effluent system. Paper and cardboard, plastic, scrap metal and wood pallets are recycled and reused wherever possible. Food waste produced within the Canteen is collected by a local pig farmer and/or disposed of at the local, registered landfill site by a registered general waste removal contractor.

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

Environmental Authorisation (EA) according to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 (as amended):

<p>Listed in GN R No. 983, Listing Notice 1 of 7 April 04 December 2014 (as amended by GN No. 327 of 07 April 2017, GN No. 706 of 13 July 2018 and GN No. 517 of 11 June 2021), is being applied for:</p> <p>Activity 38: The expansion and related operation of facilities for the slaughter of animals where the daily product throughput will be increased by more than-</p> <p>(i) 50 poultry</p>	<p>The proposed expansion is for the increase of the slaughtering volumes of the Supreme Poultry Botshabelo Processing Plant by twenty thousand units per day.</p>
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Waste Management License (WML) according to the LIST OF WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE, OR ARE LIKELY TO HAVE, A DETRIMENTAL EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT GN No. 921 of 29 November, 2013 (as amended by GN No. 332 of 02 May 2014, GN No. 633 of 24 July 2015, GN No. 1094 of 11 October 2017 and GN No. 1757 of 11 February 2022):

<p>List of Waste Management Activities that have, or are Likely to Have, a Detrimental Effect on the Environment GN No. 921 of 29 November, 2013 (as amended by GN No. 332 of 02 May 2014, GN No. 633 of 24 July 2015, GN No. 1094 of 11 October 2017 and GN No. 1757 of 11 February 2022):</p> <p>Category A, (3): The recycling of general waste at a facility that has an operational area in excess of 500m², excluding</p>	<p>Due to the treatment and recycling of waste on site on an operational area in excess of 500m² and in excess of 10 tons per day, a Waste Management License will be required.</p>
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<p>recycling that takes place as an integral part of an internal manufacturing process within the same premises.</p> <p>Category A, (5): The recovery of waste including the refining, utilisation, or co- processing of waste in excess of 10 tons but less than 100 tons of general waste per day or in excess of 500kg but less than 1 ton of hazardous waste per day, excluding recovery that takes place as an integral part of an internal manufacturing process within the same premises.</p> <p>Category A, (6): The treatment of general waste using any form of treatment at a facility that has the capacity to process in excess of 10 tons but less than 100 tons per day calculated as a monthly average, excluding the treatment of organic waste using composting or any other organic waste treatment.</p>	
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Additional licence applied for (provided only for background and completeness' sake):

<p>Air Emission Licence (AEL): NEM: Air Quality Act GN R No. 893 in Government Gazette 37054 dated 22 November 2013 (as amended by GN No. 551 of 12 June 2015, GN No. 1207 of 31 October 2018, GN No. 687 of 22 May 2019 and GN No. 421 dated 27 March 2020):</p> <p>Category 1 (Combustion Installations, Subcategory 1.6: Waste Co-feeding Combustion Installations); and,</p> <p>Category 8 (Thermal Treatment of Hazardous and General Waste, Subcategory 8.1: Thermal Treatment of General and Hazardous Waste).</p>	<p>An Air Emissions License (AEL) would be applicable due to general and hazardous waste being treated by the application of heat. All installations treating 10 kg per day of waste. Additionally, an AEL would be required due to the combustion installations co-feeding waste with conventional fuels in processes used primarily for steam raising or electricity generation.</p>
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2.2 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 Appendix 1 (3)(h) of GN 982, Regulation 2014. 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.

The identification of alternatives should be in line with the Integrated Environmental Assessment Guideline Series 11, published by the DEA in 2004. 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. The projection that must be used in all cases is the WGS84 spheroid in a national or local projection.

a) Site alternatives

Alternative 1			
Description:		Lat (DDMMSS)	Long (DDMMSS)
Portion 0 of Erf 166, Botshabelo Industrial Area, Free State Province	Corner: A	29°11'59.22"	26°42'19.22"
	Corner: B	29°12'01.01"	26°42'25.82"
	Corner: C	29°12'07.56"	26°42'23.77"
	Corner: D	29°12'06.11"	26°42'17.10"
	Middle	29° 12' 03.54" S	26° 42' 20.72" E
Alternative 2			
Description		Lat (DDMMSS)	Long (DDMMSS)
Not applicable as it is an existing established facility.	Corner: A	N/A	N/A
	Corner: B	N/A	N/A
	Corner: C	N/A	N/A
	Corner: D	N/A	N/A
	Middle	N/A	N/A
Alternative 3			
Description		Lat (DDMMSS)	Long (DDMMSS)
Not applicable as it is an existing established facility.		N/A	N/A

In the case of linear activities:

Alternative:

Alternative S1 (preferred)

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

Latitude (S):

Longitude (E):

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

Alternative S3 (if any)

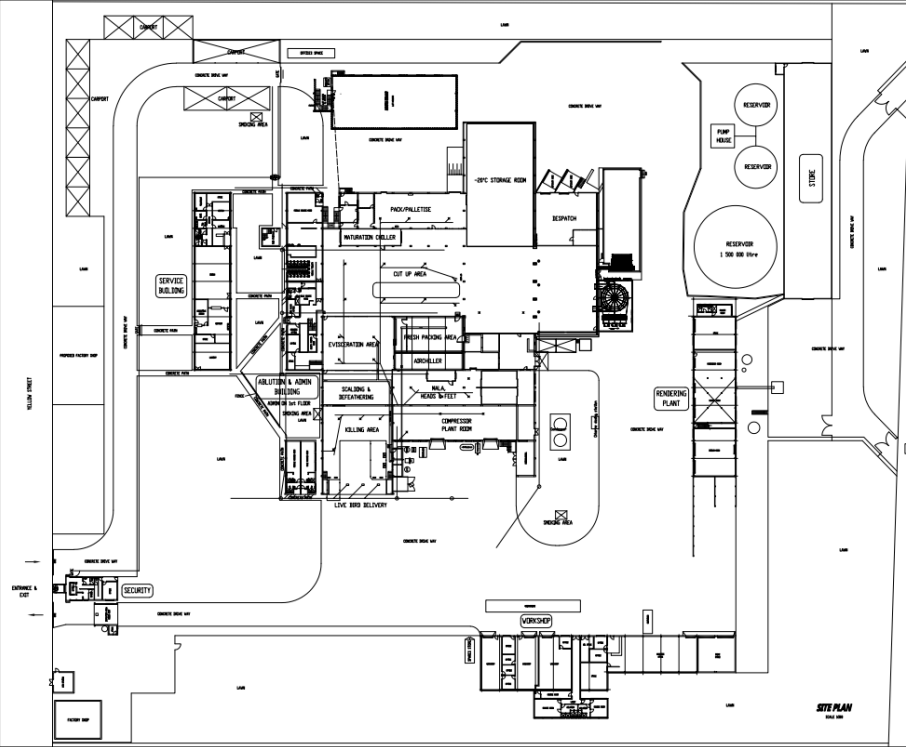
- Starting point of the activity
- Middle/Additional point of the activity
- End point of the activity

N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A

For route alternatives that are longer than 500 m, please provide an addendum with co-ordinates taken every 250 meters 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 of this form.

b) Lay-out alternatives

Building - Alternative 1 (preferred alternative)	Lat (DDMMSS)	Long (DDMMSS)
<p data-bbox="203 304 331 331">Description</p> <p data-bbox="203 336 1624 560">The established facility is situated on a four hectare (4 ha) plot of land, encompassing a total development footprint of just under ten thousand square metres (10 000 m²). The total development footprint of the site includes, but is not limited to, a Compressor plant, Sterilization (i.e. Rendering) plant, Service building, Workshop, three (3) reservoirs and an Ablution/Admin building. The main building measures at approximately five thousand six hundred square metres (5 600 m²), Please refer to the Site Layout Plan below (Figure 3).</p>  <p data-bbox="517 1342 1308 1369">Figure 3: Supreme Poultry Botshabelo Processing Plant Site Layout Plan</p>	<p data-bbox="1653 842 1832 869">29° 12' 03.54'' S</p>	<p data-bbox="1861 842 2033 869">26° 42' 20.72'' E</p>

Alternative 2		
Description	Lat (DDMMSS)	Long (DDMMSS)
N/A. It is an existing established facility. The ability to process the increased processing capacity currently exists, thus no construction or change in lay-out is necessary.	N/A	N/A
Alternative 3		
Description	Lat (DDMMSS)	Long (DDMMSS)
N/A. It is an existing established facility. The ability to process the increased processing capacity currently exists, thus no construction or change in lay-out is necessary.	N/A	N/A

c) Technology alternatives

Alternative 1 (preferred alternative)

The equipment used for the slaughtering process is the latest and most modern technology available in South Africa. Furthermore, the equipment is upgraded, when possible, thus ensuring that the facility remains a state-of-the-art Processing Plant and is not outdated.

Processing Plant:

The standard activities taking place in the processing plant include four (4) phases. The initial phase includes the delivery of the chickens, ante-mortem (before slaughtering) inspection and the lairage (where the birds are kept prior to slaughtering). The second phase includes the slaughtering activities, which consist of the stunning and bleeding out of the chickens, debunking, removal of feathers and internal organs. After the organs are removed, they are washed, packaged, weighed and are stored. Hereafter the organs are sold to the intended prospective clients. The blood, fat and feathers are removed and transported via conveyer belts and pipes in the facility to the Sterilizing Plant. The third phase includes the packaging and cooling of the processed units. A post-mortem inspection is performed on the meat whereafter carcass registration takes place. The cutting or quartering of the carcasses into portions then takes place, after which the portions are washed at the cut-up wash station. Hereafter the portions are packaged and chilled in large industrial freezers and in "fresh areas". Finally, the last phase constitutes the delivery phase, whereby the processed portions are transported to the loading bay area and then transferred to the intended prospective clients. Should the post-mortem inspection identify undesirable or unusable biological material, this material will be transported to the Sterilizing Plant.

Sterilisation Plant:

Grade A coal is delivered to the Supreme Poultry Botshabelo Processing Plant on a monthly basis. The coal is stored in a bunded storage area, before being loaded into the two Steam Generators present on site. Coal is burnt in the two Steam Generators, hereby generating steam which is subsequently transferred to various areas of Production and the Sterilizing Plant. The coal ash produced by the Steam Generators are then stored in a designated storage area, whereafter it is removed by a brick maker.

As mentioned above, the blood, feathers, fats and Dead-on Arrival birds are received from the processing plant with dedicated pipe lines and conveyer belts at the Sterilizing Plant. Here, steam obtained from the Steam Generators is utilised in order to cook the biological material. After the cooking process has been finalised, the material is then dried out, and grounded. The final product is the feather meal, which is then packaged and stacked, whereafter it is sold to prospective clients.

Sieves at the back of the facility collect any solid materials (when the blood, feathers and fat material is removed), preventing these materials from entering the effluent drains. The liquid effluent is discarded within the municipality drains and is tested on a monthly basis. The excess fat and blood are collected from the sieves, and also processed at the Sterilizing Plant, whereafter it would be sold as feather meal.

Alternative 2
The current technology used for processing has the ability to process the increased number of units per day, thus no changes in technology type will be required.
Alternative 3
The current technology used for processing has the ability to process the increased number of units per day, thus no changes in technology type will be required.

Note: There are no feasible technology alternatives, as the latest technology will be used.

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

Alternative 1 (preferred alternative)
The preferred alternative is for the output capacity to be increased from 120 000 units per day to a 140 000 units per day and associated supreme chicken recycling and treatment facility in order to meet the demands of poultry products in the area.
Alternative 2
N/A
Alternative 3
N/A

e) No-go alternative

The No-go alternative would lead to no expansion of the slaughtering volumes at the Processing Plant. Should no expansion occur, then the increasing demand for processed poultry will not be met, and additional job opportunities would not be created. Additionally, the facility would not be able to accommodate the increase in poultry delivered to the facility.

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

2.3 Physical Size of the Activity

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

Alternative:

Alternative A1¹ (preferred activity alternative)

Alternative A2

Alternative A3 (if any)

Size of the activity:

10 000 m ²
N/A m ²
N/A m ²

or, for linear activities:

Alternative:

Alternative A1 (preferred activity alternative)

Alternative A2 (if any)

Alternative A3 (if any)

Length of the activity:

N/A m
N/A m
N/A m

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

Alternative:

Size of the site/servitude:

¹ "Alternative A.." refer to activity, process, technology or other alternatives.

Alternative A1 (preferred activity alternative)
 Alternative A2 (if any)
 Alternative A3 (if any)

10 000 m²
N/A m ²
N/A m ²

2.4 Site Access

Does ready access to the site exist?

YES X	NO
N/A	

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

Describe the type of access road planned:

Not applicable, as the facility is situated within the Botshabelo Industrial area and is easily accessible and access exists.

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.

2.5 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);
- 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 and decimal minutes. The minutes should have at least three decimals to ensure adequate accuracy. The projection that must be used in all cases is the WGS84 spheroid in a national or local projection.

NOTE: SEE A3 LOCALITY MAP IN APPENDIX A

2.6 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 A 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.

NOTE: SEE A3 LAYOUT/ROUTE PLAN IN APPENDIX A

2.7 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 DWS);
- ridges;
- cultural and historical features;
- areas with indigenous vegetation (even if it is degraded or infested with alien species); and
- critical biodiversity areas.

The sensitivity map must also cover areas within 100m of the site and must be attached in Appendix A.

NOTE: SEE A3 SENSITIVITY MAP IN APPENDIX A

2.8 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 B to this report. It must be supplemented with additional photographs of relevant features on the site, if applicable.

NOTE: SEE SITE PHOTOGRAPHS IN APPENDIX C

2.9 Facility Illustrations

A detailed illustration of the activity must be provided at a scale of at least 1:200 as Appendix C 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.

NOTE: SEE FACILITY ILLUSTRATIONS IN APPENDIX B1 AND B2

2.10 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 X	NO	Please explain
The property is currently zoned as Industrial.			

2. Will the activity be in line with the following?			
(a) Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF)	YES X	NO	Please explain
<p>According to the PSDF of the Free State (2007), to contribute to the broader growth and development policy objectives of government, the National SDP puts forward a set of five normative principles. Point number B states that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Provincial Government see the agricultural sector and processing of agricultural products as critical to the well-being of the province, both as a provider of basic agricultural goods and as an employer. <p>Thus, this proposed project is directly in line with the provincial principals of the 2007 PSDF and 2020 Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality SDF as agricultural processing is an important contributor to goods and employment opportunities.</p>			
(b) Urban edge / Edge of Built environment for the area	YES X	NO	Please explain
<p>The proposed expansion will take place at the Supreme Poultry Processing Plant situated on Portion 0 of Erf No. 166 within the Industrial Area of Botshabelo. This Industrial area is verified as per the 2020 Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality SDF.</p>			
(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 X	NO	Please explain
<p>The proposed project will not compromise the existing Mangaung Metropolitan Draft IDP (2021/2022) or 2020 Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality SDF. The site where the proposed expansion is set to occur is situated within an area set aside for industrial activities as per the 2020 Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality SDF.</p>			
(d) Approved Structure Plan of the Municipality	YES X	NO	Please explain
<p>No approved Structure Plan of the Municipality could be obtained.</p>			
(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 X	NO	Please explain
<p>No adopted Environmental Management Framework of the Municipality could be obtained. The Facility was established prior to 1998, before the commencement of NEMA.</p>			
(f) Any other Plans (e.g. Guide Plan)	Yes	NO X	Please explain
<p>The facility does not operate in accordance with other environmentally related plans.</p>			
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	YES X	NO	Please explain

proposed development in line with the projects and programmes identified as priorities within the credible IDP)?			
Yes. The land use falls within the 2020 Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality SDF in that the area is being developed for Industrial Purposes.			
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 X	NO	Please explain
With an ever-growing urban population, the need for increased food security in the area is a necessity. Furthermore, in a struggling economy, there is a need for more job opportunities. 95% of employees at the facility are based within Botshabelo, and with more job opportunities to be generated, more people from the surrounding community would benefit.			
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 I.)	YES X	NO	Please explain
The proposed expansion will not lead to any additional infrastructure being built. The existing services are able to accommodate the expansion and therefore no increase in service capacity is required.			
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 X	NO	Please explain
The proposed expansion will have no impact on the infrastructure planning of the local municipality as no physical construction is set to take place. Although the expansion entails more birds being slaughtered, smaller birds will be obtained and therefore, no increase in the demand of services such as water, ablution, waste removal and electricity would occur.			
7. Is this project part of a national programme to address an issue of national concern or importance?	YES X	NO	Please explain
The expansion would additionally play a vital role in securing a stable food supply in the area, supplying processed poultry products to the retail industry, thus contributing to food security.			
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 X	NO	Please explain
The existing facility only wishes to expand its current slaughtering volumes and is situated within the Industrial area of Botshabelo, located in close proximity to large roads in the area.			
9. Is the development the best practicable environmental option for this land/site?	YES X	NO	Please explain
As it is an established facility only wishing to increase its slaughtering volumes; this is the most feasible option to execute on the property as any other activity would lead to the likely decommissioning of the Processing Plant or a significant impact on surrounding services and infrastructure.			
10. Will the benefits of the proposed land use/development outweigh the negative impacts of it?	YES X	NO	Please explain

The proposed expansion would lead to negligible Environmental Impacts as no significant features have been observed on site or are anticipated to be impacted by the proposed increase in processing capacity.			
11. Will the proposed land use/development set a precedent for similar activities in the area (local municipality)?	YES X	NO	Please explain
A positive precedent would be set as this project would motivate other established facilities of a similar nature to rather maximise their outputs (thus promoting resource efficiency), than building new facilities in potentially environmentally sensitive areas or in areas where the existing services and infrastructure is infringed upon.			
12. Will any person's rights be negatively affected by the proposed activity/ies?	YES	NO X	Please explain
The proposed expansion would have a positive effect as more job opportunities are created (approximately seventeen (17) employees in total), and a more stable food supply in the area would be instilled.			
13. Will the proposed activity/ies compromise the "urban edge" as defined by the local municipality?	YES	NO X	Please explain
The site where the proposed expansion is set to occur is already situated within the urban edge of Botshabelo and is located in an area already zoned and used for industrial purposes.			
14. Will the proposed activity/ies contribute to any of the 17 Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPS)?	YES	NO X	Please explain
N/A			
15. What will the benefits be to society in general and to the local communities?			Please explain
The project will provide new employment opportunities to people living in the area, accounting to approximately seventeen (17) new jobs being created on total. Currently, 95% of employees at the facility are locally employed and prospective employees from the surrounding community will be preferred. Additionally, the proposed project will lead to a more stable source of poultry products being available in the area and to the retail industry.			
16. Any other need and desirability considerations related to the proposed activity?			Please explain
No other need and desirability considerations are considered.			
17. How does the project fit into the National Development Plan for 2030?			Please explain
The project is in synchronisation with the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 with regards to creation of employment opportunities, the development of agri-processing, food security and the empowerment of labourers by training and the reversal of the decline in the agricultural sector.			
18. Please describe how the general objectives of Integrated Environmental Management as set out in section 23 of NEMA have been taken into account.			
Through the undertaking of a BA Process by a competent EAP, informed by guidelines, the consideration of impacts and alternatives (advantages and disadvantages coupled thereto) has been made. Moreover, the conducting of a public participation process and specialist investigations forms part of the process, whilst mitigation measures and the need and desirability of the proposed project is investigated. This ensures that			

all provisions of the Act are considered and as such Integrated Environmental Management objectives were accounted for.

19. Please describe how the principles of environmental management as set out in section 2 of NEMA have been taken into account.

Through the undertaking of a BA process by a competent EAP, informed by guidelines, the consideration of impacts and alternatives (advantages and disadvantages coupled thereto) has been made. Moreover, the conducting of a public participation process and the relevant specialist investigation forms part of this BA process, whilst mitigation measures and the needs and desirability of the proposed project will be interrogated. This ensured that all provisions of the Act are to be considered and as such integrated environmental management will be accounted for as follow:

(2) Environmental Management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural heritage and social interests equitably.

The objective of this BA is to identify and mitigate potential socio-economic impacts in order to meet the terms of Section 24 of the Constitution.

(3) Development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable.

The overall goal of this BA is to predict, identify and manage potential positive and negative impacts in the socio-economic, cultural-heritage and biophysical environments in order to meet the needs of present generations without compromising the needs of future generations which will give effect to sustainable development.

(4)(a) Sustainable development requires the consideration of all relevant factors including the following:

- i. That the disturbance of ecosystems and loss of biological diversity are avoided, or, where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied;*
- ii. that pollution and degradation of the environment are avoided, or, where they cannot be altogether avoided, are minimised and remedied;*
- iii. that the disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage is avoided, or where it cannot be altogether avoided, is minimised and remedied;*
- iv. that waste is avoided, or where it cannot be altogether avoided, minimised and reused or recycled where possible and otherwise disposed of in a responsible manner;*
- v. that the use and exploitation of non-renewable natural resources is responsible and equitable, and takes into account the consequences of the depletion of the resource;*
- vi. that the development, use and exploitation of renewable resources and the ecosystems of which they are part do not exceed the level beyond which their integrity is jeopardised;*

- vii. *that a risk averse and cautious approach is applied, which takes into account the limits of current knowledge about the consequences of decisions and actions; and*
- viii. *that negative impacts on the environment and on people's environmental rights be anticipated and prevented, and where they cannot be altogether prevented, are minimised and remedied.*

An Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPr) was compiled to mitigate and manage all activities during the operational phase.

(b) Environmental management must be integrated, acknowledging that all elements of the environment are linked and interrelated, and it must take into account the effects of decisions on all aspects of the environment and all people in the environment by pursuing the selection of the best practicable environmental option.

All aspects, including socio-economic, cultural-heritage and biophysical will be evaluated and assessed in order to minimize potential negative impacts which will give effect to Integrated Environmental Management, as set out in Chapter 5 of NEMA, 1998.

(c) Environmental justice must be pursued so that adverse environmental impacts shall not be distributed in such a manner as to unfairly discriminate against any person, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged persons.

A Public Participation Process (PPP) will be undertaken in terms of Section 41 of the NEMA EIA Regulations which came into effect on 4 December 2014 (as amended), in order to give effect to Section 32 of the Constitution in such a way that adherence is given to Section 24 of the Constitution.

(d) Equitable access to environmental resources, benefits and services to meet basic human needs and ensure human wellbeing must be pursued and special measures may be taken to ensure access thereto by categories of persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination.

All I&APs, irrespective of age, gender, race or religion, are to be included within the PPP. Additionally, should the proposed expansion be authorised, a more stable source of food supply in the form of processed poultry products will be ensured.

To add to this, the EMPr, mitigation measures, standard operating procedures, management plans and permits associated with this development ensures that the human wellbeing of individuals in the surrounding area are not infringed upon.

(e) Responsibility for the environmental health and safety consequences of a policy, programme, project, product, process, service or activity exists throughout its life cycle.

The EMPr will be applicable throughout the lifecycle of the project.

(f) The participation of all interested and affected parties in environmental governance must be promoted, and all people must have the opportunity to develop the understanding, skills and capacity necessary

for achieving equitable and effective participation, and participation by vulnerable and disadvantaged persons must be ensured.

A comprehensive PPP will be undertaken in terms of Section 41 of the NEMA EIA Regulations, as amended, which came into effect on 4 December 2014, in order to give effect to Section 32 of the Constitution in such a way that adherence is given to Section 24 of the Constitution.

(g) Decisions must take into account the interests, needs and values of all interested and affected parties, and this includes recognising all forms of knowledge, including traditional and ordinary knowledge.

The Department of Economic, Small Business Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (DESTEA) and the National Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) decision making process has to be in accordance with the above.

(h) Community wellbeing and empowerment must be promoted through environmental education, the raising of environmental awareness, the sharing of knowledge and experience and other appropriate means.

95% of individuals currently employed at the facility are locally sourced, with community wellbeing being a core value of the facility.

Where feasible, efforts should be made to employ Local Contractors and suppliers that are compliant with Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) criteria.

(i) The social, economic and environmental impacts of activities, including disadvantages and benefits, must be considered, assessed and evaluated, and decisions must be appropriate in the light of such consideration and assessment.

This BAR does give effect to Section 5 of NEMA whereby all social, economic and environmental impacts of activities were considered, assessed and evaluated.

(j) The right of workers to refuse work that is harmful to human health or the environment and to be informed of dangers must be respected and protected.

Human rights will be taken into account during all phases of the proposed project. The Applicant is legally obliged to comply with the Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act no. 85 of 1993) during all phases of the proposed project's lifecycle.

(k) Decisions must be taken in an open and transparent manner, and access to information must be provided in accordance with the law.

The decision will take place in an open and fair manner and to give effect to Section 32 of the Constitution. I&AP's will be notified of the decision in terms of the requirements as set out in Section 41 of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended).

(l) There must be intergovernmental coordination and harmonisation of policies, legislation and actions relating to the environment.

All relevant governmental authorities and organs of state will be considered during the BA process to give their inputs on the project.

(m) Actual or potential conflicts of interest between organs of state should be resolved through conflict resolution procedures.

Actual or potential conflicts of interest between organs of state should/will be resolved through conflict resolution procedures.

(n) Global and international responsibilities relating to the environment must be discharged in the national interest.

The facility is regularly audited with regards to Health, Safety and Environmental legislation and is compliant thereto. Global and international responsibilities relating to the environment will be discharged in the national interest.

(o) The environment is held in public trust for the people, the beneficial use of environmental resources must serve the public interest and the environment must be protected as the people's common heritage.

Through the appointment of an Air Quality specialist, mitigation measures have been drawn up to ensure that the proposed project does not harm the environment. Architectural plans were designed according to South African Norms and Standards.

(p) The costs of remedying pollution, environmental degradation and consequent adverse health effects and of preventing, controlling or minimising further pollution, environmental damage or adverse health effects must be paid for by those responsible for harming the environment.

An EMPr is compiled in order to prevent or minimize any potential negative impacts to the environment. It will be the responsibility of the Applicant and Contractor to adhere to all measures set out in the EMPr, in order to give effect to Section 28 (1) of NEMA.

(q) The vital role of women and youth in environmental management and development must be recognised and their full participation therein must be promoted.

All I&APs, irrespective of age, gender, race or religion, are to be included within the Public Participation Period.

The recruitment selection process should seek to promote gender equality and the employment of woman wherever possible,

(r) Sensitive, vulnerable, highly dynamic or stressed ecosystems, such as coastal shores, estuaries, wetlands, and similar systems require specific attention in management and planning procedures, especially where they are subject to significant human resource usage and development pressure.

A Sensitivity map containing all vulnerable vegetation, watercourses and ecosystems is illustrated in order to visualise sensitive features that may be impacted upon. This aids in identifying “No-Go” areas, which must be avoided.

2.11 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
National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998)	The proposed project triggers listed activities which may not commence without authorisation as stipulated in Section 24 (2)(a) of The National Environmental Management Act.	The Department of Economic, Small Business Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs.	1998
Listed in GN R No. 983, Listing Notice 1 of 7 April 04 December 2014 (as amended by GN No. 327 of 07 April 2017, GN No. 706 of 13 July 2018 and GN No. 517 of 11 June 2021)	The proposed project triggers activities that would require environmental authorisation as set out in GN R No. 983, as amended.	The Department of Economic, Small Business Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs.	2021
National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)	Given the treatment and recycling of waste on site, a Waste Management Licence will be required.	The Department of Economic, Small Business Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs.	2008
Categories A(3) and A(5) in GN No. 921 of 29 November, 2013 (as amended by GN No. 332 of 02 May 2014, GN No. 633 of 24 July 2015, GN No. 1094 of 11 October 2017 and GN	The proposed project triggers activities that would require a Waste Management Licence as set out in GN No. 921 of 29 November, 2013 (as amended by GN No. 332 of 02 May 2014, GN No. 633 of 24 July 2015, GN No. 1094 of 11 October	The Department of Economic, Small Business Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs.	2015

Title of legislation, policy or guideline	Applicability to the project	Administering authority	Date
No. 1757 of 11 February 2022)	2017 and GN No. 1757 of 11 February 2022).		
National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004)	The proposed project will require an Air Emissions Licence.	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality, Free State Province	2004
Listed Subcategories in GN R No. 893 in Government Gazette 37054 dated 22 November 2013 (as amended by GN No. 551 of 12 June 2015, GN No. 1207 of 31 October 2018, GN No. 687 of 22 May 2019 and GN No. 421 dated 27 March 2020)	The proposed project triggers activities that would require an Air Emissions Licence as set out in GN R No. 893 in Government Gazette 37054 dated 22 November 2013 (as amended by GN No. 551 of 12 June 2015, GN No. 1207 of 31 October 2018, GN No. 687 of 22 May 2019 and GN No. 421 dated 27 March 2020)	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality, Free State Province	2010
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality Integrated Development Plan (2021-2022)	Throughout the IDP the need to promote social and economic development is addressed. The Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality identified the high unemployment rate as the second largest strategic risk. With an unemployment rate of 26,2%, and only 49% of the population in Mangaung being economically active, the need to provide more employment opportunities is prominent in this document.	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality, Free State Province.	2021-2022
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality Spatial Development Framework (2020)	The Metropolitan Municipality is cognizant of the role that agriculture and the processing of the basic products play with regard to food security and employment opportunities and would like to	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality	2020

Title of legislation, policy or guideline	Applicability to the project	Administering authority	Date
	expand on what is currently available.		

2.12 Waste, Effluent, Emission and Noise Management

a) Solid waste management

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

YES	NO X
N/A	

If YES, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?

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

As no physical construction would occur in order to expand the slaughtering volume of the facility, no construction solid waste will be produced. Therefore, no construction waste will be disposed of.

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

As no physical construction would occur in order to expand the slaughtering volume of the facility, no construction solid waste will be produced. Therefore, no construction waste will be disposed of.

Will the activity produce solid waste during its operational phase?

YES X	NO
±281 228 kg	

If YES, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?

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

The processing plant has a development footprint of ten thousand square metres (10 000 m²), with approximately twelve thousand three hundred kilogrammes (12 300 kg) of general waste (excluding biological matter) recycled on a monthly basis. The general waste excluding biological matter is collected and stored separately on site, before being recycled by a registered waste removal contractor. This general waste includes the following:

- Paper & cardboard;
- Plastic;
- Empty and used chemical containers used for washing & disinfecting processing area;
- PPE used (overalls, t-shirts, pants, etc.);
- Scrap metal (steel & aluminum); and,
- Wood Pallets.

Additionally, biological matter, such as feathers, fat, blood and Dead-on Arrival Birds, are processed at the Sterilizing Plant. The recycling entails the processing of feathers, fat, blood and Dead-on Arrival Birds re-worked into feather meal. This process involves the cooking, drying out and grinding of the material. More than ten thousand kilogrammes (10 000 kg) of general waste (Blood, feathers, fat and Dead-on Arrival Birds) are processed by the Sterilizing Plant on a daily basis. As of January 2021, the facility produces two hundred and eleven thousand, five hundred and eleven kilogrammes (211 511 kg) of blood, feathers and fat per month, with Dead-on Arrival birds included within this figure. The upper and lower limits for the quantity of Dead-on Arrival birds per month are nineteen point five four (19.54) tonnes and five point nine seven (5.97) tonnes respectively. The feathers, blood, fat and Dead-on Arrival birds are re-worked into feather meal via the Sterilizing Plant. Additionally, approximately 2 340kg of general waste ash is produced by the two-coal powered steam generators on a daily basis.

Sanitary and Medical Waste are collected by a registered waste removal contractor (Compass Waste Services) and are incinerated off site. Sewerage from the ablution processing, admin, stores and workshop areas, as well as grey water from the showers and washing facilities are disposed of at an approved treatment facility. Additionally, industrial effluent from processing activities are disposed of via the municipal effluent system. Paper and cardboard, plastic, scrap metal and wood pallets are recycled and reused wherever possible. Food waste produced within the Canteen is collected by a local pig farmer and/or disposed of at the local, registered landfill site by a registered general waste removal contractor.

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

Paper and cardboard, plastic, scrap metal and wood pallets are recycled (off-site) and reused wherever possible. If it is not possible to recycle the afore mentioned waste materials, then this waste will be disposed of at the Botshabelo Landfill Site. Food waste produced within the Canteen is collected by a local pig farmer and/or disposed of at the local, registered landfill site (Botshabelo) by a registered general waste removal contractor.

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

Paper and cardboard, plastic, scrap metal and wood pallets are recycled (off-site) and reused wherever possible. Food waste produced within the Canteen is collected by a local pig farmer and/or disposed of at the local, registered landfill site by a registered general waste removal contractor.

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 X
-----	----------------

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 X
-----	----------------

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 X	NO
-----------------	----

If YES, what estimated quantity will be produced per month?

± 24 400m³

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

YES	NO X
-----	----------------

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.

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

YES	NO X
-----	----------------

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:

Currently, liquid effluent is discarded within the municipality drains and is tested on a monthly basis. Sieves at the back of the facility collect any solid materials (when the blood, feathers and fat material is removed), preventing these materials from entering the effluent drains. The solid materials collected in the sieves are processed at the Sterilizing Plant into feather meal.

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 X	NO
------------------------	----

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

YES X	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:

Please refer to Section 5 within the Air Quality Impact Assessment Report, attached herewith as Appendix D, regarding the emission description in terms of the type and concentrations produced at the facility. Additionally, please note that an Air Emissions Licence will be applied for.

d) Waste permit

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

YES X	NO
------------------------	----

If YES, please submit evidence that an application for a waste permit has been submitted to the competent authority

e) Generation of noise

Will the activity generate noise?

YES X	NO
------------------------	----

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

YES X	NO
------------------------	----

Describe the noise in terms of type and level:

One source of noise occurring on site will be produced by traffic delivering the chickens for slaughter and then again when the final product is distributed to the various outlets. Although the proposed expansion entails the increase in slaughtering volumes, and thus more birds being transported to the facility, smaller birds are to be slaughtered and can be transported utilising the same space. Should the proposed expansion be authorised, an increase in the noise generated at the facility is not likely to occur as there would not be an increase in the number of vehicles transporting birds to the facility.

Regarding noise emanating from the equipment and technology used at the facility, a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) (OHSaES 7.8.1.3P) is implemented and readily available on site. The SOP states: "Machinery will be effectively and sustainably maintained to prevent loose guards, machine parts etc, from rattling and open-door areas will be fitted with noise screens to prevent and/or mitigate excessive noise being emanated from the plant".

Noise activities are controlled by the Occupational Health & Safety Act (Act No. 85 of 1993).

2.13 Water Use

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

Municipal X	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:
Does the activity require a water use authorisation (general authorisation or water use license) from the Department of Water Affairs?

N/A	
YES	NO X

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

2.14 Energy Efficiency

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

The facility was constructed in line with the latest construction regulations in mind and is compliant with regards to Occupational Health and Safety regulations. It is unsure, with electricity already available on site, if any renewable sources will be considered practically feasible to supply a continuous source of electricity.

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

Please refer to comment above.

3 SECTION B: SITE/AREA/PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Important notes:

1. 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, which is covered by each copy No. on the Site Plan.

Section B Copy No. (e.g. A): N/A

2. Paragraphs 1 - 6 below must be completed for each alternative.

3. Has a specialist been consulted to assist with the completion of this section? YES **NO**
X

If YES, please complete the form entitled “Details of specialist and declaration of interest” for each specialist thus appointed and attach it in Appendix I. All specialist reports must be contained in Appendix D.

Property description / physical address:

Province	Free State Province
District Municipality	N/A
Local Municipality	N/A
Metropolitan Municipality	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality
Ward Number(s)	Ward 30 (49400030)
Farm name and number	Erf No. 166, Botshabelo-IA, Free State Province
Portion number	Portion 0
SG Code	F032 0011 0000 0166 00000

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.

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

The property is currently zoned as industrial.

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 X**

3.1 Gradient of the Site

Indicate the general gradient of the site.

Alternative S1:

Flat X	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):

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):

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
------	-------------	-------------	-------------	--------------	-------------	------------------

3.2 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	X	2.9 Seafront	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.10 At sea	<input type="checkbox"/>				

3.3 Ground Water, 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 X	YES	NO	YES	NO
Dolomite, sinkhole or doline areas	YES	NO X	YES	NO	YES	NO
Seasonally wet soils (often close to water bodies)	YES	NO X	YES	NO	YES	NO
Unstable rocky slopes or steep slopes with loose soil	YES	NO X	YES	NO	YES	NO
Dispersive soils (soils that dissolve in water)	YES	NO X	YES	NO	YES	NO
Soils with high clay content (clay fraction more than 40%)	YES	NO X	YES	NO	YES	NO
Any other unstable soil or geological feature	YES	NO X	YES	NO	YES	NO
An area sensitive to erosion	YES	NO X	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.

3.4 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 X	Building or other structure X	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.

3.5 Surface Water

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

Perennial River	YES	NO X
Non-Perennial River	YES	NO X
Permanent Wetland	YES	NO X
Seasonal Wetland	YES	NO X
Artificial Wetland	YES	NO X
Estuarine / Lagoonal wetland	YES	NO X

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

N/A

3.6 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 X	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 X
Retail commercial & warehousing X	Old age home	River, stream or wetland
Light industrial X	Sewage treatment plant ^A	Nature conservation area

Medium industrial ^{AN}	Train station or shunting yard ^N	Mountain, koppie or ridge
Heavy industrial ^{AN}	Railway line ^N	Museum
Power station	Major road (4 lanes or more) ^N	Historical building
Office/consulting room	Airport ^N	Protected Area
Military or police base/station/compound	Harbour	
Spoil heap or slimes dam ^A	Sport facilities	Archaeological site
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:

N/A

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:

N/A

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:

N/A

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

Critical Biodiversity Area (as per provincial conservation plan)	YES	NO X
Core area of a protected area?	YES	NO X
Buffer area of a protected area?	YES	NO X
Planned expansion area of an existing protected area?	YES	NO X
Existing offset area associated with a previous Environmental Authorisation?	YES	NO X
Buffer area of the SKA?	YES	NO X

If the answer to any of these questions was YES, a map indicating the affected area must be included in Appendix A.

3.7 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 Archaeological or paleontological sites, on or close (within 20m) to the site? If YES, explain:

YES	NO X
Uncertain	

N/A

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:

N/A

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

YES	NO X
-----	-----------------------

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

YES	NO X
-----	-----------------------

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

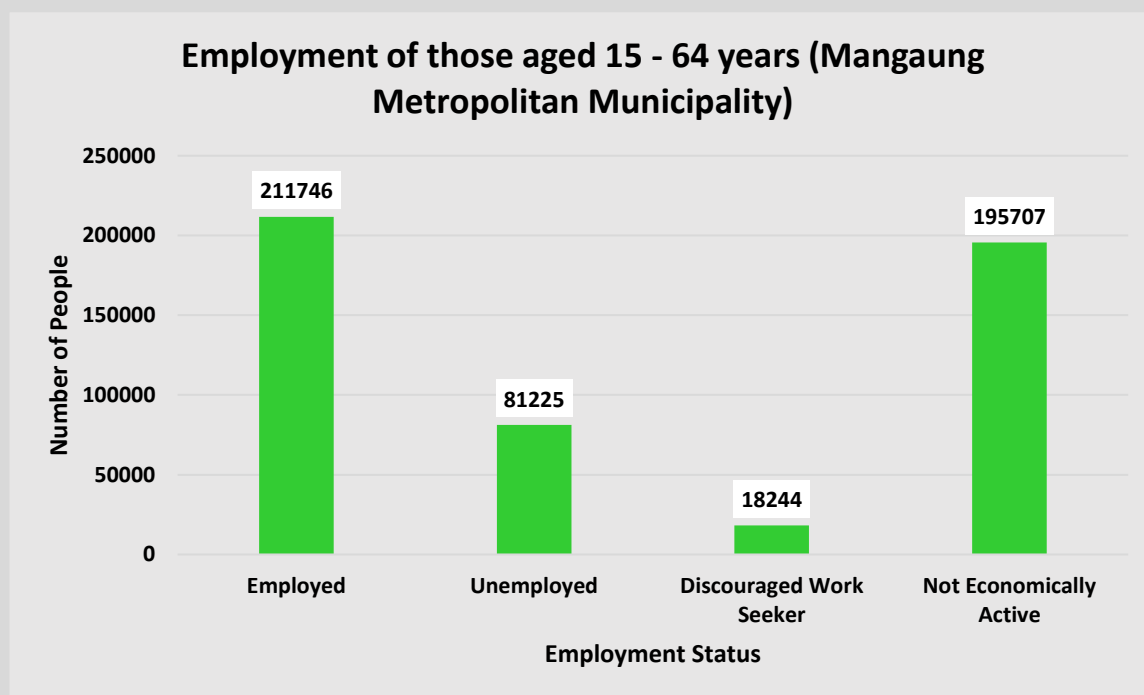
3.8 Socio-Economic Character

a) Local Municipality

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

Levels of unemployment:

A total of 81 225 (26,10%) individuals of the 311 215 economically active population within the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality are unemployed, while 211 745 (68,04%) of the community is employed.



(Statistics South Africa, 2011)

Economic profile of local municipality:

Between 2008 and 2017, Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality had an average of 2.3% economic growth rate. This growth rate can be attributed to the performance of the tertiary sector and the community services sector. Regarding the Primary sector, the Free State's economy relies mostly on the agricultural sector which is characterised by large-scale and small-scale commercial agriculture. Poultry farming is prominent in the Botshabelo area. The Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality does not have a strong industrial sector, with the primary focus being towards food, beverage and tobacco products.

(Mangaung Metropolitan Profile and Analysis District Development Model)

Level of education:

The number of people without any schooling decreased from 2009 to 2019 with an average annual rate of - 1.65%, while the number of people within the 'matric only' category, increased from 136 000 to 172 055, which is a share of 31.83% of the province's total number of people that has obtained a matric. The school pass rate in Mangaung for 2019 was 87.8%

(Mangaung Metropolitan Profile and Analysis District Development Model)

b) Socio-economic value of the activity

What is the expected capital value of the activity on completion?	R5 006 095,00	
What is the expected yearly income that will be generated by or as a result of the activity?	Confidential	
Will the activity contribute to service infrastructure?	YES	NO X
Is the activity a public amenity?	YES	NO X
How many new employment opportunities will be created in the development and construction phase of the activity/ies?	17 employees (Contractor)	
What is the expected value of the employment opportunities during the development and construction phase?	Confidential	
What percentage of this will accrue to previously disadvantaged individuals?	Confidential	
How many permanent new employment opportunities will be created during the operational phase of the activity?	Confidential	
What is the expected current value of the employment opportunities during the first 10 years?	Confidential	
What percentage of this will accrue to previously disadvantaged individuals?	Confidential	

3.9 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 D 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) X	N/A
Please refer to Appendix A – Sensitivity Map for the complete Biodiversity Map.				

- 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	0 %	No Natural areas are present on the property as it is an existing Chicken Processing Plant.
Near Natural (includes areas with low to moderate level of alien invasive plants)	0 %	No Near Natural areas are present on the property as it is a Chicken Processing Plant.
Degraded (includes areas heavily invaded by alien plants)	0 %	The site is completely transformed as it is an existing Chicken Processing Plant.
Transformed (includes cultivation, dams, urban, plantation, roads, etc.)	100 %	The proposed activity entails the expansion of the slaughtering volumes of an existing Chicken Processing Plant.

- 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	Critical	Wetland (including rivers, depressions, channelled and unchanneled wetlands, flats,	Estuary	Coastline
	Endangered			
	Vulnerable			

Terrestrial Ecosystems		Aquatic Ecosystems						
Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004)	Least Threatened X	seeps pans, and artificial wetlands)						
		YES	NO X	UNSURE	YES	NO X	YES	NO X

- 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)

The site where the expansion is proposed is ecologically completely transformed, with the only vegetation present inside the premises being landscaped lawns and a few planted trees.

No Red Data Listed, nationally or provincially protected or any other species of conservational significance were found to be present on the proposed project area.

4 SECTION C: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

4.1 Advertisement and Notice

Publication name	Express Newspaper	
Date published	11 May 2022	
Site notice position	Latitude	Longitude
Site Notice "A"	29° 12' 07.23" S	26° 42' 22.44" E
Site Notice "B"	29° 12' 11.01" S	26° 42' 40.46" E
Site Notice "C"	29° 12' 32.91" S	26° 42' 26.96" E
Date placed	11 May 2022	

Include proof of the placement of the relevant advertisements and notices in Appendix E1.

4.2 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 982

Key stakeholders (other than organs of state) identified in terms of Regulation 41(2)(b) of GN 982

Title, Name and Surname	Affiliation / key stakeholder status	Contact details (tel number or e-mail address)
Dr F.P. Coetzee	Free State Animal Health & Disease Control – State Veterinarian	floors@glen.agric.za
Dr J Mattheus	Free State Veterinary Public Health and Export Control	Dr.jeannemattheus@yahoo.com
Mrs Moliehi Moeng	Free State Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	molapos@dard.gov.za

Title, Name and Surname	Affiliation / key stakeholder status	Contact details (tel number or e-mail address)
Pieter Maloi	Fire Safety Department – Mangang Metropolitan Municipality	Piet.maloi@mangaung.co.za
Cllr. Pongolo (Xolo David)	MMC: Environmental Management, Parks & Solid Waste – Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality	Xolo.pongolo@mangaung.co.za
Tankiso Zola	Free State Provincial Heritage Resources Agency	tankiso@sacr.fs.gov.za
Vincent Khetha	Free State Heritage Resources Agency	khethav@sacr.fs.gov.za
TBC	South African Civil Aviation Authority	Obstacles@caa.co.za
Clr Tselane Morin Moopelo	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality Ward 30 Councillor	Tselane.moopelo@mangaung.co.za
Jaco Lamprecht	Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality Environmental Health Practitioner	Jaco.lamprecht@mangaung.co.za
Mr Pius Lerotholi	Department of Water and Sanitation: Free State	LerotholiP@dws.gov.za
Vernon Blair	Department of Water and Sanitation: Free State	blairv@dws.gov.za
Percy Raseobi	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	kpraseobi@ruraldevelopment.gov.za
Alberto Myburgh	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure	myburgha@freetrans.gov.za

Include proof that the key stakeholder received written notification of the proposed activities as Appendix E2. 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.

4.3 Issues raised by Interested and Affected Parties

Summary of main issues raised by I&APs	Summary of response from EAP
No issues were raised by I&APs.	
The competent authority requested information to be included in the FBAR.	

4.4 Comments and Response Report

The practitioner must record all comments received from I&APs and respond to each comment before the Final BAR 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 E3.

4.5 Authority Participation

Authorities and organs of state identified as key stakeholders:

Authority /Organ of State	Contact person (Title, Name and Surname)	Tel No	Fax No	e-mail	Postal address
Free State Department of Economic, Small Business Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (DESTEA)	Dimakatso Mokoena	051 400 4831	057 355 1110	mokoena@destea.gov.za	Private bag X20801 Bloemfontein, 9310
DESTEA	Mrs Grace Mkhosana	051 400 4817/19	057 355 1110	Mkosana@destea.fs.gov.za	Private bag X20801 Bloemfontein, 9310
DESTEA	Jane Boitumelo Molefe	051 400 4785	057 335 1110	molefej@destea.gov.za	Private bag X20801 Bloemfontein, 9310
Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality Environmental Health Practitioner	Jaco Lamprecht	051 400 5331	N/A	Jaco.lamprecht@mangaung.co.za	

Include proof that the Authorities and Organs of State received written notification of the proposed activities as appendix E4.

In the case of renewable energy projects, Eskom and the SKA Project Office must be included in the list of Organs of State.

4.6 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 E5.

Copies of any correspondence and minutes of any meetings held must be included in Appendix E6.

5 SECTION D: 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.

5.1 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.

Impact Assessment Methodology

For each potential impact, the EXTENT (spatial scale), MAGNITUDE, DURATION (time scale), PROBABILITY of occurrence, IRREPLACEABLE loss of resources and the REVERSIBILITY of potential impacts must be assessed by the specialist by using the results of their specialist studies. The assessment of the above criteria will be used to determine the significance of each impact, with and without the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures. The scales to be used to assess these variables and to define the rating categories are tabulated in Table 1 and Table 2 below.

Evaluation component	Ranking scale and description (criteria)
MAGNITUDE of NEGATIVE IMPACT (at the indicated spatial scale)	<p>10 - Very high: Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>severely</i> altered.</p> <p>8 - High: Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>considerably</i> altered.</p> <p>6 - Medium: Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>notably</i> altered.</p> <p>4 - Low : Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>slightly</i> altered.</p> <p>2 - Very Low: Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>negligibly</i> altered.</p> <p>0 - Zero: Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes will remain <i>unaltered</i>.</p>
MAGNITUDE of POSITIVE IMPACT (at the indicated spatial scale)	<p>10 - Very high (positive): Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>substantially</i> enhanced.</p> <p>8 - High (positive): Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>considerably</i> enhanced.</p> <p>6 - Medium (positive): Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>notably</i> enhanced.</p> <p>4 - Low (positive): Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>slightly</i> enhanced.</p> <p>2 - Very Low (positive): Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes might be <i>negligibly</i> enhanced.</p>

	0 - Zero (positive): Bio-physical and/or social functions and/or processes will remain <i>unaltered</i> .
DURATION	5 - Permanent 4 - Long term: Impact ceases after operational phase/life of the activity > 60 years. 3 - Medium term: Impact might occur during the operational phase/life of the activity – 60 years. 2 - Short term: Impact might occur during the construction phase - < 3 years. 1 - Immediate
EXTENT (or spatial scale/influence of impact)	5 - International: Beyond National boundaries. 4 - National: Beyond Provincial boundaries and within National boundaries. 3 - Regional: Beyond 5 km of the proposed development and within Provincial boundaries. 2 - Local: Within 5 km of the proposed development. 1 - Site-specific: On site or within 100 m of the site boundary. 0 - None
IRREPLACEABLE loss of resources	5 – Definite loss of irreplaceable resources. 4 – High potential for loss of irreplaceable resources. 3 – Moderate potential for loss of irreplaceable resources. 2 – Low potential for loss of irreplaceable resources. 1 – Very low potential for loss of irreplaceable resources. 0 - None
REVERSIBILITY of impact	5 – Impact cannot be reversed. 4 – Low potential that impact might be reversed. 3 – Moderate potential that impact might be reversed. 2 – High potential that impact might be reversed. 1 – Impact will be reversible. 0 – No impact.
PROBABILITY (of occurrence)	5 - Definite: >95% chance of the potential impact occurring. 4 - High probability: 75% - 95% chance of the potential impact occurring. 3 - Medium probability: 25% - 75% chance of the potential impact occurring 2 - Low probability: 5% - 25% chance of the potential impact occurring. 1 - Improbable: <5% chance of the potential impact occurring.
Evaluation component	Ranking scale and description (criteria)
CUMULATIVE impacts	High: The activity is one of several similar past, present or future activities in the same geographical area, and might contribute to a very significant combined impact on the natural, cultural, and/or socio-economic resources of local, regional or national concern. Medium: The activity is one of a few similar past, present or future activities in the same geographical area, and might have a combined impact of moderate significance on the natural, cultural, and/or socio-economic resources of local, regional or national concern. Low: The activity is localised and might have a negligible cumulative impact. None: No cumulative impact on the environment.

Table 1: Evaluation components, rankings scales and description (criteria).

Significance Points	Environmental Significance	Description
125 – 150	Very high (VH)	An impact of very high significance will mean that the project cannot proceed, and that impacts are irreversible, regardless of available mitigation options.
100 – 124	High (H)	An impact of high significance which could influence a decision about whether or not to proceed with the proposed project, regardless of available mitigation options.
75 – 99	Medium-high (MH)	If left unmanaged, an impact of medium-high significance could influence a decision about whether or not to proceed

		with a proposed project. Mitigation options should be relooked.
40 – 74	Medium (M)	If left unmanaged, an impact of moderate significance could influence a decision about whether or not to proceed with a proposed project.
<40	Low (L)	An impact of low is likely to contribute to positive decisions about whether or not to proceed with the project. It will have little real effect and is unlikely to have an influence on project design or alternative motivation.
+	Positive impact (+)	A positive impact is likely to result in a positive consequence/effect, and is likely to contribute to positive decisions about whether or not to proceed with the project.

Table 2: Definition of significance ratings (positive and negative)

Once the evaluation components have been ranked for each potential impact, the significance of each potential impact will be assessed (or calculated) using the following formula:

- **SP (significance points) = (magnitude + duration + extent + irreplaceability +reversibility) x probability**

The maximum value is 150 SP (significance points). The unmitigated and mitigated scenarios for each potential environmental impact should be rated as per Table below.

A complete impact assessment in terms of Regulation 19(3) of GN 982 must be included as Appendix F.

NOTE: PLEASE REFER TO APPENDIX F FOR A DETAILED IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.2 Potential Impacts during Planning, Design and Construction Phases

No physical construction or excavations will occur as the facility has been designed to accommodate an increase in the slaughter volumes, therefore there are no proposed impacts to be assessed.

5.3 Potential Impacts during Operational Phase

Operational Phase	Expansion Alternative 1		No-Go Alternative
	Before Mitigation	After Mitigation	
POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON GEOGRAPHICAL AND PHYSICAL ASPECTS:			
Nature of impact: Handling of general and hazardous waste materials on the development site.	Activity: Waste will be generated on site, if not disposed of correctly it will become a nuisance within the area and to the surrounding community. The expected general waste produced during the operational phase would be of a similar amount than what is currently produced.		Current operational phase impacts are associated with the no-go alternative; thus, no assessment has been undertaken.
Significance rating:	M	L	-
Cumulative impact:	L	L	-
Nature of impact: Traffic impacts associated with the movement of	Activity: The regular movement of vehicles on Blue and Yellow Street and within the Industrial area would increase traffic flow and impede vehicle movement.		Current operational phase impacts are associated with the no-go alternative; thus, no assessment has been undertaken.

Operational Phase	Expansion Alternative 1		No-Go Alternative
	Before Mitigation	After Mitigation	
vehicles within the area.	It should however be noted that although more birds would be transported to the facility, these are smaller birds and would subsequently require a similar amount of space to be transported. Thus, the same number of vehicles would be required to transport the birds to the facility. Therefore, the impact of traffic in the area after expansion would be similar to the current operational impact.		
Significance rating:	L	L	-
Cumulative impact:	L	L	-
Nature of impact: Surface and groundwater contamination from the Processing Facility.	Activity: Surface and groundwater can become contaminated due to operation of the Processing Plant. Currently, liquid effluent is discarded within the municipality drains and is tested on a monthly basis. Sieves at the back of the facility collect any solid materials (when the blood, feathers and fat material is removed), preventing these materials from entering the effluent drains. The solid materials collected in the sieves are processed at the Sterilizing Plant into feather meal.		Current operational phase impacts are associated with the no-go alternative; thus, no assessment has been undertaken. Currently, liquid effluent is discarded within the municipality drains and is tested on a monthly basis.
Significance rating:	M	L	-
Cumulative impact:	L	L	-
Nature of impact: Increased risk of fires.	Activity: Due to the presence of personnel in the area, fires can occur if not managed to the correct standard.		Current operational phase impacts are associated with the no-go alternative; thus, no assessment has been undertaken. The facility is compliant with respect to Occupational Health and Safety regulations regarding Fire Management. Hot, cold work and confined space permit systems are implemented with lock-out-out procedure documents in place. Smoking areas are situated more than twenty meters (20 m) away from any buildings. Fire risk surveys are conducted by AJFS (Fire services)
Significance rating:	M	L	-
Cumulative impact:	L	L	-

Operational Phase	Expansion Alternative 1		No-Go Alternative
	Before Mitigation	After Mitigation	
POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON BIOLOGICAL ASPECTS:			
Nature of impact: Pesticides to control pests such as flies and rodents.	Activity: The Processing Plant will use pesticides (e.g., organic compounds and organo-metallic compounds) to control flies and rodents to prevent diseases (flies are carriers of diseases such as <i>Salmonella</i> , <i>Escherichia coli</i> as well as <i>Streptococcus</i> and <i>Staphylococcus</i>).		Current operational phase impacts are associated with the no-go alternative; thus, no assessment has been undertaken. It should be noted that an increase in pesticides would not occur. Although more birds will

Operational Phase	Expansion Alternative 1		No-Go Alternative
	Before Mitigation	After Mitigation	
			<p>be slaughtered should the slaughtering capacity be increased, a similar amount of biological material would be processed.</p> <p>A Pest Control Program is currently implemented on site and a subcontractor (Eco-wise) is responsible for the management of pest on site.</p>
Significance rating:	MH	L	-
Cumulative impact:	L	L	-
Nature of impact: Pathogens present due to carcasses of the chickens.	Activity: The carcasses of the chickens can be a source of odours, flies and diseases if not managed correctly. Currently, the facility is fully compliant with respect to Occupation Health and Safety Legislation and the Health Act regarding the general hygiene requirements for food premises and the transportation of food. A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is implemented at the facility which deals with the issue regarding odours and how best to prevent said odours from emanating at the facility.		<p>Current operational phase impacts are associated with the no-go alternative; thus, no assessment has been undertaken.</p> <p>Currently, the facility is fully compliant with respect to Occupation Health and Safety Legislation and the Health Act regarding the general hygiene requirements for food premises and the transportation of food.</p>
Significance rating:	M	L	-
Cumulative impact:	-	-	-

Operational Phase	Expansion Alternative 1		No-Go Alternative
	Before Mitigation	After Mitigation	
POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS:			
Nature of impact: Operation Activities may have a positive impact on the local and regional socio-economic conditions.	Activity: During the operational phase of the proposed expansion, it will create employment opportunities for individuals from the surrounding community. It is estimated that 17 employment opportunities would be created.		<p>It is not expected that any additional employment opportunities will be created should the No-Go Alternative take precedence.</p>
Significance rating:	M (+)	-	L (-)
Cumulative impact:	L	L	-
Nature of impact: Occupational Health and Safety.	Activity: During the operational phase, accidents, occupational diseases, ill health and damage to property can occur if precautionary measures are not taken.		<p>Current operational phase impacts are associated with the no-go alternative; thus, no assessment has been undertaken.</p> <p>Currently, the facility is fully compliant with respect to Occupation Health and Safety Legislation.</p>
Significance rating:	M	L	-
Cumulative impact:	-	-	-

Operational Phase	Expansion Alternative 1		No-Go Alternative
	Before Mitigation	After Mitigation	
Nature of impact: Operation Activities will have a positive impact on local and regional food supply.	Activity: During the operational phase of the proposed expansion, more birds will be slaughtered and therefore an increase in the local and regional food supply. Food security in the area would therefore be improved		Should the No-Go Alternative take precedence, there would not be an increase in the slaughtering volumes and thus food supply in the area would be infringed upon.
Significance rating:	M (+)	-	L (-)
Cumulative impact:	L	L	-

Operational Phase	Expansion Alternative 1		No-Go Alternative
	Before Mitigation	After Mitigation	
POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON NOISE:			
Nature of impact: Noise nuisance generated by site operations.	Activity: Noise nuisance that may be created by the operation and maintenance work of the Steam Generators and Sterilizing Plant, trucks and chickens (the facility is situated within the industrial area of Botshabelo). Industrial noise currently produced by the facility ranges between 95dBA and 100dBA. An approved SOP (OHSaES 7.8.1.3P) is readily available on site regarding noise. The SOP states: <i>Machinery will be effectively and sustainably maintained to prevent loose guards, machine parts, etc., from rattling and open-door areas will be fitted with noise screens to prevent and/or mitigate excessive noise being emanated from the plant.</i> It is therefore not expected that more noise will be generated should the expansion occur.		Current operational phase impacts are associated with the no-go alternative; thus, no assessment has been undertaken.
Significance rating:	M	L	-
Cumulative impact:	-	-	-

Operational Phase	Expansion Alternative 1		No-Go Alternative
	Before Mitigation	After Mitigation	
POTENTIAL ATMOSPHERIC IMPACT:			
Nature of impact: Emissions and odour from the Processing Plant	Activity: Emissions and odors from the Processing Plant could add to atmospheric pollution. Regarding stack emissions, the approved SOP (OHSaES 8.8.1.3P) states: <i>Correct combustion procedure will be followed to produce a minimum of stack emissions.</i> Additionally, the aforementioned SOP deals with Odour management as well, stating: <i>Odours being emanated from the factory will be prevented by:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>By having all waste removed at regular intervals as to prevent it from accumulating and decomposing on site.</i> b. <i>Where possible all effluent and sanitary drains will be covered with a solid type cover/lid.</i> c. <i>In the case of animal matter being processed it must be processed per day. In cases where it has to stand over for longer than a day, it must be effectively covered as to limit emanating of odours. Should this not be possible, the animal</i> 		Current operational phase impacts are associated with the no-go alternative; thus, no assessment has been undertaken.

	<p><i>matter must be immediately disposed of and treated in an appropriate manner at a landfill registered for this purpose.</i></p> <p><i>d. In the case of effluent treatment systems, it must be ensured that the effluent is treated with recognizable chemical substances as to prevent odours. Where possible, effluent puts to be covered effectively with a canvas or lid.</i></p> <p><i>e. Biofilters should be installed at the steam generators system to further mitigate potential odours. The filters are removed, replaced and disposed of at the required interval.</i></p>		
Significance rating:	M	L	-
Cumulative impact:	L	L	-

Operational Phase	Expansion Alternative 1		No-Go Alternative
	Before Mitigation	After Mitigation	
POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON THE CHICKENS:			
Nature of impact: Humane handling practices.	<p>Activity: Bruises, mortalities, transport and stress associated with the handling of the birds.</p> <p>It must however be noted that a food safety management system is currently implemented with regards to Animal Welfare and that humane handling practices are in place at the facility.</p>		Current operational phase impacts are associated with the no-go alternative; thus, no assessment has been undertaken.
Significance rating:	M	L	-
Cumulative impact:	L	L	-

5.4 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.

The Applicant proposes the expansion the expansion of the slaughtering volumes of the Supreme Poultry Botshabelo Chicken Processing Plant from 120 000 units per day to 140 000 units per day and associated supreme chicken recycling and treatment facility. The site where the proposed expansion is set to occur is situated on Portion 0 of Erf No. 166 in the Industrial Area of Botshabelo Mangaung Municipality, Free State Province.

The Processing Plant is an already established facility, with the current slaughtering volumes not exceeding a hundred and twenty thousand (120 000) units per day and associated supreme chicken recycling and treatment facility. The Applicant proposes an expansion of the output to a hundred and forty thousand (140 000) units per day. The Processing Plant is designed in such a manner as to process more units than what it currently processes, therefore no physical construction will occur in order to facilitate this increase of the slaughtering volumes. It should additionally be noted that although an increase of twenty thousand (20 000)

birds being slaughtered is proposed to occur, smaller birds would be processed and therefore a similar amount of waste will be generated by the facility. The Processing plant and associated infrastructure has a development footprint of ten thousand square metres (10 000 m²), with approximately twelve thousand, three hundred kilogrammes (12 300 kg) of general waste (excluding biological matter) recycled on a monthly basis. The general waste excluding biological matter is collected and stored separately on site, before being recycled by a registered waste removal contractor.

All potential impacts on biological, geological and physical, noise, socio-economic and cultural-heritage aspects range from a moderate to low significance without mitigation and management thereof, however it can all be mitigated to an acceptable low significance rating with implementation of the mitigation measures and strict compliance with the EMPr.

In terms of the activities that are being applied for (i.e., the increase in the number of the slaughtering and processing of chickens; and, the recovery, recycling and treatment of organic waste) the emissions from the Steam Generators and Sterilization Plant are the most probable impacts and prominent impacts. The Air Quality Impact Assessment confirmed that the contribution from the proposed facility to cumulative ambient air quality is regarded insignificant based on the low simulated ground level concentrations and monitoring results from the nearby monitoring station (Pelonomi NAQI Monitoring Station).

The remainder of the identified potential impacts during the operational phase are also expected to be low and localised, and might only have a negligible cumulative impact on the receiving environment. This is because the site is situated in an insensitive environment (industrial area), will make use of existing footprints and facility capacities and the impacts from the additional chicken numbers is not expected to cause an unacceptable level of change to the environment.

Impacts associated with this proposed project are described and the significance rating given in Section D and Appendix F.

No-go alternative (compulsory)

The No-go alternative will leave the Processing Facility in its current state, with the current slaughter volumes remaining as is. The proposed No-go alternative would mean that the ever-growing demand for processed poultry products would not be satisfied. Additionally, the employment opportunities that could be created at the facility due to the increase in the slaughtering volumes, would not be available.

6 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 X	NO
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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).

N/A

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.

Based on the outcome of the Basic Assessment report and the Impact assessment, as attached in Appendix F, the EAP has no objections to the proposed project and is of the opinion that an Environmental Authorisation may be provided to the applicant. The following recommendations have been made by the Environmental Assessment Practitioner:

1. Currently, 95% of staff at the facility are locally based employees. Furthermore, with the new employment opportunities created, members from the local community must be employed during the operational phase; and,
2. The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) Report should form part of the conditions of approval of this Application.

The Environmental Impact Assessment process has assessed impacts associated with the proposed expansion and determined, based on the outcomes of a multitude of contributing information, that the proposed expansion would not result in any unacceptable impact or fatal flaws and as such may be authorised.

Is an EMPr attached?

YES X	NO
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The EMPr must be attached as Appendix G.

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 H.

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

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

Jan-Louis Jordaan (EAP for Application, DBAR compilation & PPP Phase)| This report was updated & reviewed by Elana Mostert

NAME OF EAP



SIGNATURE OF EAP

08-09-2022

DATE

7 Section F: Appendixes

Appendix A: Maps

Appendix A1: Locality Map

Appendix A2: Sensitivity Map

Appendix A3: Small Scale Sensitivity Map

Appendix B: Photographs

Appendix C: Facility Illustration(s)

Appendix D: Specialist Report(s)

Appendix E: Public Participation

Appendix F: Impact Assessment

Appendix G: Environmental Management Programme (EMPr)

Appendix H: Details of the EAP and Review EAP

Appendix I: Specialist Declaration

Appendix J: Additional Information

Appendix J1: Site Verification and Motivation to Exclude Specialist Studies

Appendix J2: DFFE Screening Tool Report

Appendix J3: Compass Waste Services Agreement

8 References

Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality. 2020. Mangaung Metropolitan Spatial Development Framework.

Department of Local Government and Housing. 2007. Final Draft Free State Spatial Development Framework (FSSDF)

Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality. 2021/2022. Draft Integrated Development Plan

Republic of South Africa. 1998. National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998).

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