



Client | SOTRAN 5 CC

Project | Sotran Filling Station – Basic Assessment Report

Date | September 2019

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SOTRAN 5 CC

Sotran Filling Station – Basic Assessment Report

EIA Ref No. To be confirmed upon submission of the
Application to the Competent Authority

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DEFINITIONS

Alternatives

In relation to a proposed activity, means different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to the-

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

Application

An application for an Environmental Authorisation (EA).

Basic Assessment Report

A report contemplated in regulation 21 of the EIA Regulations, 2014.

Buffer Area

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

Cumulative Impact

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

Dangerous Good

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

Development

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

Development footprint

Any evidence of physical alteration as a result of the undertaking of any activity.

EAP

An environmental assessment practitioner as defined in section 1 of NEMA.

EMPr

An environmental management programme contemplated in regulations 19 and 23 of the EIA Regulations, 2014.

Environment

The surroundings (biophysical, social and economic) within which humans exist and that are made up of:

- (i) the land, water and atmosphere of the earth;
- (ii) micro-organisms, plant and animal life;
- (iii) any part or combination of (i) and (ii) and the interrelationships among and between them; and
- (iv) the physical, chemical, aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that influence human health and wellbeing.

Environmental Impact Assessment

A systematic process of identifying, assessing and reporting environmental impacts associated with an activity and includes Basic Assessment and Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting.

Independent

In relation to an EAP, a specialist or the person responsible for the preparation of an environmental audit report, means-

- a) that such EAP, specialist or person has no business, financial, personal or other interest in the activity or application in respect of which that EAP, specialist or person is appointed in terms of the EIA Regulations; or
- b) that there are no circumstances that may compromise the objectivity of that EAP, specialist or person in performing such work;

excluding -

- (i) normal remuneration for a specialist permanently employed by the EAP; or
- (ii) fair remuneration for work performed in connection with that activity, application or environmental audit.

Indigenous Vegetation

Vegetation consisting of indigenous plant species occurring naturally in an area, regardless of the level of alien infestation and where the topsoil has not been lawfully disturbed during the preceding ten years.

Industrial Complex

An area used or zoned for industrial purposes, including bulk storage, manufacturing, processing or packaging purposes.

Mitigation

To anticipate and prevent negative impacts and risks, then to minimise them, rehabilitate or repair impacts to the extent feasible.

Phased Activities

An activity that is developed in phases over time on the same or adjacent properties to create a single or linked entity.

Registered Interested and Affected Party

In relation to an application, means an Interested and Affected Party whose name is recorded in the register opened for that application in terms of regulation 42 of the EIA Regulations, 2014.

Significant Impact

An impact that may have a notable effect on one or more aspects of the environment or may result in non-compliance with accepted environmental quality standards, thresholds or targets and is determined through rating the positive and negative

effects of an impact on the environment based on criteria such as duration, magnitude, intensity and probability of occurrence.

Specialist

A person that is generally recognised within the scientific community as having the capability of undertaking, in conformance with generally recognised scientific principles, specialist studies or preparing specialist reports, including due diligence studies and socio-economic studies.

Systematic Biodiversity Plan

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

Watercourse

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

Wetland

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

ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	-	Basic Assessment Report
BID	-	Background Information Document
CRR	-	Comments and Response Report
DEA		Department of Environmental Affairs
DWA		Department of Water Affairs
DWS	-	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA	-	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	-	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO		Environmental Control Officer
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMF	-	Environmental Management Framework
EMPr	-	Environmental Management Programme
ESA		Ecological Support Area
CBA		Critical Biodiversity Area
GN	-	Government Notice
Ha		Hectare
IDP		Integrated Development Plan
I&AP	-	Interested and Affected Party
IWULA	-	Integrated Water Use Licence Application
LED		Local Economic Development
Masl		Metres above sea level
MBSP		Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan
MDARDLEA	-	Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs
NEMA	-	National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended
NEM:WA	-	National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)
NHRA	-	National Heritage Resources Act, Act No. 25 of 1999
NWA		National Water Act, Act No. 36 of 1998
Ptn		Portion
R	-	Regulation
SANBI		South African National Biodiversity Institute
SAHRA	-	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SDF		Spatial Development Framework

1. PROJECT TITLE

Sotran filling station.

2. APPLICANT DETAILS

Applicant Name	Sotran 5 CC
Contact Person	Hercules
Postal Address	PO Box 2125, Middelburg, 1050
Telephone Number	013 282 4675/6
Fax Number	086 613 4040
Email Address	hercules.c@vcampher.co.za

3. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER DETAILS

Environmental Assessment Practitioner Company	Labesh (Pty) Ltd
Contact Person	Lourens de Villiers
Postal Address	Postnet Box 469, Private Bag X504, Sinoville, 0129
Telephone Number	082 789 6525
Fax Number	
Email Address	info@labesh.co.za and lourens@labesh.co.za
Qualifications	B.Sc Earth Science (North West University) Hons B.Sc Geography and Environmental Studies (North West University) M.Sc Water Resource Management (University of Pretoria)
Relevant experience	17 years' experience conducting Environmental Impact Assessment processes

The EAP's Curriculum Vitae is attached to this report under Appendix E.

4. LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND ACTIVITIES

The property for the proposed development and its associated activities is as follows:

Table 1: Property Details

Property/Land Parcel	21 digit Surveyor General Code
Remainder of Portion 27 of the Farm Middelburg Town and Townlands 287 JS.	T0JS00000000028700027

Kindly take note that the proposed development will only take place on a portion of the above-mentioned property and not the entire farm portion.

The project location is on the South-Eastern corner of the R555 motorway and the Dr Mandela Drive, on the South-Western side of Middelburg, in the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality, Nkangala District Municipality, Mpumalanga Province. The GPS coordinates for the project site are as follows:

25°47'58.89"S; 29°25'39.55"E

A locality map, provided on the next page (*Figure 1*), shows the location of the project property, at an appropriate scale.

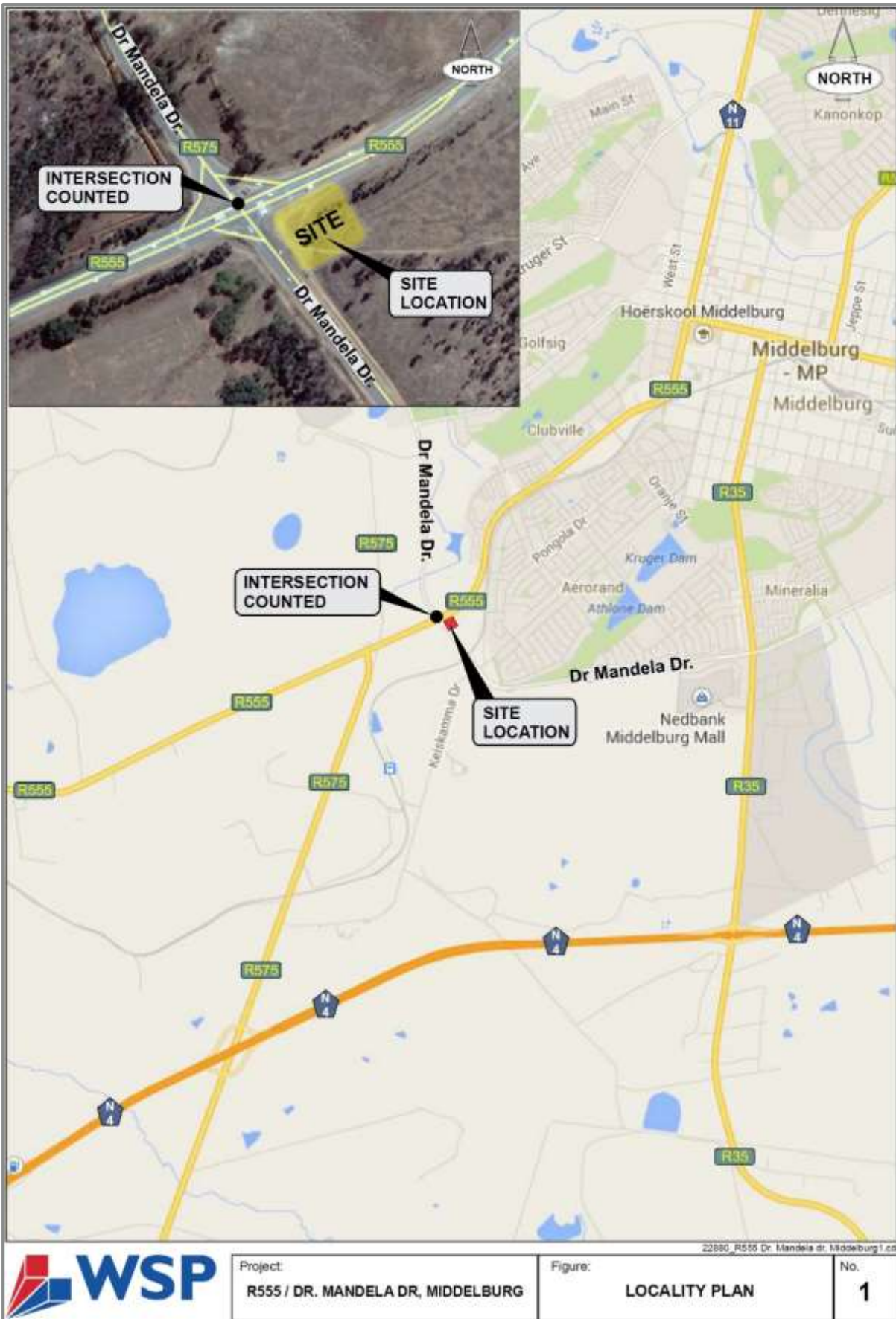


Figure 1: Site locality map

The following photos give an indication of the current status of the project property. Photographs are also given under Appendix B.



Figure 2: Site photographs

5. SCOPE OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND ACTIVITIES

5.1 Description of the activities to be undertaken

The applicant is proposing to establish a modern filling station on the corner of the R555 motorway and the Dr Mandela Drive near Middelburg in the Mpumalanga Province.

Existing buildings on site

Currently there are no existing buildings or infrastructure on the proposed site.

Proposed project

The proposed project will entail the following:

- 4 Underground fuel storage tanks with a capacity of 46000ℓ each (combined capacity of 184,000L fuel);
- Fuel pumps;
- A canopy covert forecourt;
- A modern convenience store;
- A bakery;
- A quick-service restaurant; and
- A car wash.

The total area of land that will be developed (should the development be approved) is approximately 1.0 Ha. The footprint of the filling station will be approximately 0.7 Ha in extent.

5.1.1 Roads and Storm Water

Access

Access to the proposed filling station will be gained from Dr Mandela Drive located on the western side of the proposed filling station.

Surface Drainage/ Storm Water Routing

Appropriate storm water management measures will be implemented to ensure that clean and dirty water is separated and to ensure that storm water runoff is channelled offsite into existing storm water conveyance infrastructure.

5.1.2 Water Services

Municipal water supply will be used at the filling station.

5.1.3 Sewerage

The filling station's sewerage system will be connected to the municipal sewage conveyance system.

5.1.4 Electricity

Electricity will be provided to the filling station through the municipal electricity system.

5.1.5 Traffic

According to the traffic count survey done by WSP Group on the 1st of December 2016, an annual traffic growth rate of 4% was assumed for the next 3 years for the site (WSP, 2017).



Figure 3: Facility illustration for the proposed development

5.2 Listed Activities triggered by the proposed development

The following listed activities are triggered by the proposed development and therefore require Environmental Authorisation, in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of 4 December 2014:

Table 2: Listed activity/activities triggered by the proposed development

Government Notice and Activity Number	Wording as per the Listing Notice	Description as per the project description relating to each listed activity
Government Notice R983 of 4 December 2014, as amended (Listing Notice 1)		
Government Notice R983 (Listing Notice 1) Activity No. 14	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure, for the storage, or for the storage and handling, of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of 80 cubic metres or more but not exceeding 500 cubic metres.	4 Underground fuel storage tanks each with a capacity of 46000ℓ will be constructed at the site (184000ℓ in total).
Government Notice R983 (Listing Notice 1) Activity No. 27	The clearance of an area of 1 hectares or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for- (i) the undertaking of a linear activity; or (ii) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.	The proposed development site is located within the Rand Highveld Grassland Ecosystem. The development will involve clearance of vegetation. Less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation will be cleared as part of this development.

5.3 Water Use Licence Activities

No water use activities are anticipated that will require Water Use Registration and/or Licence applications in terms of Chapter 4 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998).

6. POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT OF THE APPLICATION

The following legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning frameworks and instruments are applicable to the proposed development and have been considered in this Basic Environmental Impact Assessment process.

Legislation

- The Constitution of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996), as amended
- The National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended
- The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of 4 December 2014
- The National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), as amended
- The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004), as amended
- The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999), as amended

- The National Appeal Regulations, 2014 (Government Notice No. R.993 of 8 December 2014)

Plans

- Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan, 2014

Guidelines

- Guideline on Need and Desirability in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2010.
- Guideline on Public Participation in the Environmental Impact Assessment Process, 2012.

Spatial tools

- SANBI Biodiversity GIS Database
- AGIS Comprehensive Atlas

Municipal development planning frameworks

- Steve Tshwete Local Municipality – 2017-2022 Integrated Development Plan Final Report – May 2017
- Steve Tshwete Local Municipality – 2012-2017 Integrated Development Plan 2016/17 IDP Review
- Steve Tshwete Local Municipality – Local Economic Development Strategy 2016 – 2021
- Steve Tshwete Local Municipality – Spatial Development Framework Draft Report – June 2010
- Steve Tshwete Local Municipality – Spatial Development Framework Final Report - January 2008

Municipal By-Laws

- Steve Tshwete Local Municipality – Integrated Waste Management By-Laws, 2012
- Steve Tshwete Local Municipality – Nuisance Management By-Laws, 2010
- Steve Tshwete Local Municipality – Petroleum Products By-Law, 2005

7. MOTIVATION FOR THE NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

7.1 Need and desirability of the development in the context of the preferred location

7.1.1 The Applicant

The proposed development will allow the applicant to supply fuel to vehicles travelling along the R555 and Dr Mandela Drive. As the site is currently underutilised, the proposed development will ensure the effective use of the site.

7.1.2 The Local Community

The proposed development will supply fuel to the vehicles travelling along the R555 and Dr Mandela Drive, an approximate amount of 26 189 vehicles per day (WSP, 2017). The filling station will also provide fuel to the surrounding residents, industries and mines.

The development will also stimulate the local economy of Middelburg and contribute to employment opportunities to local workers. A number of temporary and permanent job opportunities will be created as a result of the proposed development.

7.2 Need and Desirability in terms of the Guideline on Need and Desirability

The Department of Environmental Affairs published a Guideline on Need and Desirability in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2010, in Government Notice 891 of 2014 (20 October 2014).

The table below indicates how the guideline requirements have been addressed.

Table 3: Need and desirability of the proposed project, in terms of the guideline on Need and Desirability

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
1. How will this development (and its separate elements/aspects) impact on the ecological integrity of the area? ¹	<p>According to the 2014 Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan the project site is “ESA Protected Area buffer”. The Terrestrial CBA Map further indicates that the land cover of the project site is “Important and Necessary”.</p> <p>A Vertebrate and Habitat Assessment was conducted during April 2017. It was concluded that the proposed development site is transformed. No loss of threatened plant or animal species or sensitive species in other categories, is anticipated.</p> <p>The impact of the proposed development on the ecological integrity of the project property has also been assessed in Section 9.3 of this report.</p>
1.1. How were the following ecological integrity considerations taken into account?	
1.1.1 <i>Threatened Ecosystems.</i> ²	<p>According to the 2014 Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan the project site is “ESA Protected Area buffer”. The Terrestrial CBA Map further indicates that the land cover of the project site is “Important and Necessary”.</p> <p>The historical vegetation type of the project site was Rand Highveld Grassland. This vegetation type is considered as “Vulnerable” (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006). A Vertebrate and Habitat Assessment was conducted during April 2017. It was concluded that the proposed development site is transformed. No no loss of threatened plant or animal species or sensitive species in other categories, is anticipated.</p> <p>The impact of the proposed development on the disturbed Rand Highveld Grassland has been assessed in Section 9.3 of this report.</p>

¹ Section 24 of the Constitution and section 2(4)(a)(vi) of NEMA refer.

² Must consider the latest information including the notice published on 9 December 2011 (Government Notice No. 1002 in Government Gazette No. 34809 of 9 December 2011 refers) listing threatened ecosystems in terms of Section 52 of National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004).

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
1.1.2 <i>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.³</i>	Even though the site is located within the Rand Highveld Grassland Ecosystem, the Vertebrate and Habitat Assessment (2017) found that no sensitive vegetation or vertebrate species are present on site. No wetlands or other sensitive features are present on site.
1.1.3 <i>Critical Biodiversity Areas ("CBAs") and Ecological Support Areas ("ESAs").</i>	According to the 2014 Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan, the project site is designated as an "Ecological Support Area Protected Area buffer".
1.1.4 <i>Conservation targets.</i>	The conservation target for the Rand Highveld Grassland vegetation type is 24%, but almost half of the area has already been transformed by cultivation, plantations, urbanisation or dam-building (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006).
1.1.5 <i>Ecological drivers of the ecosystem.</i>	Mitigation measures have been incorporated into the Environmental Management Programme for this project. The measures will aim to mitigate the influence of ecological drivers such as the influence of uncontrolled fires, human activity and alien invasive plant species.
1.1.6 <i>Environmental Management Framework.</i>	The Environmental Management Framework as contained in the Integrated Development Plan (2017) of the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality, aims "to secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development". As the impacts of the development of the filling station will be mitigated by measures as included in this Basic Assessment Report and associated EMP, the economic and social development is believed to be ecologically sustainable.
1.1.7 <i>Spatial Development Framework.</i>	The Spatial Development Framework as contained in the Integrated Development Plan (2017) for the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality earmarked the proposed development site for residential infill. The filling station will service residents in the area.

³ Section 2(4)(r) of NEMA refers.

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
1.1.8 <i>Global and international responsibilities relating to the environment (e.g. RAMSAR sites, Climate Change, etc.).⁴</i>	The proposed activities do not have significant contributions towards global and international responsibilities.
1.2 How will this development disturb or enhance ecosystems and/or result in the loss or protection of biological diversity? What measures were explored to firstly avoid these negative impacts, and where these negative impacts could not be avoided altogether, what measures were explored to minimise and remedy (including offsetting) the impacts? What measures were explored to enhance positive impacts? ⁵	<p>A Vertebrate and Habitat Assessment was conducted during April 2017. It was concluded that the proposed development site is transformed. No no loss of threatened plant or animal species or sensitive species in other categories, is anticipated.</p> <p>The impact of the proposed development on the ecological integrity of the project property has also been assessed in Section 9.3 of this report. Measures for the prevention and mitigation of these impacts have been included under Section 8.7 of this report.</p>
1.3 How will this development pollute and/or degrade the biophysical environment? What measures were explored to firstly avoid these impacts, and where impacts could not be avoided altogether, what measures were explored to minimise and remedy (including offsetting) the impacts? What measures were explored to enhance positive impacts? ⁶	<p>Potential negative environmental impacts associated with the proposed development have been identified and assessed in Section 9.3 of this report. Mitigation measures have also been identified and recommended in the EMPr to mitigate negative environmental impacts.</p> <p>The main positive impact of the proposed development is the creation of employment opportunities and stimulation of the local economy.</p>
1.4 What waste will be generated by this development? What measures were explored to firstly avoid waste, and where waste could not be avoided altogether, what measures were explored to minimise, reuse and/or recycle the waste? What measures have been explored to safely treat and/or dispose of unavoidable waste? ⁷	During the construction phase of the proposed development, waste, such as building rubble and domestic waste, will be generated. Some hazardous waste, such as spilt oil or diesel may also be generated in small quantities (construction vehicles). Mitigation measures to minimise, reuse and/or recycle the generation of waste have been recommended under Section 8.7 of this

⁴ Section 2(4)(n) of NEMA refers.

⁵ Section 24 of the Constitution and Sections 2(4)(a)(i) and 2(4)(b) of NEMA refer.

⁶ Section 24 of the Constitution and Sections 2(4)(a)(ii) and 2(4)(b) of NEMA refer.

⁷ Section 24 of the Constitution and Sections 2(4)(a)(iv) and 2(4)(b) of NEMA refer.

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
<p>1.5 How will this development disturb or enhance landscapes and/or sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage? What measures were explored to firstly avoid these impacts, and where impacts could not be avoided altogether, what measures were explored to minimise and remedy (including offsetting) the impacts? What measures were explored to enhance positive impacts?⁸</p>	<p>report as well as in the Environmental Management Programme for the project.</p> <p>It is not expected for the proposed development to have an impact upon landscapes and/or sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage as the site has already been disturbed.</p> <p>According to the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999), developments that will change the character of a site by more than 5 000m² must be brought under the attention of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). Such developments may then require a Heritage Impact Assessment to be conducted (as required by SAHRA). A Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment may therefore, be required by SAHRA. SAHRA has, however, been notified of the proposed development as part of the general public participation process, seeing as SAHRA is considered to be an Interested and Affected Party of the proposed project.</p>
<p>1.6 How will this development use and/or impact on non-renewable natural resources? What measures were explored to ensure responsible and equitable use of the resources? How have the consequences of the depletion of the non-renewable natural resources been considered? What measures were explored to firstly avoid these impacts, and where impacts could not be avoided altogether, what measures were explored to minimise and remedy (including offsetting) the impacts? What measures were explored to enhance positive impacts?⁹</p>	<p>The proposed development will likely use small amounts of one or more of the following non-renewable natural resources during the construction and operational phases: diesel, petrol and/or LPG.</p>
<p>1.7 How will this development use and/or impact on renewable natural resources and the ecosystem of which they are part? Will the use of the resources and/or impact on the ecosystem jeopardise the integrity of the resource and/or system taking into account carrying capacity restrictions, limits of acceptable change, and thresholds? What</p>	<p>The proposed development will not use or impact upon any renewable natural resources.</p>

⁸ Section 24 of the Constitution and Sections 2(4)(a)(iii) and 2(4)(b) of NEMA refer.

⁹ Section 24 of the Constitution and Sections 2(4)(a)(v) and 2(4)(b) of NEMA refer.

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
measures were explored to firstly avoid the use of resources, or if avoidance is not possible, to minimise the use of resources? What measures were taken to ensure responsible and equitable use of the resources? What measures were explored to enhance positive impacts? ¹⁰	
1.7.1 <i>Does the proposed development exacerbate the increased dependency on increased use of resources to maintain economic growth or does it reduce resource dependency (i.e. de-materialised growth)? (note: sustainability requires that settlements reduce their ecological footprint by using less material and energy demands and reduce the amount of waste they generate, without compromising their quest to improve their quality of life)</i>	It is not expected for the proposed development to exacerbate the increased use of resources to maintain economic growth.
1.7.2 <i>Does the proposed use of natural resources constitute the best use thereof? Is the use justifiable when considering intra- and intergenerational equity, and are there more important priorities for which the resources should be used (i.e. what are the opportunity costs of using these resources this the proposed development alternative?)</i>	The resource use is justifiable and should not affect intra- and intergenerational equity. Mitigation measures have also been recommended in the EMPr for this proposed development, to minimise the usage of resources.
1.7.3 <i>Do the proposed location, type and scale of development promote a reduced dependency on resources?</i>	The location of the proposed filling station will allow residents and businesses, as well as travellers making use of the R555 or Dr Mandela Drive, to have close access to fuel.
1.8 How were a risk-averse and cautious approach applied in terms of ecological impacts? ¹¹	According to the Vertebrate and Habitat Assessment (2017) the “land has little conservation value and could be considered for development with little to no impact on vertebrate habitats or vertebrate species richness”. The site was therefore chosen as minimal ecological impacts will occur as a result of the development.
1.8.1 <i>What are the limits of current knowledge (note: the gaps, uncertainties and assumptions must be clearly stated)?</i>	The following assumptions have been made:

¹⁰ Section 24 of the Constitution and Sections 2(4)(a)(vi) and 2(4)(b) of NEMA refer.

¹¹ Section 24 of the Constitution and Section 2(4)(a)(vii) of NEMA refer.

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That all research and reference sources or material is accurate and up to date; • That the project information, as provided by the applicant, is correct; • The filling station will be constructed as per the layout plans supplied from the applicant; and • The filling station will be operated according to the EMPr and in a responsible manner. <p>At this stage, the fossil assemblages that may possibly be present beneath the project site are not known. A field assessment should be conducted at the site.</p>
1.8.2 <i>What is the level of risk associated with the limits of current knowledge?</i>	It is Labesh's opinion that the level of risk associated with the limits of current knowledge is <i>low</i> .
1.8.3 <i>Based on the limits of knowledge and the level of risk, how and to what extent was a risk-averse and cautious approach applied to the development?</i>	A risk-averse and cautious approach was applied to the Basic Environmental Impact Assessment by keeping in mind the gaps in knowledge and limitations.
1.9 How will the ecological impacts resulting from this development impact on people's environmental right in terms following: ¹²	
1.9.1 <i>Negative impacts: e.g. access to resources, opportunity costs, loss of amenity (e.g. open space), air and water quality impacts, nuisance (noise, odour, etc.), health impacts, visual impacts, etc. What measures were taken to firstly avoid negative impacts, but if avoidance is not possible, to minimise, manage and remedy negative impacts?</i>	Section 8.4 of this report provides a list of the anticipated impacts from the proposed development. Section 8.7 provides some mitigation measures for these impacts and the EMPr for the proposed development provides further detailed mitigation measures that should be applied to minimise the impacts on the environment from the development.
1.9.2 <i>Positive impacts: e.g. improved access to resources, improved amenity, improved air or water quality, etc. What measures were taken to enhance positive impacts?</i>	The main positive impact of the proposed development the creation of employment opportunities and stimulation of the local economy. Local labourers will be employed as far as possible.
1.10 Describe the linkages and dependencies between human wellbeing, livelihoods and ecosystem services applicable to the area in question and how the development's	It is not expected that the proposed development will result in socio-economic impacts relating to livelihoods, loss of heritage sites and/or opportunity costs.

¹² Section 24 of the Constitution and Sections 2(4)(a)(viii) and 2(4)(b) of NEMA refer.

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
ecological impacts will result in socio-economic impacts (e.g. on livelihoods, loss of heritage site, opportunity costs, etc.)?	
1.11 Based on all of the above, how will this development positively or negatively impact on ecological integrity objectives/targets/considerations of the area?	Refer to Section 9.3 of this report.
1.12 Considering the need to secure ecological integrity and a healthy biophysical environment, describe how the alternatives identified (in terms of all the different elements of the development and all the different impacts being proposed), resulted in the selection of the "best practicable environmental option" in terms of ecological considerations? ¹³	Refer to Section 8.1 of this report.
1.13 Describe the positive and negative cumulative ecological/biophysical impacts bearing in mind the size, scale, scope and nature of the project in relation to its location and existing and other planned developments in the area? ¹⁴	Refer to Section 9.3 of this report.
2.1 What is the socio-economic context of the area, based on, amongst other considerations, the following considerations?	
2.1.1 <i>The IDP (and its sector plans' vision, objectives, strategies, indicators and targets) and any other strategic plans, frameworks of policies applicable to the area,</i>	The IDP for the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality identifies job creation and small, medium and micro enterprises development in key sectors as priority. The proposed development is in line with this need, as identified in the IDP.
2.1.2 <i>Spatial priorities and desired spatial patterns (e.g. need for integrated of segregated communities, need to upgrade informal settlements, need for densification, etc.),</i>	The Spatial Development Framework as contained in the Integrated Development Plan (2017) for the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality earmarked the proposed development site for residential infill. The filling station will service residents in the area.
2.1.3 <i>Spatial characteristics (e.g. existing land uses, planned land uses, cultural landscapes, etc.), and</i>	The area surrounding the proposed development site include residential areas, industrials, mines as well as the road to Emalahleni. The proposed development will therefore contribute to the surrounding land uses.
2.1.4 <i>Municipal Economic Development Strategy ("LED Strategy").</i>	The municipal focus areas in terms of Local Economic Development (LED) are the following (as per the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality, 2017):

¹³ Section 2(4)(b) of NEMA refer.

¹⁴ Regulations 22(2)(i)(i), 28(1)(g) and 31(2)(1) in Government Notice No. R. 543 refer.

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation; • Alleviate poverty; • Skills development through incubation program; • Business development; • Small Medium Micro Enterprises development in key sectors; and • Promote private sector involvement. <p>The proposed development addresses the following, as also identified in the municipality's LED Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation; • Alleviation of poverty; • Skills development; • Business development; and • Small Medium Micro Enterprises development in key sectors. <p>The proposed development is therefore in line with the goals of the municipality's LED Strategy.</p>
<p>2.2 Considering the socio-economic context, what will the socio-economic impacts be of the development (and its separate elements/aspects), and specifically also on the socio-economic objectives of the area?</p>	<p>The following socio-economic impacts of the proposed development have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation of a number of job opportunities; and • Potential increase in crime due to the influx of workers, especially during the construction phase. <p>Job creation is a socio-economic objective of the area.</p>
<p>2.2.1 Will the development complement the local socio-economic initiatives (such as local economic development (LED) initiatives), or skills development programs?</p>	<p>The municipal focus areas in terms of Local Economic Development (LED) are the following (as per the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality, 2017):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation; • Alleviate poverty; • Skills development through incubation program;

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business development; • Small Medium Micro Enterprises development in key sectors; and • Promote private sector involvement. <p>The proposed development addresses the following, as also identified in the municipality's LED Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation; • Alleviation of poverty; • Skills development; • Business development; and • Small Medium Micro Enterprises development in key sectors. <p>The proposed development is therefore in line with the goals of the municipality's LED Strategy.</p>
2.3 How will this development address the specific physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social needs and interests of the relevant communities? ¹⁵	<p>The proposed development will address the following specific need of the community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of job opportunities.
2.4 Will the development result in equitable (intra- and inter-generational) impact distribution, in the short- and long-term? ¹⁶ Will the impact be socially and economically sustainable in the short- and long-term?	<p>It is expected for the proposed development to result in equitable impact distributions in the short- and long-term as well as to be socially and economically sustainable in the short- and long-term.</p>
2.5 In terms of location, describe how the placement of the proposed development will: ¹⁷	
2.5.1 <i>result in the creation of residential and employment opportunities in close proximity to or integrated with each other,</i>	<p>It is estimated that the proposed development will generate 50 temporary job opportunities during the construction phase and 40 permanent job opportunities during the operational phase. This will include job opportunities for local labourers.</p>

¹⁵ Section 2(2) of NEMA refers.

¹⁶ Sections 2(2) and 2(4)(c) of NEMA refers.

¹⁷ Section 3 of the Development Facilitation Act, 1995 (Act No. 67 of 1995) ("DFA") and the National Development Plan refer.

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
2.5.2 <i>reduce the need for transport of people and goods,</i>	It is not expected for the proposed development to have an impact upon the transportation of people or goods.
2.5.3 <i>result in access to public transport or enable non-motorised and pedestrian transport (e.g. will the development result in densification and the achievement of thresholds in terms public transport),</i>	It is not expected for the proposed development to have an impact upon access to public transport or the enabling of non-motorised and pedestrian transport.
2.5.4 <i>compliment other uses in the area,</i>	The areas surrounding the proposed development site is residential establishments and mining operations. The proposed development will provide fuel to workers or residents of the surrounding area.
2.5.5 <i>be in line with the planning for the area,</i>	The proposed development is in line with the development goals of the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality.
2.5.6 <i>for urban related development, make use of underutilised land available with the urban edge,</i>	The Spatial Development Framework as contained in the Integrated Development Plan (2017) for the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality earmarked the proposed development site for residential infill.
2.5.7 <i>optimise the use of existing resources and infrastructure,</i>	With the exclusion of the R555 and Dr Mandela Drive roads situated adjacent to the proposed development site, no existing resources or infrastructure are present at the site.
2.5.8 <i>opportunity costs in terms of bulk infrastructure expansions in non-priority areas (e.g. not aligned with the bulk infrastructure planning for the settlement that reflects the spatial reconstruction priorities of the settlement),</i>	No new bulk infrastructure will be required for the proposed project.
2.5.9 <i>discourage "urban sprawl" and contribute to compaction/densification,</i>	The site for the proposed development is earmarked for residential fill and will therefore not contribute to urban sprawl.
2.5.10 <i>contribute to the correction of the historically distorted spatial patterns of settlements and to the optimum use of existing infrastructure in excess of current needs,</i>	It is not expected for the proposed development to have an effect on historically distorted spatial patterns of settlements.
2.5.11 <i>encourage environmentally sustainable land development practices and processes,</i>	Environmentally sustainable land development practices and processes are encouraged through specific mitigation measures that have been included in the EMPr for this project.

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
2.5.12 <i>take into account special locational factors that might favour the specific location (e.g. the location of a strategic mineral resource, access to the port, access to rail, etc.),</i>	<p>The location for the proposed development is strategically ideal for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The property is ideally situated on the corner of the R555 and Dr Mandela Drive on the South-Western side of Middelburg and can be accessed from both roads. • The project site is earmarked for residential fill. • The development will be able to service residents as well as industries and mines in the surrounding area. • The project site is in a transformed stated as confirmed by the Vertebrate and Habitat Assessment (2017).
2.5.13 <i>the investment in the settlement or area in question will generate the highest socio-economic returns (i.e. an area with high economic potential),</i>	Investment in the proposed development will result in socio-economic returns for the area. It is estimated that the proposed development will generate 50 temporary job opportunities during the construction phase and 40 permanent job opportunities during the operational phase.
2.5.14 <i>impact on the sense of history, sense of place and heritage of the area and the socio-cultural and cultural-historic characteristics and sensitivities of the area, and</i>	<p>It is not expected for the proposed development to have an impact upon history, sense of place, heritage of the area or the socio-cultural and cultural-historic characteristics and sensitivities of the area.</p> <p>According to the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999), developments that will change the character of a site by more than 5 000m² must be brought under the attention of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). Such developments may then require a Heritage Impact Assessment to be conducted (as required by SAHRA). A Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment may be required for the development. SAHRA has, however, been notified of the proposed development as part of the general public participation process, seeing as SAHRA is considered to be an Interested and Affected Party of the proposed project.</p>

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
2.5.15 <i>in terms of the nature, scale and location of the development promote or act as a catalyst to create a more integrated settlement?</i>	The Spatial Development Framework as contained in the Integrated Development Plan (2017) for the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality earmarked the proposed development site for residential infill and will therefore result in a more integrated settlement.
2.6 How were a risk-averse and cautious approach applied in terms of socio-economic impacts?: ¹⁸	A risk-averse and cautious approach was applied to the Basic Environmental Impact Assessment by keeping in mind the gaps in knowledge and limitations.
2.6.1 <i>What are the limits of current knowledge (note: the gaps, uncertainties and assumptions must be clearly stated)?</i> ¹⁹	<p>The following assumptions have been made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That all research and reference sources or material is accurate and up to date; • That the project information, as provided by the applicant, is correct; • The filling station will be constructed as per the layout plans supplied from the applicant; and • The filling station will be operated according to the EMPr and in a responsible manner. <p>At this stage the fossil assemblages that may possibly be present beneath the project site are not known. A field assessment should be conducted at the site.</p>
2.6.2 <i>What is the level of risk (note: related to inequality, social fabric, livelihoods, vulnerable communities, critical resources, economic vulnerability and sustainability) associated with the limits of current knowledge?</i>	It is Labesh's opinion that the level of risk associated with the limits of current knowledge is <i>low</i> .
2.6.3 <i>Based on the limits of knowledge and the level of risk, how and to what extent was a risk-averse and cautious approach applied to the development?</i>	A risk-averse and cautious approach was applied to the Basic Environmental Impact Assessment by keeping in mind the gaps in knowledge and limitations.
2.7 How will the socio-economic impacts resulting from this development impact on people's environmental right in terms following:	

¹⁸ Section 2(4)(a)(vii) of NEMA refers.

¹⁹ Section 24(4) of NEMA refers.

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
2.7.1 <i>Negative impacts: e.g. health (e.g. HIV-Aids), safety, social ills, etc. What measures were taken to firstly avoid negative impacts, but if avoidance is not possible, to minimise, manage and remedy negative impacts?</i>	It is not expected for the proposed development to impact significantly on people's health, safety and social ills.
2.7.2 <i>Positive impacts. What measures were taken to enhance positive impacts?</i>	The main positive impacts of the proposed development are the generation of job opportunities and the stimulation of the local economy. To enhance the positive impacts, local people will be employed during the construction and operational phases of the development, as far as possible.
2.8 Considering the linkages and dependencies between human wellbeing, livelihoods and ecosystem services, describe the linkages and dependencies applicable to the area in question and how the development's socioeconomic impacts will result in ecological impacts (e.g. over utilisation of natural resources, etc.)?	The development's socio-economic impacts will indirectly result in the consumption of natural resources, such as water and diesel. However, the usage of the resources is not considered to be an over-utilisation.
2.9 What measures were taken to pursue the selection of the "best practicable environmental option" in terms of socio-economic considerations? ²⁰	Refer to Section 8.1 of this report.
2.10 What measures were taken to pursue environmental justice 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 (who are the beneficiaries and is the development located appropriately)? ²¹ Considering the need for social equity and justice, do the alternatives identified, allow the "best practicable environmental option" to be selected, or is there a need for other alternatives to be considered?	Refer to Section 8.1 of this report. The alternatives considered allow for the "best practicable environmental option" to be selected.
2.11 What measures were taken to pursue equitable access to environmental resources, benefits and services to meet basic human needs and ensure human wellbeing, and what special measures were taken to ensure access thereto by categories of persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination? ²²	Local labourers will be employed, as far as possible and up to certain skill levels, depending on the work involved.

²⁰ Section 2(4)(b) of NEMA refers.

²¹ Section 2(4)(c) of NEMA refers.

²² Section 2(4)(d) of NEMA refers.

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
2.12 What measures were taken to ensure that the responsibility for the environmental health and safety consequences of the development has been addressed throughout the development's life cycle? ²³	To ensure that responsibility for the environmental health and safety consequences of the development has been addressed, mitigation measures have been identified in the EMP. The responsibility for implementing the mitigation measures lies with the applicant.
2.13 What measures were taken to:	
2.13.1 ensure the participation of all interested and affected parties,	A public participation process was conducted, in accordance with the EIA Regulations, 2014, and also taking the following into consideration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GN 807 – Public Participation Guideline in the Environmental Impact Assessment Process, 2012; and • The Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA), 2000.
2.13.2 provide all people with an opportunity to develop the understanding, skills and capacity necessary for achieving equitable and effective participation, ²⁴	The public participation process for this project is open to all parties. Site notices and a newspaper advertisement were placed to encourage participation from a wider audience than simply the adjacent land owners.
2.13.3 ensure participation by vulnerable and disadvantaged persons, ²⁵	The public participation processes were open to all individuals, also to vulnerable and disadvantaged persons.
2.13.4 promote community wellbeing and empowerment through environmental education, the raising of environmental awareness, the sharing of knowledge and experience and other appropriate means, ²⁶	All employees, contractors and sub-contractors will be required to attend environmental awareness inductions (training).
2.13.5 ensure openness and transparency, and access to information in terms of the process, ²⁷	A public participation process was conducted, in accordance with the EIA Regulations, 2014, and also taking the following into consideration

²³ Section 2(4)(e) of NEMA refers.

²⁴ Section 2(4)(f) of NEMA refers.

²⁵ Section 2(4)(f) of NEMA refers.

²⁶ Section 2(4)(h) of NEMA refers.

²⁷ Section 2(4)(k) of NEMA refers.

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GN 807 – Public Participation Guideline in the Environmental Impact Assessment Process, 2012; and • The Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA), 2000. <p>The public participation process was open to participation from any members of the public and was a fully transparent process. All comments received from Interested and Affected Parties have been included in the reports for this project and have also been responded to/addressed. The reports were available to any person wishing to review and comment upon the reports.</p>
<i>2.13.6 ensure that the interests, needs and values of all interested and affected parties were taken into account, and that adequate recognition were given to all forms of knowledge, including traditional and ordinary knowledge²⁸, and</i>	<p>A public participation process was conducted, in accordance with the EIA Regulations, 2014, and also taking the following into consideration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GN 807 – Public Participation Guideline in the Environmental Impact Assessment Process, 2012; and • The Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA), 2000.
<i>2.13.7 ensure that the vital role of women and youth in environmental management and development were recognised and their full participation therein were be promoted?²⁹</i>	<p>A public participation process was conducted, in accordance with the EIA Regulations, 2014, and also taking the following into consideration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GN 807 – Public Participation Guideline in the Environmental Impact Assessment Process, 2012; and • The Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA), 2000.
2.14 Considering the interests, needs and values of all the interested and affected parties, describe how the development will allow for opportunities for all the segments of the community (e.g. a mixture of low-, middle-, and high-income housing opportunities) that	<p>Local labourers will be employed, as far as possible and up to certain skill levels, depending on the work involved.</p>

²⁸ Section 2(4)(g) of NEMA refers.

²⁹ Section 2(4)(q) of NEMA refers.

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
is consistent with the priority needs of the local area (or that is proportional to the needs of an area)? ³⁰	
2.15 What measures have been taken to ensure that current and/or future workers will be informed of work that potentially might be harmful to human health or the environment or of dangers associated with the work, and what measures have been taken to ensure that the right of workers to refuse such work will be respected and protected? ³¹	All employees, contractors and sub-contractors will be required to attend environmental awareness inductions (training). This will include informing workers that they have the right to refuse work should the work be harmful to human health or the environment.
2.16 Describe how the development will impact on job creation in terms of, amongst other aspects:	
2.16.1 the number of temporary versus permanent jobs that will be created,	It is estimated that the proposed development will generate 50 temporary job opportunities during the construction phase and 40 permanent job opportunities during the operational phase. This will include job opportunities for local labourers.
2.16.2 whether the labour available in the area will be able to take up the job opportunities (i.e. do the required skills match the skills available in the area),	Local labourers will be employed, as far as possible and up to certain skill levels, depending on the work involved.
2.16.3 the distance from where labourers will have to travel,	Labourers will be transported to and from the construction site. Using local labourers (as far as possible) will decrease travel distances.
2.16.4 the location of jobs opportunities versus the location of impacts (i.e. equitable distribution of costs and benefits), and	Job opportunities will be created at the proposed development site.
2.16.5 the opportunity costs in terms of job creation (e.g. a mine might create 100 jobs, but impact on 1000 agricultural jobs, etc.).	The proposed development will create job opportunities and should not impact upon employment opportunities in other sectors.
2.17 What measures were taken to ensure:	
2.17.1 that there were intergovernmental coordination and harmonisation of policies, legislation and actions relating to the environment, and	Relevant environmental and town planning legislation was considered and adhered to during the Environmental Impact Assessment and Land Use Rights processes. Also refer to Chapter 6 of this report.

³⁰ x

³¹ Section 2(4)(j) of NEMA refers.

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
2.17.2 that actual or potential conflicts of interest between organs of state were resolved through conflict resolution procedures?	<p>A public participation process was conducted, in accordance with the EIA Regulations, 2014, and also taking the following into consideration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GN 807 – Public Participation Guideline in the Environmental Impact Assessment Process, 2012; and • The Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA), 2000.
2.18 What measures were taken to ensure that the environment will be held in public trust for the people, that the beneficial use of environmental resources will serve the public interest, and that the environment will be protected as the people's common heritage? ³²	<p>The proposed development is situated within an urban area and is earmarked for residential fill. Ensuring that the environment (of the project site) is held in the public trust is therefore not deemed to be applicable to this proposed development.</p> <p>Mitigation measures will also be included in the Environmental Management Programme for this development to minimise the impacts of the proposed development on the environment.</p>
2.19 Are the mitigation measures proposed realistic and what long-term environmental legacy and managed burden will be left? ³³	<p>Mitigation measures have been proposed in detail in the EMP for this project. Should these mitigation measures be implemented by the applicant, it is not expected for there to be any long-term environmental legacy or burden.</p>
2.20 What measures were taken to ensure that 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 will be paid for by those responsible for harming the environment? ³⁴	<p>The applicant will be responsible for any costs associated with the remediation of pollution, environmental degradation and consequent adverse health effects and of preventing, controlling or minimising further pollution, environmental damage or adverse health effects.</p>
2.21 Considering the need to secure ecological integrity and a healthy bio-physical environment, describe how the alternatives identified (in terms of all the different elements of the development and all the different impacts being proposed), resulted in	<p>Refer to Section 8.1 of this report.</p>

³² Section 2(4)(o) of NEMA refers.

³³ Section 240(1)(b)(iii) of NEMA and the National Development Plan refer.

³⁴ Section 2(4)(p) of NEMA refers.

Requirement	Part where requirement is addressed/response
the selection of the best practicable environmental option in terms of socio-economic considerations? ³⁵	
2.22 Describe the positive and negative cumulative socio-economic impacts bearing in mind the size, scale, scope and nature of the project in relation to its location and other planned developments in the area? ³⁶	Cumulative impacts have been described and assessed in Section 9.3 of this report.

³⁵ Section 2(4)(b) of NEMA refers.

³⁶ Regulations 22(2)(i)(j), 28(1)(g) and 31(2)(1) in Government Notice No. R. 543 refer.

8. PROCESS FOLLOWED TO REACH THE PROPOSED PREFERRED ACTIVITY, SITE AND LOCATION WITHIN THE SITE

8.1 Alternatives considered

According to the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning's Guideline on Alternatives (2010), the following alternatives can be assessed:

Table 4: Alternative types

Alternative Type	Explanation/Examples
Location	Refers to both alternative properties as well as alternative sites on the same property.
Activity	Incineration of waste rather than disposal at a landfill site/Provision of public transport rather than increasing the capacity of roads.
Design or Layout	Design: e.g. Different architectural and or engineering designs Site Layout: Consideration of different spatial configurations of an activity on a particular site (e.g. siting of a noisy plant away from residences).
Technological	Consideration of such alternatives is to include the option of achieving the same goal by using a different method or process (e.g. 1 000 megawatt of energy could be generated using a coal-fired power station or wind turbines).
Demand	Arises when a demand for a certain product or service can be met by some alternative means (e.g. the demand for electricity could be met by supplying more energy or using energy more efficiently by managing demand).
Input	Input alternatives are applicable to applications that may use different raw materials or energy sources in their process (e.g. industry may consider using either high sulphur coal or natural gas as a fuel source).
Routing	Consideration of alternative routes generally applies to linear developments such as power line servitudes, transportation and pipeline routes.
Scheduling and Timing	Where a number of measures might play a part in an overall programme, but the order in which they are scheduled will contribute to the overall effectiveness of the end result.
Scale and Magnitude	Activities that can be broken down into smaller units and can be undertaken on different scales (e.g. for a housing development there could be the option of 10, 15 or 20 housing units. Each of these alternatives may have different impacts).
"No-Go Option"	This is the option of not implementing the proposed activity.

Alternative Assessments must always include the "No-Go Option" as the baseline against which all other alternatives must be measured. The following alternatives could be considered for the proposed project:

- Location – Alternative properties and alternative sites on the same property;
- Design/Layout;
- Scale and Magnitude; and
- "No-Go Option".

Alternatives were considered in a qualitative manner.

8.1.1 Location

Alternative properties

As the applicant only owns the project property relevant to this application, and also only wishes to develop this property, no property alternatives could be considered. The property is also ideally located on the corner of the R555 and Dr Mandela Drive on the South-Western side of Middelburg (on route to Emalahleni). For these reasons, no property alternatives were considered.

The suitability and feasibility of the project property for the proposed project is demonstrated by the following:

- The development is in line with the requirements of the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework as contained in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) (2017);
- The proposed site is strategically located just outside of Middelburg, on the corner of the R 555 and Dr Mandela drive. The R 555 road connects Emalahleni (Witbank) and Middelburg. The areas surrounding the proposed project site include residential areas, industries and mines, which will be able to use the filling station and its associated services; and
- The proposed development site is in a transformed state.

Alternative sites on the same property

No alternative sites on the same property could be considered as the preferred site is based on the findings, outcomes and recommendations of the specialist reports included in this Basic Assessment Report.

According to the 2014 Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan the project site is situated within an Ecological Support Area (ESA) buffer zone (refer to *Figure 4*). The Terrestrial Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA) map indicates that the site is located in an area classified as “Important & Necessary” (refer to *Figure 5*). The 2014 Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan contains no data for the proposed project site with regards to landcover.

Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan Map

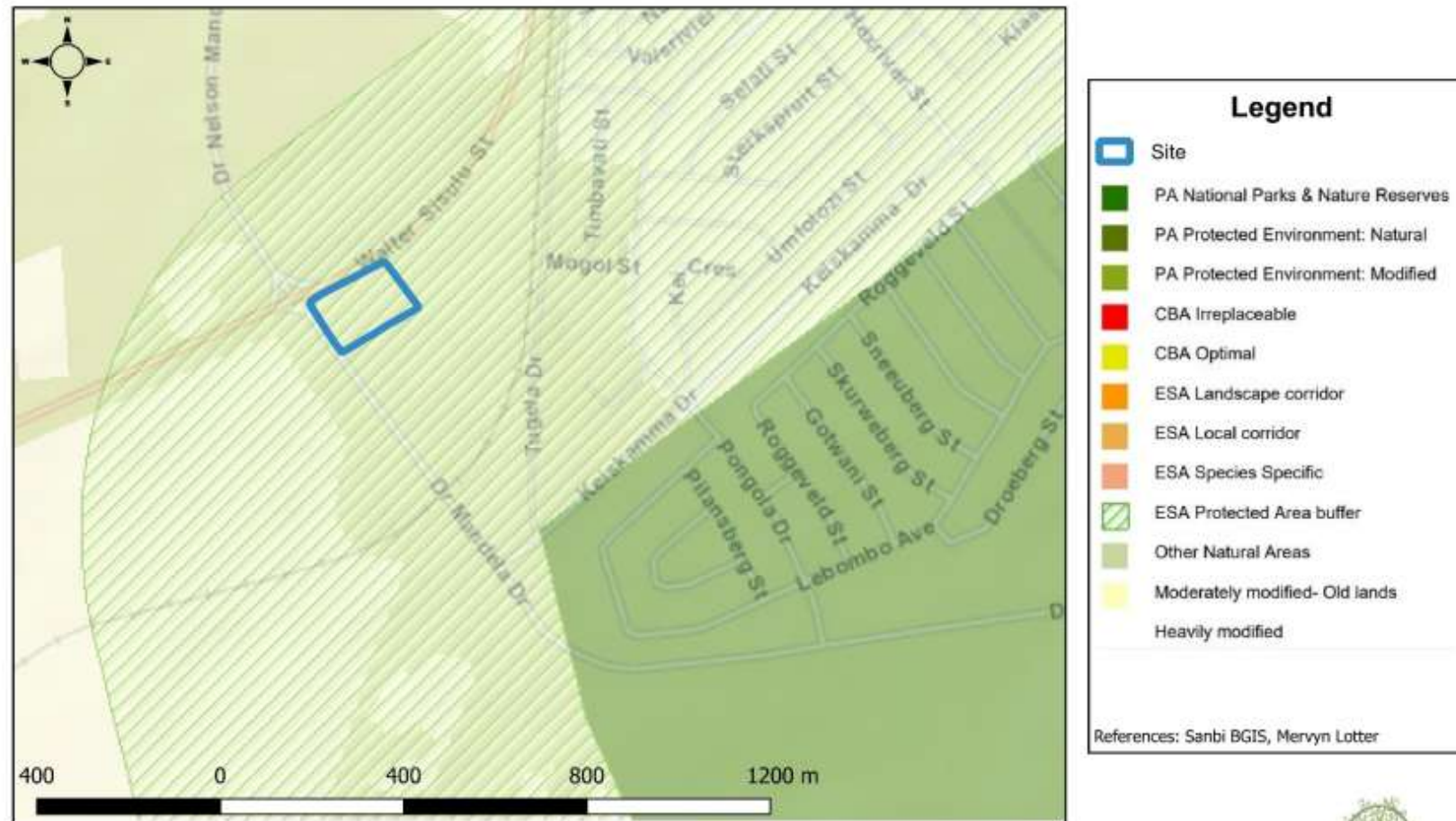


Figure 4: Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan map of the site

Mpumalanga Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA) Map



Figure 5: Terrestrial CBA map of the site

8.1.2 Design/Layout

The applicant has determined the most appropriate and practical layout for the infrastructure associated with the proposed filling station project. The design and layout of all the associated infrastructure is based on the findings, outcomes and recommendations of the specialist reports included in this Basic Assessment Report. No design/layout alternatives could therefore be considered.

8.1.3 Scale and Magnitude

The scale and magnitude of the proposed development is based on the findings, outcomes and recommendations of the specialist reports included in this Basic Assessment Report. No scale and magnitude alternatives could therefore be considered.

8.1.4 “No-Go Option”

The No-Go Option would be where the proposed Sotran filling station is not developed. The No-Go Option is not considered to be a reasonable alternative as the development of a filling station is the most feasible development option for the proposed site. The development will also result in the creation of job opportunities and will stimulate the local economy (as per the requirements of the Steve Tshwete Integrated Development Plan, 2017-2022).

8.2 Public Participation Process undertaken in terms of Section 41 of the EIA Regulations, 2014

The following section of the report will be updated as the Public Participation Process progresses.

The following potentially Interested and Affected Parties were identified as part of the proposed development's Environmental Impact Assessment process:

- Mpumalanga Department of Community Safety, Security and Liaison
- Mpumalanga Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport
- Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- Nkangala District Municipality
- Steve Tshwete Local Municipality
- Department of Water and Sanitation
- Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Administration
- Mpumalanga Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs
- Mpumalanga Department of Health
- Mpumalanga Department of Social Development
- Mpumalanga Department of Human Settlements
- Mpumalanga Department of Finance

- South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)
- Department of Mineral Resources
- SANRAL Northern Region

For the initial Public Participation Process (notification of potentially Interested and Affected Parties), written notifications and Background Information Documents was distributed to the above mentioned list of identified Interested and Affected Parties as well as adjacent landowners. The notifications were sent via email, fax, registered post or hand delivered. Site notices was placed on the boundary of the project property. A newspaper advertisement was placed in a local newspaper.

Proof of the above mentioned initial Public Participation Process is attached under Appendix C.

8.2.1 Summary of the issues raised by the Interested and Affected Parties and how the issues were addressed or incorporated into the Environmental Impact Assessment process

No comments or responses have been received from Interested and Affected Parties.

8.3 Environmental attributes associated with the alternatives considered – Environmental attributes of the proposed, project properties (the preferred alternative)

8.3.1 Geographical

Geology and Soil

The following information was extracted from the report titled: “Phase 1 Engineering Geological Investigation: Remainder of Portion 27 Middelburg Town and Farmlands, Mpumalanga”, dated 21 June 2017, prepared by KHg Applied Geologists and is attached hereto in Appendix D.

The site is underlain by Permian sedimentary rocks of the Ecca Group (Karoo Supergroup). Slightly older Permian mudrocks and tillites of the Dwyka Group occur approximately 1 km to the east and north of the site. Older Vaalian to Mokolian diabase dyke and sill outliers occur sporadically around the site (*Figure 6*).

The stratigraphy comprises, from youngest to oldest, the following:

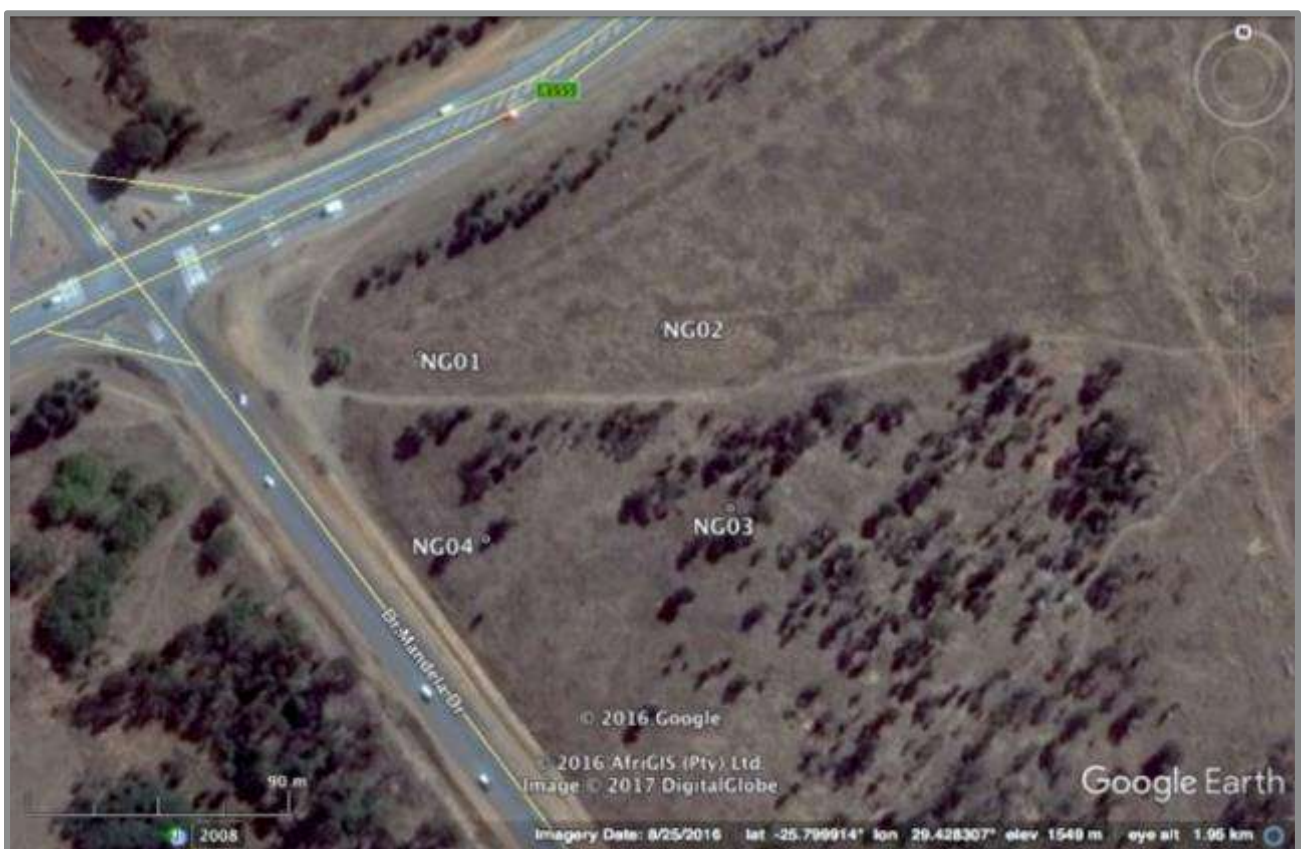
- Ecca Group: shale, shaly sandstone, grit, sandstone, conglomerate, coal in places near base and top (grey-shaded **Pe** on map);
- Dwyka Group: tillite; shale (pale olive-shaded **Pd** on map);
- Vaalian-Mokolian Diabase (green-shaded **di** on map).

The site is not underlain by soluble rock (e.g. dolomite) and no specialist investigations are required in this regard.

A significant west-east striking structure is indicated to the northwest of the site, and a number of active and decommissioned collieries are present in the vicinity of the proposed development. Influences of proximate mining operations are not confirmed.

The area has a climatic Weinert N-value of less than 5, implying that chemical decomposition will likely predominate over physical disintegration.

Four test pits were excavated by means of a BELL TLB on 11 April 2017 (refer to *Figure 7*). Samples were retrieved and submitted to Soillab (Pty) Ltd and Geolab (Pty) Ltd for a variety of tests to interpret material properties. Excavation was by means of a Bell TLB to depths where excavation became difficult in ferricrete or bedrock.



The site is considered one site class designation zone based on the above constraints and the criteria as set out in the NHBRC (1999) guideline document for single-story masonry buildings:

- Zone I: S1/2ABD – materials prone to compression or consolidation followed; perched or shallow groundwater. The same solutions will apply to all zones and the site in its entirety can be considered class S1.



Figure 8: Geotechnical zoning of the site

Agricultural Potential

According to the AGIS Comprehensive Atlas (2007) the Agricultural Potential/Land Capability of the project site is classified as “Moderate potential arable land”.

8.3.2 Physical

Rainfall

The project site lies within a summer rainfall area. According to the DWS B1E003 weather station, located at the Middelburg Dam approximately 12 km East from the Sotran filling station site, is the mean annual precipitation for the area 656,6mm per annum while the mean annual evaporation rate is 1794.6mm per annum.

Temperature

The mean maximum annual temperature for the project area is 25.1°C - 27°C and the mean minimum annual temperature is 2.1°C to 4°C (AGIS, 2007).

Wind

The closest weather station to the proposed Sotran filling station site and for which data is available on www.windfinder.com, is the Emalahleni weather station. This weather station is located approximately 24km to the west from the site. According to www.windfinder.com, the prevailing wind direction for Emalahleni is north-north-west and west-north-west, as indicated by the figure below. The prevailing wind direction has been determined from yearly wind direction data from December 2011 to October 2017.

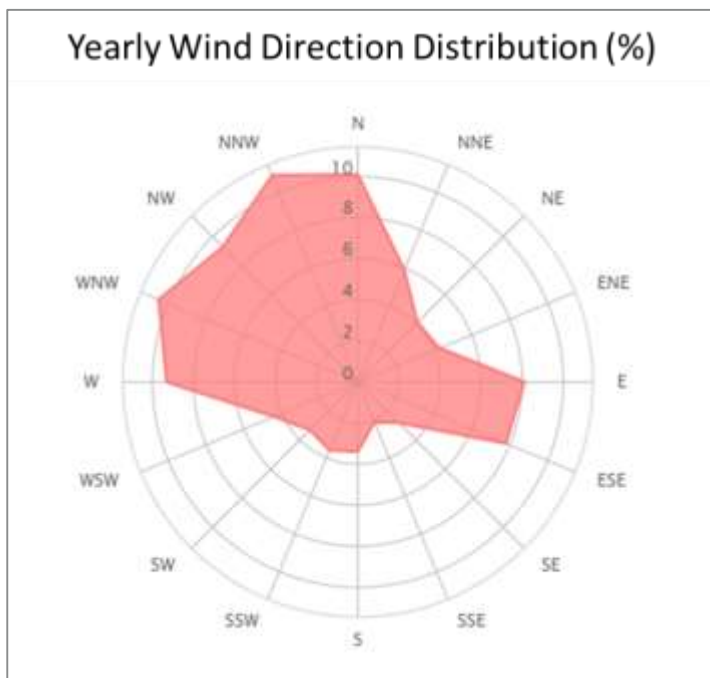


Figure 9: Prevailing wind direction for Emalahleni (<https://www.windfinder.com/windstatistics/emalahleni>)

Topography

The terrain of the project site is considered to be flat with elevations at the site ranging between 1540 and 1545 masl (metres above sea level). Refer to Figure 10 below.

Elevation Map

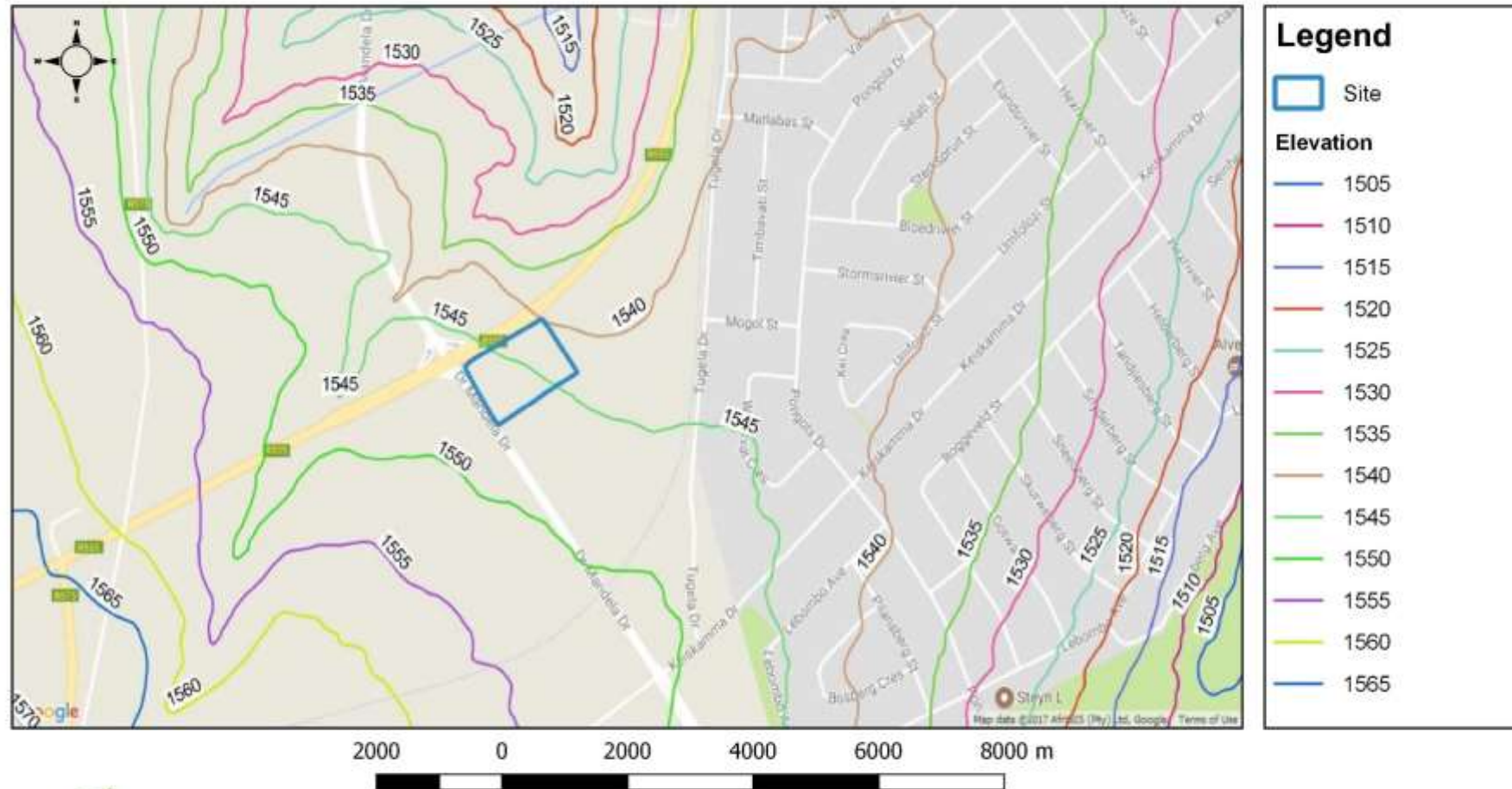


Figure 10: Elevation of the project site

8.3.3 Biological

Fauna and Flora

The following information was extracted from the report titled: “An Assessment of the Vertebrates and their Habitats on the Sotran Filling Station Terrain, Middelburg”, dated April 2017, prepared by I.L. Rautenbach and is attached hereto in Appendix D.

The scope and objectives of this study were to:

- Qualitatively and quantitatively assess the significance of the vertebrate habitat components and current general conservation status of the property;
- Identify and comment on ecological sensitive areas;
- Comments on connectivity with natural vegetation and habitats on adjacent sites;
- Provide a list of mammals which occur or might occur, and to identify species of conservation importance;
- Highlight potential impacts of the proposed development on the mammals and their habitat(s) of the study site; and
- Provide management recommendations to mitigate negative and enhance positive impacts should the proposed development be approved.

A botanist-cum-ecologist and a vertebrate zoologist assessed the site on 14 April 2017. During the field work mammals, birds, reptiles and frogs were identified by visual sightings through random transect walks and results are herein reported. No trapping or mist netting was conducted since the essence of the project did not require such intensive work. Mammals were also identified by means of spoor, droppings, burrows or roosting sites, birds by their calls, old nests, moulted feathers, spoor, droppings and food remains. The weather during the visit was pleasantly warm, clear and with little wind.

The area falls in the Rand Highveld Grassland vegetation unit (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006), but in the interim the grassland species assemblage has been somewhat altered by fires and land-use.

Wetlands, watercourses and groundwater

According to SANBI's Mpumalanga Highveld Wetlands 2012 geospatial dataset and SANBI's Biodiversity GIS Map Viewer, there are no watercourses or wetlands on the project site. The closest wetland is situated approximately 200 m to the north of the project site, as shown in *Figure 11* below. Two natural drainage lines are present in the surrounding area of the project site. The first natural drainage line is located approximately 200 m to the north of the project site and the second is situated to the south-east, \pm 1.76 km from the project site. The closest watercourse, the Vaalbankspruit, is located approximately 5.56 km to the south-east of the project site.

The Sotran filling station site is situated within the B12D quaternary catchment which forms part of the Olifants Water Management Area (WMA). The depth of the groundwater is 12.9 metres below ground level and the recharge is 14

mm/annum. (DWA, 2010). Groundwater aquifers in the vicinity of the project site are classified as “Minor” (DWA, 2012) while the aquifer vulnerability is classified as “Moderate” (DWA, 2013).

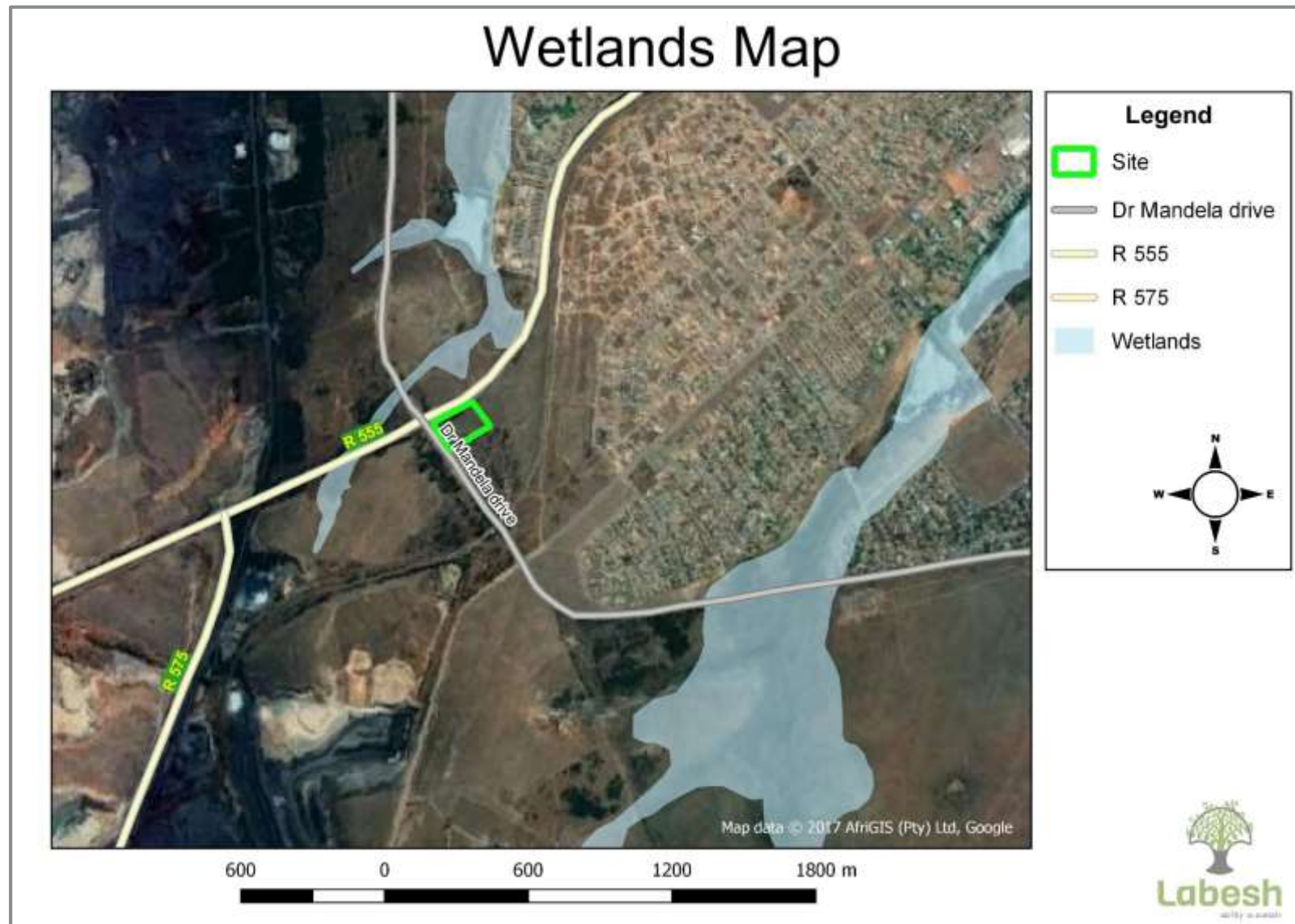


Figure 11: Wetlands of the surrounding areas of the project site

8.3.4 Social

The project site is situated within the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality. According to the 2011 Census, the municipality had a population of 229 831 people, distributed between 64 971 households. There were therefore 3.5 persons per household in 2011.

The age structure of the municipal area was as follows:

- <15 years of age: 25%;
- 15-64 years of age: 70.7%; and
- 65+ years of age: 4.3%.

The dependency ratio was 41.5 persons per 100 persons and there were 108.1 men per 100 women in 2011. The official employment rate was 19.7% and the youth unemployment rate (15-34 years of age) was 27.1% (Statistics South Africa, 2011).

8.3.5 Economic

Steve Tshwete Local Municipality is one of six local municipalities within the Nkangala District Municipality. Eskom power stations, local mines which sustain the area, Columbus Steel, strong agricultural areas, a thriving commercial community and tourist attraction including dams (Middelburg) and rivers characterize the economic profile of the local municipality (Steve Tshwete Local Municipality, 2017).

Manufacturing, mining, trade and finance are the main drivers of the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality's economy. These industries generate mass employment opportunities and are mainly in rural parts of this local municipality. In terms of the strongest main economic generator, the stainless-steel manufacturing industry dominates in the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality. On the other hand, mining continues to grow despite key economic sectors being on the decline. Middelburg also forms the main commercial centre of Steve Tshwete Local Municipality with the majority of people conducting their shopping activities. This includes the eMhluzi Mall and new Middelburg mall, approximately with space of 20 000m², which have expanded commercial and shopping activities to the outskirts of the local municipality. Moreover, the recent opening of the carbonated soft drink factory (Twizza) has contributed to a large number of job opportunities (Steve Tshwete Local Municipality, 2017).

The municipality seeks to achieve the economic growth and poverty alleviation through ensuring a better life for the society by coordinating sustainable social and economic developmental programs. Furthermore, create a conducive environment for business investment and growth for job creation. The municipal focus areas in terms of Local Economic Development (LED) are the following:

- Job creation;
- Alleviate poverty;

- Skills development through incubation program;
- Business development;
- Small Medium Micro Enterprises development in key sectors; and
- Promote private sector involvement.

8.3.6 Archaeological and Cultural Heritage

According to the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999), developments that will change the character of a site by more than 5 000m² must be brought under the attention of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). Such developments may then require a Heritage Impact Assessment to be conducted (as required by SAHRA).

As the site is located within an area that has been largely developed (roads, residential areas, industries, mines), it is unlikely that any sites or features of archaeological or cultural significance will be present on site.

SAHRA has, however, been notified of the proposed development as part of the general public participation process, seeing as SAHRA is considered to be an Interested and Affected Party of the proposed project.

8.3.7 Palaeontological

According to the South African Heritage Resources Agency's Palaeontological (Fossil) Sensitivity Map, the site has a *Very High* sensitivity where a field assessment and Protocol of Fossil Finds is required.

A Palaeontological Impact Assessment was not included in the Basic Assessment Process. A Palaeontological Field Assessment must be carried out when the construction phase commences (should the proposed development be authorised). A protocol of find must also be compiled in the event that sites or features of palaeontological significance are found. These recommendations have also been included as mitigation measures in this Basic Assessment Report and the associated Environmental Management Programme.

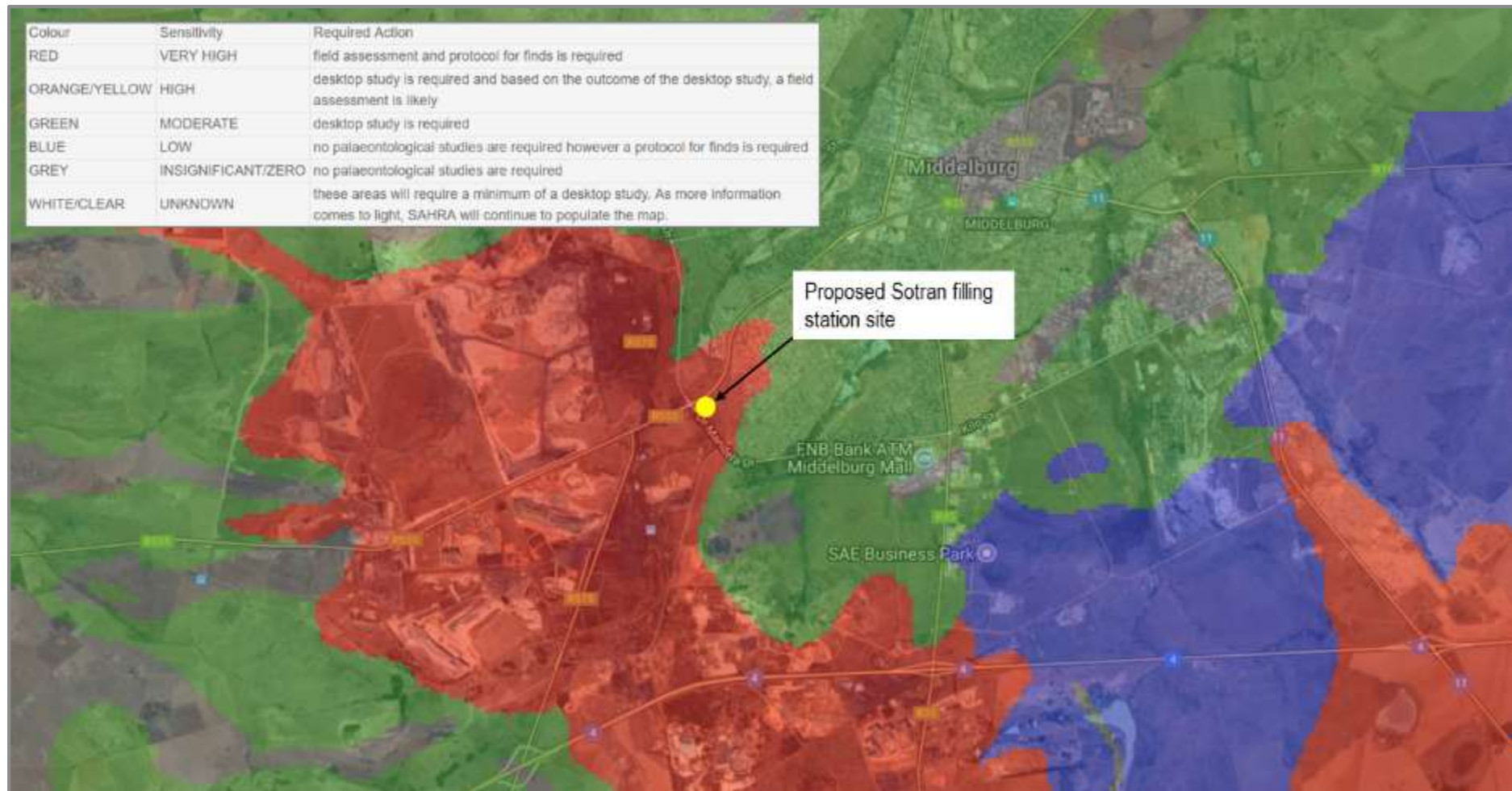


Figure 12: Extract from the SAHRA PalaeoSensitivity Map, indicating the sensitivity of the proposed Sotran filling station site (<http://www.sahra.org.za/sahris/map/palaeo>)

8.4 Impacts and risks identified for each alternative

The following impacts and risks have been identified for the preferred alternative:

Table 5: Impacts and Risks Identified for the Preferred Alternative

Impact	Phase	Risks
Environment in General	Planning and Design Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate planning and design of the filling station that could result in environmental impacts that could have been avoided.
Pre-Construction Phase	Pre-construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unauthorised access to the construction site. Unsafe working conditions.
Surface and Groundwater	Planning and Design Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate planning or faulty designs could result in pollution of surface and groundwater that could have been prevented.
	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from construction vehicles. Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to spillages from chemical toilets. Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to the incorrect management, storage and disposal of construction waste. Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to the runoff of contaminated storm water. Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources from the mixing of concrete. The wastage of water resources (municipal water supply) due to the irresponsible use of water.
	Operational Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from vehicles. Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to the incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste. Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to the runoff of contaminated storm water. Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to the potential release of fuel from the storage tanks and hoses. Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to spillages during refuelling of vehicles. Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to spillages during filling of storage tanks. Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to leakages from the sewerage network (pipelines) onsite. The wastage of resources due to the irresponsible use of water and electricity.
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the filling station. Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.

Impact	Phase	Risks
Fauna	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacement of resident (common) species and any natural biota.
	Operational Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacement of resident (common) species and any natural biota. Provision of artificial habitat for fauna species.
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the filling station. Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.
Flora	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of degraded/disturbed vegetation (Rand Highveld grassland) during site clearance. Establishment and spread of alien invasive vegetation.
	Operational Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment and spread of alien invasive vegetation (onsite and further than the site).
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the filling station. Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.
Heritage Resources	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance or destruction of cultural and heritage resources.
	Operational Phase	None anticipated.
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the filling station. Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.
Palaeontological Resources	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very high possibility that significant fossil assemblages will be present beneath the site. The disturbance and/or destruction of the fossil assemblages.
	Operational Phase	None anticipated.
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the filling station. Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.
Air Quality and Noise	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generation of dust by construction vehicles. Release of emissions from construction vehicles. Generation of nuisance and noise from construction vehicles and equipment/machinery.
	Operational Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generation of dust by vehicles onsite. Release of emissions from vehicles. Generation of emissions during refuelling of vehicles as well as refilling of storage tanks. Generation of nuisance and noise from vehicles and maintenance activities.

Impact	Phase	Risks
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the filling station. Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.
Soil	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil pollution due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from construction vehicles. • Soil pollution due to spillages from chemical toilets. • Soil pollution due to the incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste (general and hazardous waste). • Soil pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources from the mixing of concrete. • Soil erosion due to the clearance of vegetation and the removal of topsoil and subsoil. • Soil compaction to create foundations for buildings and other associated infrastructure. • Degradation of topsoil due to incorrect storage practices.
	Operational Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil pollution due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from vehicles. • Soil pollution due to the potential release of fuel from the storage tanks and hoses. • Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources due to spillages during refuelling of vehicles. • Soil pollution due to spillages during filling of storage tanks. • Soil pollution due to the incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste (general and hazardous waste). • Soil pollution due to leakages from the sewerage network (pipelines) onsite.
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the filling station. Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.
Socio-economic	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation of a number of job opportunities. • Potential increase in crime due to the influx of workers. • Stimulation of the local economy.
	Operational Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation of a number of job opportunities. • Stimulation of the local economy.
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the filling station. Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.
Traffic	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in traffic volumes to the site due to movement of construction vehicles.
	Operational Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in traffic volumes to the site.

Impact	Phase	Risks
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the filling station. Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.
Fire Risk	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The potential for fire establishment at the construction area and its subsequent risk to human life and infrastructure.
	Operational Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The potential for fire establishment or explosions at the filling station and its subsequent risk to human life and infrastructure.
	Decommissioning Phase	No decommissioning activities are anticipated or planned for the filling station. Therefore, no impacts have been identified or assessed as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process.

Cumulative Impacts

Table 6: Cumulative Impacts

Impact	Description
Soil erosion	Soil erosion caused by the development of the filling station will contribute to the overall effect of soil erosion and associated impacts of activities in the area.
Surface and groundwater pollution	Surface and groundwater pollution as a result of the construction and operation of the filling station may contribute to water pollution as a result of other activities in the area (including but not limited to residential areas, mines and industries).
Green gas emissions	The greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles and trucks will combine with other greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere and contribute towards the global Climate Change effect.
Dust generation	Dust generation associated with the construction and operation of the filling station may contribute to the dust generation of other activities in the area including but not limited to residential areas, mines and industries).
Noise generation	Activities associated with the construction and operation of the filling station will contribute to the overall noise generation of activities in the surrounding area.

The impacts have been fully assessed under Section 9.3 of this report.

8.5 Methodology used in determining and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks associated with the alternatives

Please refer to Section 9.5 of this report.

8.6 Positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity and alternatives will have on the environment and on the community, that may be affected

As detailed under Section 8.4 above.

8.7 Possible mitigation measures that could be applied and level of residual risk

The following table contains possible mitigation measures that can be applied to mitigate the identified impacts. Detailed mitigation measures have also been included in the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) that forms part of this Basic Assessment Report.

Table 7: Possible Mitigation Measures

Impact	Possible mitigation measures
Planning and Design Phase	
Planning and Design Phase	
Inadequate planning and design of the filling station that could result in environmental impacts that could have been avoided.	<p>Site selection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The infrastructure should preferably be constructed on an already disturbed site. • The infrastructure may not be constructed on a wetland or within a drainage line. • The infrastructure must preferably be constructed on a level/flat site. • The site must have the correct land use zoning to enable the infrastructure to be constructed and operated. <p>Design of the filling station</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impermeable foundations (such as concrete foundations) must be designed for the filling station including the refuelling area, fuel offloading area and parking area. • The entire area should be linked to an oil separator sump to ensure that any spillages are contained and do not leave the site. • All construction work pertaining to the installation, modification and decommissioning of underground fuel storage tanks, pumps/dispensers and pipework must be undertaken in accordance with SANS 10089-3:2010, Edition 4. • Self-bunded fuel tanks should be included in the design for the filling station. The tanks must be manufactured in accordance with SANS 1535:2007 and are to be glass-reinforced polyester-coated. • An automatic leak detection system should be installed with the storage tanks. • Observation wells must be installed adjacent to the underground storage tanks (Section 5.1.2 of SANS 10089:2010). • The diesel tanks must be designed with a minimum distance of 1.5m between each tank. • The diesel tanks must have a mechanism to relieve excess internal pressure. This is, for example, required in the event of fire exposure. • Signage should be designed for each tank to show what is being stored and the volume that is being stored. • A suction pump dispensing system should be included in the design of the filling station.

Impact		Possible mitigation measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The maximum allowable distance between the tank and fuel pump must not exceed 30m. Hoses must be chosen for their resistance to abrasion and contact with petroleum products. An adequate number of fire extinguishers must be provided for. Permanent fire-fighting equipment must be provided for. The equipment must be painted red (A14 poppy red or A11 signal red). It must be ensured that access to the fire-fighting equipment will be unobstructed and that the equipment is accessible from a number of different directions. A fire-fighting system must be provided for at the fuel tanks and pumps. A sprinkler system connected to water lines above the fuel storage tanks and pumps can be considered.
Pre-Construction Phase		
Pre-Construction Phase		
<p>Unauthorised access to the construction site that can pose a risk to the public in terms of their safety.</p> <p>Unsafe working conditions.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction site must be demarcated (fenced or delineated with danger tape). Permanent demarcation is preferable to prevent the public from gaining access to the site. A site plan must be drawn up by the construction contractor and kept on file. The site plan must show proposed stockpile areas, waste storage areas and ablution facilities. Signage indicating that the site is a "Construction Site" and indicating the risks associated with the site must be displayed. Emergency numbers, "No-smoking" signs and "No Open Flame" signs must also be displayed at the construction site. Fire-fighting equipment must be placed at the construction site and must be easily accessible. The fire-fighting equipment must be maintained on an annual basis. Welding, hot-work and flame-cutting may not be conducted close to fuel storage tanks. Where such activities are undertaken, fire-fighting equipment must be at hand.
Workers being unaware of the dangers of working at the construction site, resulting in a risk to their safety.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before any employees or contractors commence work at the construction site of the filling station, each individual must undergo an Induction Training session that will cover the aspects as detailed in the Environmental Awareness Plan (contained in the EMPr). Attendance registers must be completed and kept on file. Employees and contract workers must be issued with suitable Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), as applicable to each persons' job onsite.
Surface and Groundwater		
Pre-Construction Phase		
Surface and groundwater pollution due to inadequate planning or faulty designs.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All environmental features and sensitive receptors should be taken into account during the design and planning phase. All reasonable measures should be taken to minimise preventable impacts on the environment.
Construction Phase		
Surface and/or groundwater pollution due to hydrocarbon		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spill kits must be onsite to clean up any hydrocarbon spillages.

Impact	Possible mitigation measures
spillages or leakages from vehicles, including construction vehicles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicles should regularly be inspected to ensure that any fuel or oil leaks are repaired. • Drip trays should be used for any minor repairs or maintenance work done onsite. • Any soil that has been contaminated by oil, diesel or petrol must be regarded as hazardous and disposed of at an appropriately licensed facility. Safe Disposal Certificates must be obtained and kept on record.
Surface and/or groundwater pollution due to spillages from chemical toilets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient ablution facilities must be provided. • Chemical toilets must be serviced regularly and must be provided with toilet paper at all times. • Proof of safe disposal of contents of chemical toilets should be kept on record. • Any spillages from the chemical toilets must immediately be cleaned and the contaminated soil disposed of as hazardous waste.
Surface and/or groundwater pollution due to incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste, including construction waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction waste must be stored in a designated area. • Building rubble must be stored separately from domestic waste. • Refuse bins must be provided for domestic waste. • Large volumes of waste may not accumulate onsite. • Waste must be taken to appropriately licensed facilities for reuse, recycling, recovery or disposal. Safe Disposal Certificates must be obtained and kept on record. • No waste may be burnt or buried onsite. • Building rubble must be kept clean of plastic and brick ties. • The applicant must comply with the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality – Integrated Waste Management By-Laws, 2012. • All waste must be stored in accordance with the Norms and Standards for the storage of waste (GN 926 of 29 November 2013).
Surface and/or groundwater pollution due to runoff of contaminated storm water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A storm water management plan must be developed and implemented at the filling station. • Storm water must be diverted around areas where there are pollution sources. • Storm water drainage infrastructure must be regularly inspected for obstructions. • No contaminated storm water may be released into the environment from the construction activities. • Washing or cleaning of equipment or machinery must occur in a designated area and the contaminated wash water must be contained. Such an area could be a plastic drum, a container or a plastic lined pit.
Surface and/or groundwater pollution due to the mixing of concrete.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concrete should ideally be mixed on an impermeable surface such as a concrete slab. • Cement bags (new and used) must be stored under roof or in closed containers where they will not be exposed to the weather. • Dry concrete must be removed and disposed of together with other building rubble.

Impact	Possible mitigation measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ready-mix concrete trucks may clean chutes into foundations, but not elsewhere onsite.
The wastage of water (municipal water supply).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water pipes and hoses should be inspected on a regular basis and any leakages should immediately be repaired. Running water taps or hoses may not be left unattended.
Operational Phase	
Surface and/or groundwater pollution due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from vehicles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spill kits must be onsite to clean up any hydrocarbon spillages. Vehicles should regularly be inspected to ensure that any fuel or oil leaks are repaired. Any soil that has been contaminated by oil, diesel or petrol must be regarded as hazardous and disposed of at an appropriately licensed facility. Safe Disposal Certificates must be obtained and kept on record.
Surface and/or groundwater pollution due to incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste must be managed according to its hazard classification (i.e. general vs. hazardous waste). General and hazardous waste streams must not be mixed. Waste stored onsite must be kept in appropriate containers with closable lids. Large volumes of waste may not accumulate onsite. Waste must be taken to appropriately licensed facilities for reuse, recycling, recovery or disposal (last resort). Safe Disposal Certificates must be obtained and kept on record. No waste may be burnt or buried onsite. The applicant must comply with the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality – Integrated Waste Management By-Laws, 2012. All waste must be stored in accordance with the Norms and Standards for the storage of waste (GN 926 of 29 November 2013).
Surface and/or groundwater pollution due to runoff of contaminated storm water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A storm water management plan must be developed and implemented at the filling station. Storm water must be diverted around areas where there are pollution sources. Storm water drainage infrastructure must be regularly inspected for obstructions. No contaminated storm water may be released into the environment from the construction activities. Washing or cleaning of equipment or machinery must occur in a designated area and the contaminated wash water must be contained. Wash water from the wash bay must be contained and not released into the environment.
Surface and/or groundwater pollution due to the potential release of fuel from the storage tanks and hoses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Emergency Response Plan must be compiled and implemented at the filling station. A leak detection system must be installed at the storage tanks. Fuel storage tanks, pipelines and associated infrastructure must undergo regular integrity assessments, as per the manufacturer's specifications. Fuel stock must be monitored on a daily basis and records must be kept on site.

Impact	Possible mitigation measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation wells must be installed adjacent to the underground storage tanks (Section 5.1.2 of SANS 10089:2010). • Pressure tests must be undertaken on hoses, on an annual basis. • A groundwater monitoring programme should be compiled and implemented on site. Groundwater quality monitoring should be conducted as per the monitoring programme. • Spill kits must be readily available onsite and employees must be trained on the correct spill cleaning procedures. • In the event that a leak or accidental spill occurred, a remediation plan must be compiled and executed. • The applicant must comply with the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality – Petroleum Products By-Law, 2005.
Surface and/or groundwater pollution due to spillages during refuelling of vehicles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees must be trained in the appropriate use of dispensing equipment. • Spill kits must be readily available onsite and employees must be trained on the correct spill cleaning procedures.
Surface and/or groundwater pollution due to spillages during filling of storage tanks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicles must be left in gear and prevented from moving forwards or backwards during filling. • Vehicles must be attended at all times and the filling process must be supervised. • Vehicle engines must be switched off. The engines may only be switched on after filling has been completed and only after all covers, caps and valves have been closed.
Surface and/or groundwater pollution due to spillages from the sewerage network pipelines) onsite.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ablution facilities must regularly be cleaned. • Should toilets run slowly or become blocked, this should be investigated to ensure that this is not due to a broken or blocked pipe underground. • Any broken or blocked pipes must be repaired.
The wastage of water (municipal water supply) and electricity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumption of water and electricity must be monitored. • Use energy efficient lighting, where possible. • Switch off lights and appliances when not in use. • Water pipes and hoses should be inspected on a regular basis and any leakages should immediately be repaired. • Running water taps or hoses may not be left unattended. • High pressure hoses should be used, where possible.
Fauna	
Construction Phase	
Displacement of resident (common) species and any natural biota.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fauna species may not be disturbed, captured or killed and must be avoided. • Trenches must be inspected regularly to ensure that no animals are trapped.
Operational Phase	
Displacement of resident (common) species and any natural biota.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same mitigation measures as under construction phase.
Provision of artificial habitat for fauna species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a positive impact and no mitigation measures are therefore required.
Flora	
Construction Phase	

Impact	Possible mitigation measures
Loss of degraded / disturbed vegetation (Rand Highveld grassland).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove only the vegetation where essential for construction and don't allow any disturbance to adjoining natural vegetation cover. • Make use of predetermined roads and tracks. • Once construction is complete, obsolete roads should be obliterated by breaking the surface crust and erecting earth embankments to prevent erosion, while the natural species composition should be re-established. • Colonisation of the disturbed areas by plants species from the surrounding natural vegetation must be monitored to ensure that vegetation cover is sufficient.
Establishment and spread of alien invasive vegetation (onsite and further than the site).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and implement an alien invasive eradication plan. • Use only indigenous plant species for gardens and rehabilitation. • Eradicate any alien invasive vegetation observed onsite.
Operational Phase	
Establishment and spread of alien invasive vegetation (onsite and further than the site).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same mitigation measures as under construction phase.
Heritage Resources	
Construction Phase	
Disturbance or destruction of cultural and heritage resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If any cultural or heritage resources, sites, features or objects are exposed during the construction activities, all construction activities in the area must be stopped and a heritage specialist must be contacted to investigate the site and recommend the way forward.
Palaeontological Resources	
Construction Phase	
The disturbance and/or destruction of the fossil assemblages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A field assessment by a qualified palaeontologist must be conducted. • A Protocol of Fossil Finds must be compiled and submitted to the South African Heritage Resources Agency. The protocol must be implemented during the construction phase.
Air Quality and Noise	
Construction Phase	
Generation of dust by construction vehicles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement dust suppression techniques. • Limit vegetation clearance until it is necessary for soil stripping. • Retain vegetation and soil in position for as long as possible before stripping. • A complaints register must be kept onsite and be easily accessible to any party who wishes to lodge a complaint. The complaints register must include the following fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The date of the complaint; ○ The name and surname of the person lodging the complaint; ○ Details of the complaint; and ○ How and when the complaint was addressed.
Release of emissions from construction vehicles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular maintenance of vehicles to minimise the release of emissions. • Speeds bumps and traffic signs should be erected to prevent speeding onsite.

Impact	Possible mitigation measures
Generation of nuisance and noise from construction vehicles and equipment / machinery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noisy activities must be scheduled during times of the day that will result in the least disturbance to adjacent sensitive receptors. Noisy work must also be avoided over weekends and public holidays. No amplified music is allowed onsite. Sirens and/or hooters may only be used during emergencies and drills. Noisy work must be avoided on weekends and public holidays. Vehicles must not be left idling unnecessarily. All vehicles must be regularly maintained. A complaints register must be kept onsite and be easily accessible to any party who wishes to lodge a complaint. The complaints register must include the following fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The date of the complaint; The name and surname of the person lodging the complaint; Details of the complaint; and How and when the complaint was addressed. The applicant must comply with the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality – Nuisance Management By-Laws, 2010.
Operational Phase	
Generation of dust by vehicles onsite.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement dust suppression techniques, if required (for example, if there are any unpaved areas). A complaints register must be kept onsite and be easily accessible to any party who wishes to lodge a complaint. The complaints register must include the following fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The date of the complaint; The name and surname of the person lodging the complaint; Details of the complaint; and How and when the complaint was addressed.
Release of emissions from vehicles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular maintenance of vehicles to minimise the release of emissions. Fuel caps must be replaced immediately after refuelling has been completed. Speeds bumps and traffic signs should be erected to prevent speeding onsite.
Generation of emissions during refilling of vehicles as well as refilling of storage tanks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any empty tanks must be kept closed. Storage tanks must be opened immediately before refilling and closed immediately after refilling has been completed.
Generation of nuisance and noise from vehicles. This also includes nuisance and noise from operational and maintenance activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No amplified music is allowed onsite. Sirens and/or hooters may only be used during emergencies and drills. Noisy work must be avoided on weekends and public holidays. Trucks must not be left idling unnecessarily. Drivers should be instructed to also not hoot or rev trucks unnecessarily. All vehicles and equipment must be regularly maintained. Loose or rattling parts should be repaired. A complaints register must be kept onsite and be easily accessible to any party who wishes to lodge a complaint. The complaints register must include the following fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The date of the complaint;

Impact	Possible mitigation measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The name and surname of the person lodging the complaint; ○ Details of the complaint; and ○ How and when the complaint was addressed. ● The applicant must comply with the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality – Nuisance Management By-Laws, 2010. ● Silencers must be fitted to equipment and machinery, where possible.
Soil	
Construction Phase	
Soil pollution due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from vehicles, including construction vehicles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use drip trays for any machinery and/or vehicle repair work. ● Immediately repair any leaking machinery or vehicles. ● Place oil drums on impermeable surfaces or plastic liners. ● Immediately clean any hydrocarbon spillages and dispose of as hazardous waste. Safe Disposal Certificates must be obtained and kept on record.
Soil pollution due to spillages from chemical toilets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sufficient ablution facilities must be provided. ● Chemical toilets must be serviced regularly. ● Proof of safe disposal of contents of chemical toilets should be kept on record. ● Any spillages from the chemical toilets must immediately be cleaned and the contaminated soil disposed of as hazardous waste. Safe Disposal Certificates must be obtained and kept on record.
Soil pollution due to the incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste (general and hazardous waste), including construction waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Waste must be managed according to its hazard classification (i.e. general vs. hazardous waste) and general and hazardous waste streams should not be mixed. ● Waste stored onsite must be kept in appropriate containers with lids that can be closed. ● Large volumes of waste may not accumulate onsite. ● Waste must be taken to appropriately licensed facilities for reuse, recycling, recovery or disposal. Safe Disposal Certificates must be obtained and kept on record. ● No waste may be burnt or buried onsite. ● The applicant must comply with the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality – Integrated Waste Management By-Laws, 2012. ● All waste must be stored in accordance with the Norms and Standards for the storage of waste (GN 926 of 29 November 2013).
Soil pollution due to the mixing of concrete.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Concrete should ideally be mixed on an impermeable surface such as a concrete slab. ● Cement bags (new and used) must be stored under roof or in closed containers where they will not be exposed to rain. ● Dry concrete must be removed and disposed of together with other building rubble. ● Ready-mix concrete trucks may clean chutes into foundations, but not elsewhere onsite.
Soil erosion caused by the clearance of vegetation and the removal of topsoil and subsoil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Limiting vegetation clearance until it is necessary for soil stripping. ● A temporary storm water management plan must be developed and implemented.

Impact	Possible mitigation measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement adequate erosion prevention measures, such as measures to dissipate runoff water velocities. • Implement adequate storm water management measures.
Soil compaction due to construction activities to create foundations for buildings and other associated infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soils should be moved when dry, as far as possible. • Excessively heavy vehicles should not be used for earthmoving activities. This will minimise compaction of the soil.
Loss of topsoil due to incorrect storage practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil and subsoil must be stored on separate stockpiles. • Cover topsoil stockpiles to prevent the soil being washed away during rainfall events. • Topsoil must be replaced during rehabilitation and landscaping.
Operational Phase	
Soil pollution due to hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from vehicles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same mitigation measures as under construction phase.
Soil pollution due to the potential release of fuel from the storage tanks and hoses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Emergency Response Plan must be compiled and implemented at the filling station. • A leak detection system must be installed at the storage tanks. • Fuel storage tanks, pipelines and associated infrastructure must undergo regular integrity assessments, as per the manufacturer's specifications. • Fuel stock must be monitored on a daily basis and records must be kept on site. • Observation wells must be installed adjacent to the underground storage tanks (Section 5.1.2 of SANS 10089:2010). • Pressure tests must be undertaken on hoses, on an annual basis. • Spill kits must be readily available onsite and employees must be trained on the correct spill cleaning procedures. • In the event that a leak or accidental spill occurred, a remediation plan must be compiled and executed. • The applicant must comply with the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality – Petroleum Products By-Law, 2005.
Soil pollution due to spillages during refuelling of vehicles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees must be trained in the appropriate use of dispensing equipment. • Spill kits must be readily available onsite and employees must be trained on the correct spill cleaning procedures.
Soil pollution due to spillages during filling of storage tanks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicles must be left in gear and prevented from moving forwards or backwards unintentionally during filling. • Vehicles must be attended at all times and the filling process must be supervised. • Vehicle engines must be switched off. The engines may only be switched on after filling has been completed and only after all covers, caps and valves have been closed.
Soil pollution due to the incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste (general and hazardous waste).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same mitigation measures as under construction phase.

Impact	Possible mitigation measures
Soil pollution due to spillages from the sewerage network (pipelines) onsite.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ablution facilities must regularly be cleaned. • Should toilets run slowly or become blocked, this should be investigated to ensure that this is not due to a broken or blocked pipe underground. • Any broken or blocked pipes must be repaired.
Socio-economic	
Construction Phase	
Generation of a number of job opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a positive impact and no mitigation measures are therefore required.
Potential increase in crime due to influx of workers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference checks should be conducted on all workers before they are appointed. • Workers should not be allowed to leave the construction site during the day and should be transported to and from the site on a daily basis.
Stimulation of the local economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a positive impact and no mitigation measures are therefore required.
Operational Phase	
Generation of a number of job opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a positive impact and no mitigation measures are therefore required.
Stimulation of the local economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a positive impact and no mitigation measures are therefore required.
Traffic	
Construction Phase	
Increase in traffic volumes to the site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that construction vehicles are roadworthy and that drivers comply with road rules. • Loads must be securely fastened and may not exceed the tonnage limitations for each vehicle.
Operational Phase	
Increase in traffic volumes to the site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure optimal operation of the filling station to ensure minimal impact on traffic flow.
Fire Risk	
Construction Phase	
The potential for fire establishment at the construction area and its subsequent risk to human life and infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to fire-fighting equipment must at all times be unobstructed. • Emergency numbers must be clearly displayed at the construction site. • Welding, hot-work and flame-cutting may not be conducted within 15m of the fuel storage tanks. Where such activities are undertaken, fire-fighting equipment must be at hand. • The storage of oil or diesel contaminated rags or soil must be in designated, enclosed containers. The container(s) must be kept in a designated area away from the fuel tanks.
Operational Phase	
The potential for fire establishment or explosions at the filling station and its subsequent risk to human life and infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Emergency Response Plan must be compiled for the filling station. • A site plan showing the following must be compiled and displayed at the filling station: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fire-fighting equipment; ○ Emergency assembly point(s); ○ Access routes; ○ The fuel storage tanks and their contents; and ○ Pipelines and valves.

Impact	Possible mitigation measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire-fighting equipment must be maintained as required in SANS 1475-1: 2010. Hoses must be inspected on an annual basis and any defective or damaged hoses must be replaced. • The fire-fighting system and all fire-fighting equipment must be inspected on an annual basis by a suitably qualified person and records kept on file. • The fire-fighting system and all fire-fighting equipment must be to the satisfaction of the municipal fire authority. • All repair and maintenance work must be supervised. • No repairs or maintenance may be undertaken on fuel storage tanks whilst they are being loaded or unloaded. • Before any hot-work can be conducted within the fuel storage tanks, a gas-free certificate must be issued and all pipelines must be disconnected. Electrical equipment must be locked-out and isolated before repair work can commence. Notices must be hung or placed on equipment during repair work to prevent the accidental switching on of said equipment. A qualified person must give permission for the equipment to be turned on again after the repair work has been completed. • Access to fire-fighting equipment must at all times be unobstructed. • Emergency numbers must be clearly displayed at the filling station. • Employees must be trained on the use of fire-fighting equipment. • Fire drills must be conducted on a regular basis and records kept on file. • The volume and tone of emergency sirens (such as the fire alarm) must be clearly audible above ambient noise levels, at the site perimeter. • Welding, hot-work and flame-cutting may not be conducted within 15m of the fuel storage tanks. Where such activities are undertaken, fire-fighting equipment must be at hand. This is not applicable to repairs being undertaken on the fuel storage tanks themselves. • Signage indicating the risks associated with the filling station must be displayed. "No-smoking" and "No Open Flame" signs must also be clearly displayed. • The storage of oil or diesel contaminated rags or soil must be in designated, enclosed containers. The container(s) must be kept in a designated area away from the fuel tanks.

8.8 Outcome of the site selection matrix

The outcome of the site selection matrix was discussed under Section 8.1.1 of this report.

8.9 Motivation for not considering alternatives

The motivation for not considering certain alternatives was discussed under Section 8.1 of this report.

8.10 Concluding statement

The preferred alternative is the proposed project/development (Sotran filling station) and the preferred location for the development is the project property, as detailed under Section 4 of this report.

9. THE PROCESS UNDERTAKEN TO IDENTIFY, ASSESS AND RANK THE IMPACTS THAT THE ACTIVITY WILL IMPOSE ON THE PREFERRED LOCATION THROUGH THE LIFE OF THE ACTIVITY

According to the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, the objective of the basic environmental impact assessment process is to, through a consultative process-

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

9.1 Description of all environmental issues and risks that were identified during the Environmental Impact Assessment process – process undertaken

Elements of the proposed development that can interact with the environment are deemed to be environmental aspects. These have been identified during the Environmental Impact Assessment, for each phase of the proposed development. Thereafter, the potential impacts that can result from the development's aspects have been identified. The impacts, whether positive or negative, are defined as any change to the environment resulting from the identified environmental aspects.

All environmental issues and risks that were identified as part of this Environmental Impact Assessment process have been listed under Section 8.4 of this report.

9.2 Assessment of the significance of each issue and risk and an indication of the extent to which the issue and risk could be avoided or addressed by the adoption of mitigation measures – process undertaken

Assessing the significance of the potential impacts has been conducted using the following parameters. Direct, indirect and cumulative impacts have been assessed.

The **nature** of the impact: This will include a qualitative description of what caused the impact and how it will affect the environment;

The **extent** of the impact: The size (physical/geographical) that will be affected by the impact. The following weighting will be used:

- Onsite: Weighting value **1**: The impact is confined to the project site/property
- Local: Weighting value **2**: The impact is confined to the project site/property and a 10km radius around the project site/property
- Regional: Weighting value **3**: The impact extends further than a 10km radius around the project site/property

The **duration** of the impact: The length of time over which the impact will persist. The following weighting will be used:

- Short term: Weighting value **1**: The impact will persist for up to one year
- Medium term: Weighting value **2**: The impact will persist for longer than one year, but shorter than five years
- Long term: Weighting value **3**: The impact will persist for longer than five years

The **magnitude** of the impact: The intensity of the impact on the environment. The following weighting will be used:

- Low: Weighting value **1**: Natural processes continue, albeit in an altered manner
- Medium: Weighting value **2**: Natural processes cease temporarily
- High: Weighting value **3**: Natural processes cease indefinitely

The **probability** of the impact: How likely it is that the impact will happen. The following weighting will be used:

- Improbable: Weighting value **1**: It is unlikely that the impact will occur
- Probable: Weighting value **2**: There is a chance that the impact will occur
- Definite: Weighting value **3**: The impact will most certainly occur

The **status** of the impact: This will include a qualitative description of the following:

- Whether the impact is **positive** or **negative** in nature
- The degree to which the impact can be reversed
- The degree to which the impact can be mitigated
- The degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources

The **significance** of the impact: This will be calculated using the formula below:

Significance = (Duration + Extent + Magnitude) x Probability

The significance of the impact will be divided into the following classes, based on the result of the above given equation:

- **Low Impact: Weighting value: 1-9**
- **Medium Impact: Weighting value: 10-18**
- **High Impact: Weighting value: 19-27**

The aspects to be assessed by specialists have been listed under Section 9.4. The impacts of the proposed project will be assessed by each specialist, mostly also using the following formula:

Significance = (Duration + Extent + Magnitude) x Probability

9.3 Assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk, including cumulative impacts; the nature, significance and consequences of the impact and risk; the extent and duration of the impact and risk; the probability of the impact and risk occurring; the degree to which the impact and risk can be reversed; the degree to which the impact and risk may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and the degree to which the impact and risk can be avoided, managed or mitigated

The following aspects have been assessed as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment process:

- Planning and Design of the Filling Station;
- Pre-construction;

- Surface and groundwater;
- Fauna;
- Flora;
- Heritage resources;
- Palaeontological resources;
- Air quality and noise;
- Soil;
- Socio-economic;
- Traffic; and
- Fire Risk.

The following tables discuss the impacts and risks identified for each alternative, including the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration and probability of the impacts, including the degree to which the impacts can be reversed; may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and can be avoided, managed or mitigated.

Preferred Alternative

Planning and Design

Aspect	Planning and Design of the Filling Station	
Impact and Nature	Inadequate planning and design of the filling station that could result in environmental impacts that could have been avoided.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Planning and Design Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	3	3
Magnitude	3	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	16 – Medium	6 – Low
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High	

Pre-Construction

Aspect	Construction site establishment.
Impact and Nature	Unauthorised access to the construction site that can pose a risk to the public in terms of their safety.
	Unsafe working conditions.

Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Pre-Construction Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	2	1
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 – Medium	4 – Low
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High	

Aspect	Appointment of workers (employees and contractors) to commence construction activities onsite.	
Impact and Nature	Workers being unaware of the dangers of working at the construction site, resulting in a risk to their safety.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Pre-Construction Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	3	2
Magnitude	3	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	16 – Medium	5 – Low
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High	

Surface and Groundwater

Aspect	Inadequate planning or faulty designs.	
Impact and Nature	Surface and groundwater pollution due to inadequate planning or faulty designs.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Pre-Construction Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	3	2
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	14 – Medium	10 – Low
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium	

Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High

Aspect	Hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from vehicles.	
Impact and Nature	Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	3	2
Probability	2	2
Significance	14 – Medium	10 – Low
Operational Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 – Medium	4 – Low
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium to High	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High	

Aspect	Spillages from chemical toilets.	
Impact and Nature	Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	2	2
Duration	2	1
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 – Medium	5 – Low
Operational Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High	

Aspect	Incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste.	
Impact and Nature	Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	3	2
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	14 – Medium	5 – Low
Operational Phase		
Extent	3	2
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	14 – Medium	5 – Low
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High	

Aspect	Runoff of contaminated storm water.	
Impact and Nature	Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	1	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	10 – Medium	4 – Low
Operational Phase		
Extent	2	2
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	3	1
Significance	18 – Medium	6 – Low
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Low	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium – High	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High	

Aspect	The mixing of concrete.	
Impact and Nature	Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	2	1
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	3	2
Significance	18 – Medium	6 – Low
Operational Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium – High	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High	

Aspect	The wastage of water (municipal water supply).	
Impact and Nature	Wastage of water resources due to the irresponsible use of water.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	2	2
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	3	1
Significance	18 – Medium	6 – Low
Operational Phase		
Extent	2	2
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	3	1
Significance	18 – Medium	6 – Low
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Low – Medium	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	High	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High	

Aspect	The potential release of fuel from the storage tanks and hoses.	
Impact and Nature	Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		

Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

Operational Phase

Extent	3	2
Duration	3	2
Magnitude	3	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	18 – Medium	6 – Low

Status of Impact

Consequence	Negative
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Low – Medium
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium – High
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	Medium – High

Aspect	Spillages during refuelling of vehicles.	
Impact and Nature	Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation

Construction Phase

Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

Operational Phase

Extent	2	1
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	3	1
Significance	18 – Medium	5 – Low

Status of Impact

Consequence	Negative
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Low – Medium
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	Medium – High

Aspect	Spillages during filling of storage tanks.	
Impact and Nature	Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation

Construction Phase

Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		

Significance		
Operational Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	3	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	14 – Medium	5 – Low
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Low – Medium	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	Medium	

Aspect	Spillages from the sewerage network (pipelines) onsite.	
Impact and Nature	Pollution of surface and/or groundwater resources.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Operational Phase		
Extent	2	2
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 – Medium	6 – Low
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Low – Medium	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	Medium - High	

Fauna

Aspect	Construction and operational activities.	
Impact and Nature	Displacement of resident (common) species and any natural biota.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	1	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	8 – Low	3 – Low

Operational Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	1	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	8 – Low	3 – Low

Status of Impact	
Consequence	Negative
Degree to which impact can be reversed	High
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Low
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High

Aspect	Operational activities.	
Impact and Nature	Provision of artificial habitat for fauna species.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation

Construction Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

Operational Phase		
Extent	Positive impact	Positive impact
Duration	Positive impact	Positive impact
Magnitude	Positive impact	Positive impact
Probability	Positive impact	Positive impact
Significance	Positive impact	No mitigation required – positive impact

Status of Impact	
Consequence	Positive
Degree to which impact can be reversed	N/A – positive impact
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	N/A – positive impact
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	N/A – positive impact

Flora

Aspect	Site clearance.	
Impact and Nature	Loss of degraded / disturbed vegetation (Rand Highveld grassland).	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation

Construction Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	3	3
Probability	1	1
Significance	6 – Low	5 – Low

Operational Phase		
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Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

Status of Impact

Consequence	Negative
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Low
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High (Mitigation only required in the event that sensitive species are found)

Aspect	Construction and operational activities.	
Impact and Nature	Establishment and spread of alien invasive vegetation (onsite and surrounding area).	

Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
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Construction Phase

Extent	2	2
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	1	1
Probability	3	1
Significance	15 – Medium	5 – Low

Operational Phase

Extent	2	2
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	1	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	10 – Medium	5 – Low

Status of Impact

Consequence	Negative
Degree to which impact can be reversed	High
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High

Heritage Resources

Aspect	Construction activities.	
Impact and Nature	Disturbance and/or destruction of cultural and heritage resources.	

Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
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Construction Phase

Extent	1	1
Duration	3	3
Magnitude	3	3
Probability	1	1
Significance	7 – Low	7 – Low

Operational Phase

Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Low	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	High	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High (Mitigation measures only required in the event that cultural or heritage resources are found)	

Palaeontological resources

Aspect	Construction activities.	
Impact and Nature	The disturbance and/or destruction of the fossil assemblages.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	1	1
Duration	3	3
Magnitude	3	3
Probability	3	1
Significance	21 – High	7 – Low
Operational Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Low	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	High	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High	

Air Quality and Noise

Aspect	Construction and operational activities.	
Impact and Nature	Generation of dust by excavations, vehicles and machinery.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	1	1
Probability	3	2
Significance	12 – Medium	6 – Low

Operational Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	10 – Medium	3 – Low

Status of Impact	
Consequence	Negative
Degree to which impact can be reversed	High
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Low
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	Medium

Aspect	Construction and operational activities.	
Impact and Nature	Release of vehicle emissions from vehicles.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation

Construction Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	1	1
Probability	3	2
Significance	15 – Medium	8 – Low

Operational Phase		
Extent	1	1
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	1	1
Probability	2	2
Significance	8 – Low	8 – Low

Status of Impact	
Consequence	Negative
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Low
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	Medium

Aspect	Construction and operational activities.	
Impact and Nature	Generation of nuisance and noise from vehicles and equipment/machinery.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation

Construction Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	3	2
Significance	15 – Medium	6 – Low

Operational Phase		
Extent	2	2
Duration	1	1

Magnitude	1	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	8 – Low	4 – Low
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	High	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Low	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High	
Aspect	Operational activities.	
Impact and Nature	Generation of emissions during refilling of vehicles as well as refilling of storage tanks.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Operational Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 – Medium	4 – Low
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	High	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Low	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High	

Soil

Aspect	Hydrocarbon spillages or leakages from vehicles.	
Impact and Nature	Soil pollution.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	2	2
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	3	1
Significance	18 – Medium	5 – Low
Operational Phase		
Extent	1	1
Duration	2	2

Magnitude	2	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	10 – Medium	4 – Low
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High	

Aspect	Spillages from chemical toilets.	
Impact and Nature	Soil pollution.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	2	2
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 – Medium	5 – Low
Operational Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High	

Aspect	The incorrect management, storage and disposal of waste (general and hazardous waste).	
Impact and Nature	Soil pollution.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	2	1
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 – Medium	4 – Low
Operational Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	2	1
Magnitude	1	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	10 – Medium	3 – Low

Status of Impact	
Consequence	Negative
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High

Aspect	The mixing of concrete.	
Impact and Nature	Soil pollution.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	1	1
Duration	2	1
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	10 – Medium	3 – Low

Operational Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

Status of Impact	
Consequence	Negative
Degree to which impact can be reversed	High
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Low
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High

Aspect	The clearance of vegetation and the removal of topsoil and subsoil.	
Impact and Nature	Soil erosion.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	1	1
Duration	2	1
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	10 – Medium	3 – Low

Operational Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		

Status of Impact	
Consequence	Negative
Degree to which impact can be reversed	High

Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Low
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High

Aspect	Construction activities to create foundations for buildings and other associated infrastructure.	
Impact and Nature	Soil compaction.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	1	1
Duration	2	1
Magnitude	1	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	8 – Low	3 – Low
Operational Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	High	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Low	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High	

Aspect	Incorrect storage practices.	
Impact and Nature	Degradation of topsoil.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	1	1
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	8 – Low	3 – Low
Operational Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Low	

Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	High
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Aspect	The potential release of fuel from the storage tanks and hoses.	
Impact and Nature	Soil pollution.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Operational Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	3	2
Magnitude	3	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	16 – Medium	5 – Low
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium – High	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	Medium – High	

Aspect	Spillages during refuelling of vehicles.	
Impact and Nature	Soil pollution.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Operational Phase		
Extent	1	1
Duration	2	1
Magnitude	2	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	10 – Medium	4 – Low
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium – High	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	Medium – High	

Aspect	Spillages during filling of storage tanks.	
Impact and Nature	Soil pollution.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Operational Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	3	2
Magnitude	3	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	16 – Medium	5 – Low
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium – High	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	Medium – High	

Aspect	Spillages from the sewerage network (pipelines) onsite.	
Impact and Nature	Soil pollution.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Operational Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	3	2
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	2	1
Significance	14 – Medium	4 – Low
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Medium	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	Medium – High	

Socio-economic

Aspect	Construction and operational activities.	
Impact and Nature	Generation of a number of job opportunities.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance	Positive impact	No mitigation required – positive impact
Operational Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance	Positive impact	No mitigation required – positive impact
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Positive	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	N/A – Positive impact	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	N/A – Positive impact	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	N/A – Positive impact	

Aspect	Construction activities.	
Impact and Nature	Potential increase in crime due to the influx of workers.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	2	1
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	3	3
Probability	2	1
Significance	12 – Medium	5 – Low
Operational Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance		
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Low	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	High	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	Medium	

Aspect	Construction and operational activities.	
Impact and Nature	Stimulation of the local economy.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance	Positive impact	No mitigation required – positive impact
Operational Phase		
Extent		
Duration		
Magnitude		
Probability		
Significance	Positive impact	No mitigation required – positive impact
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Positive	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	N/A – Positive impact	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	N/A – Positive impact	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	N/A – Positive impact	

Traffic

Aspect	Construction and operational activities.	
Impact and Nature	Increase in traffic volumes to the site.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	2	2
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	3	3
Significance	15 – Medium	12 – Medium
Operational Phase		
Extent	2	2
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	2	1
Probability	3	3
Significance	15 – Medium	12 – Medium
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	Low	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	Low – Medium	

Fire Risk		
Aspect	Construction and operational activities.	
Impact and Nature	The potential for fire establishment and its subsequent risk to human life and infrastructure.	
Impact Rating	Before mitigation	After mitigation
Construction Phase		
Extent	3	1
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	3	2
Probability	2	1
Significance	14 – Medium	4 – Low
Operational Phase		
Extent	3	1
Duration	1	1
Magnitude	3	2
Probability	3	2
Significance	21 – High	8 – Low
Status of Impact		
Consequence	Negative	
Degree to which impact can be reversed	Medium	
Degree to which impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources	High	
Degree to which impact can be avoided, managed or mitigated	Medium – High	

9.4 A summary of the findings and impact management measures identified in any specialist reports complying with Appendix 6 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, and an indication as to how these findings and recommendations have been included in this Basic Assessment Report

The following specialist studies and the reports thereof are included in this Basic Assessment Report (specialist reports are attached hereto as Appendix D):

- Vertebrate and Habitat Assessment; and
- Phase 1 Engineering Geological Investigation.

The findings, impacts, recommendations and mitigation measures of the above mentioned specialist reports were included in the risk assessment table of this Basic Assessment Report (see Section 9.3).

Vertebrate and Habitat Assessment

Essentially the site consists of only a terrestrial habitat and is not situated in an area of conservation concern. The conservation status of the habitat is ranked as “Moderate” as result of its transformed character but good basal cover.

Connectivity is extremely limited by the roads and the potential of vertebrate immigration is considered as low. Generally, the surrounding areas are not developed but considering its proximity to suburbs is ecologically depauperate.

The site is situated in a peri-urban area that is undeveloped but environmentally compromised. It is small and ecologically somewhat isolated by roads; hence connectivity is near non-functional. It is concluded that in terms of species richness it does not even match urban gardens where trees, shrubs and buildings offer habitat for birds, arboreal and rupicolous vertebrates. It is concluded that the site does not support important ecological systems or functions. Only a few individuals of common and robust species could occur. No endangered species can occur in substantial numbers; any Red Data vertebrates will be no more than occasional vagrants. No reasonable scientific objective can be raised to oppose the development.

Phase 1 Engineering Geological Investigation

The site is considered one geotechnical zone (S1/2ABD). Major constraints include some consolidation settlement or compression, periodic to permanent shallow seepage or shallow groundwater and a fairly steep natural slope. The site is considered suitable for the proposed development as a filling station with associated infrastructure, although cognisance of geological constraints is important to ensure minimal adverse impact on the development and to acknowledge additional costs incurred due to engineering solution of these constraints.

Geology, Soil Profile and Excavatability

- The site to be developed is underlain by Dwyka Group Shale of the Karoo Supergroup. Gneiss of the Johannesburg Granite Dome.
- Weathered shale bedrock occurs at depths exceeding approximately 2.00m based on the excavations forming part of this study.
- TLB excavation was possible to depths exceeding 2.00m in most instances. Excavation conditions will become hard to very hard in honeycomb to hardpan ferricrete and blasting may be required for deep excavations through these horizons. Shale bedrock itself underlying ferricrete will likely be more excavatable than hardpan ferricrete.
- Bulk of the shallow site materials comprising transported materials, residual shale and completely weathered shale are classified as soft excavation.
- Deep excavation (for deep basements, underground storage tanks and deep pipelines etc., if applicable) may be problematic by means of TLB.
- Excavation stability should be confirmed during construction, especially given the influence of shallow interflow and perched water systems on excavation stability.
- Historical development, agricultural operations and/ or levelling practices may have disrupted the surficial materials and variations in soil properties should be accounted for. The likelihood of imported fill and building rubble should also be accounted for in shallow horizons.

- Variable bedrock topography and lithology (rock type) may influence excavatability and residual soil properties over fairly small distances.
- The site is not underlain by soluble rock.

Material Properties

- Site soils are generally low plasticity sands with low potential expansiveness (according to Van der Merwe's method).
- Some consolidation and/ or settlement can be expected for the transported soil and residual to completely weathered shale horizons. The site soils do not appear to be prone to heave, although this should not be discounted.
- Bulk of the site soils may require improvement to be used for specific road pavement layers or as bedding or fill. Imported or improved material properties should fall within accepted limits for the proposed use.

Hydrology and Relief

- Water seepage and/ or wet conditions were encountered in test pit NG04 at 2.60m.
- Shallow perched water systems following prolonged and intense precipitation events are anticipated at the site, given the evidence of ferruginization and wetness in some deeper horizons.
- Altering the soil profile commonly affects the subsurface seepage. Design should incorporate the likelihood of enhanced shallow seepage and waterlogging due to localised infiltration, storm water practices, etc.
- Flood line and wetland delineation, although not apparently influencing the site, are not determined as part of the engineering geological investigation.

10. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

10.1 Summary of the key findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment

The summary of the key findings of this Basic Environmental Impact Assessment process are as follows:

- The project site is not of a sensitive nature and is ideally situated. The conservation status of the habitat is ranked as "Moderate" as result of its transformed character but good basal cover. The site is, however, located within an Ecological Support Area Protected Area Buffer Zone.
- The proposed development will result in a positive socio-economic impact through the provision of a filling station to the surrounding residents, businesses and mines as well as vehicles travelling to and from Emalahleni on the R555. A number of temporary and permanent job opportunities will be created;
- The environmental impacts associated with the proposed development have been identified and assessed in terms of their significance in this report. The most significant impacts relate to the possible leakage or release of fuel from the storage tanks that may result in the pollution of soil, surface- and groundwater resources as well as an increased fire risk;

- The majority of the impacts are rated as having a “Medium” significance before mitigation, and a “Low” significance after mitigation.

10.2 Environmental sensitivity overlay map

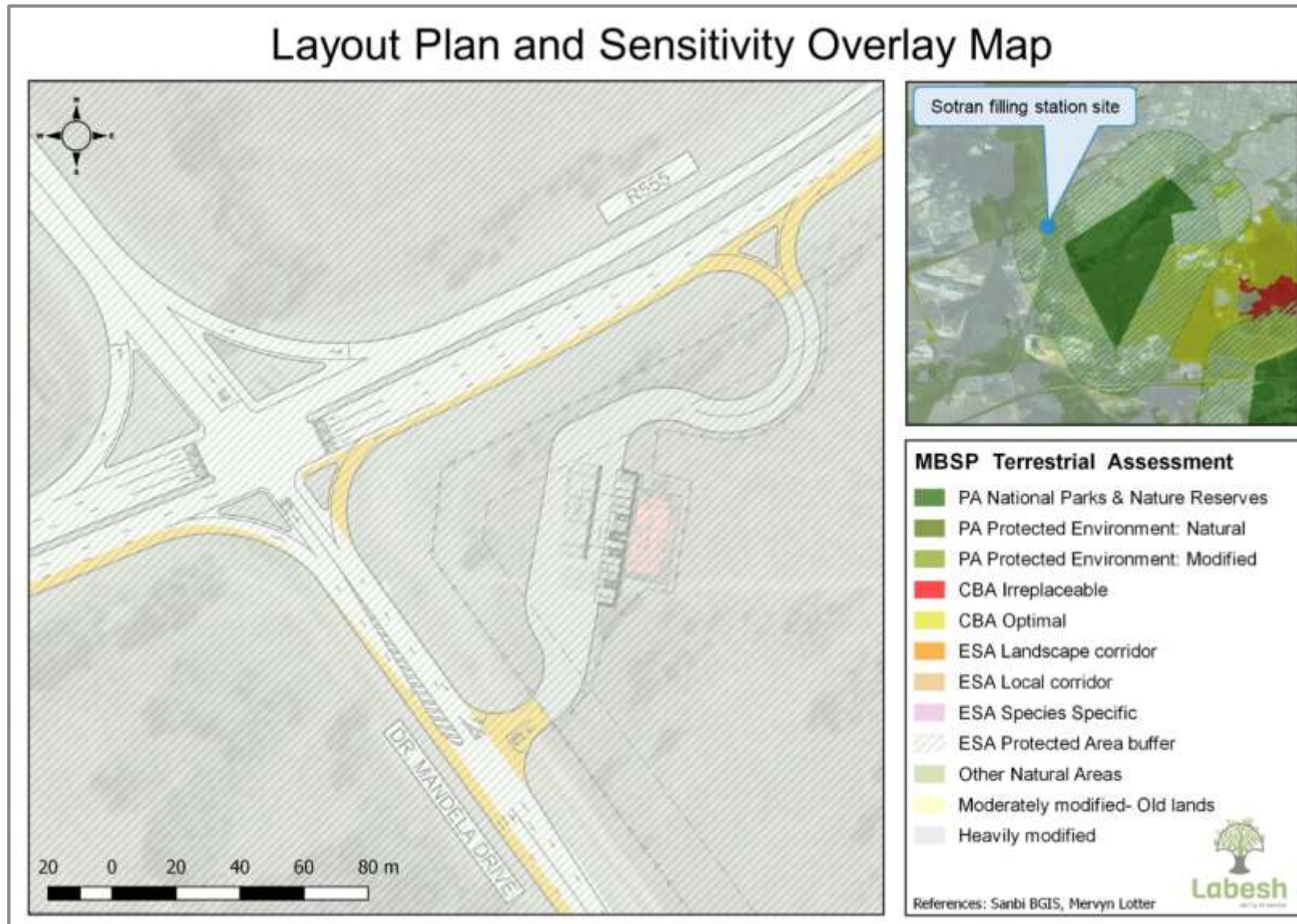


Figure 13: Layout plan and sensitivity overlay map

10.3 Summary of the positive and negative impacts and risks of the proposed activity and identified alternatives

The following main positive and potential negative impacts and risks have been identified for the proposed project:

Positive impacts

- The provision of artificial habitat for faunal species;
- The generation of temporary and permanent job opportunities; and
- Stimulation of the local economy.

Negative impacts

- Harm to the environment due inadequate planning or faulty design;
- Soil and water (surface- and ground water) pollution;
- Disturbance of fauna species;
- Loss of degraded/disturbed vegetation;
- The establishment and spread of alien invasive vegetation;
- Disturbance or destruction of cultural and heritage resources;
- The disturbance and/or destruction of fossil assemblages;
- Generation of dust;
- Release of atmospheric emissions;
- Generation of nuisance and noise;
- Soil erosion or compaction;
- Degradation of topsoil;
- Potential increase in crime;
- Increase in traffic volumes to the site; and
- Potential for fire establishment and its subsequent risk to human life and infrastructure.

10.4 Impact management measures from specialist reports and the recording of the proposed impact management outcomes for the development, for inclusion in the EMP

The following specialist studies and the reports thereof are included in this Basic Assessment Report (specialist reports are attached hereto as Appendix D):

- Vertebrate and Habitat Assessment; and
- Phase 1 Engineering Geological Investigation.

Vertebrate and Habitat Assessment

In terms of management recommendations, there are no proposed mitigation measures as the site is considered no more than a vacant building site at the edge of a town. With regards to the direct impact on the species richness and loss of habitat, it is recommended that the planting of indigenous trees should be promoted in order to accommodate for the needs of birds.

Phase 1 Engineering Geological Investigation

Geology, Soil Profile and Excavatability

TLB excavation should be possible to depths reaching 2.00m. Deeper excavation, notably into ferricrete or fresh shale bedrock, may require more advanced techniques.

Material Properties

Site soils may require some compaction, stabilisation and/ or alternative improvement for shallow foundations. Inert soil and synthetic geotextiles may be required to minimise movement of site soils and to enhance drainage. The exact load of the proposed structures will determine the specific improvement techniques.

Hydrology and Relief

Drainage precautions are required to minimise differential movements and erosion. If the site or a portion thereof is situated within the 1:100-year flood lines, or have been delineated as a wetland, it is the prerogative of the Civil Engineer or other suitably experienced specialist to overwrite the geotechnical recommendations for such portions. Variation in material properties due to constructed fills (if applicable) will require special attention to drainage. Proper storm water management and subsurface drainage will be required to reduce the impacts of waterlogging and perched water systems.

Founding Recommendations

Provisional foundation requirements for single-storey masonry structures are as per *Figure 14* and can be finalised based on the findings of the Phase 2 Detailed investigation. A suitably qualified civil engineer should approve design of foundations. Any levelled land should be constructed as homogeneous as possible to ensure minimal differential movements and to minimise adverse impacts on the shallow interflow. Water management (of waterlogged surface soils and possible perched water table systems) and excavation conditions should be duly noted as additional constraints.

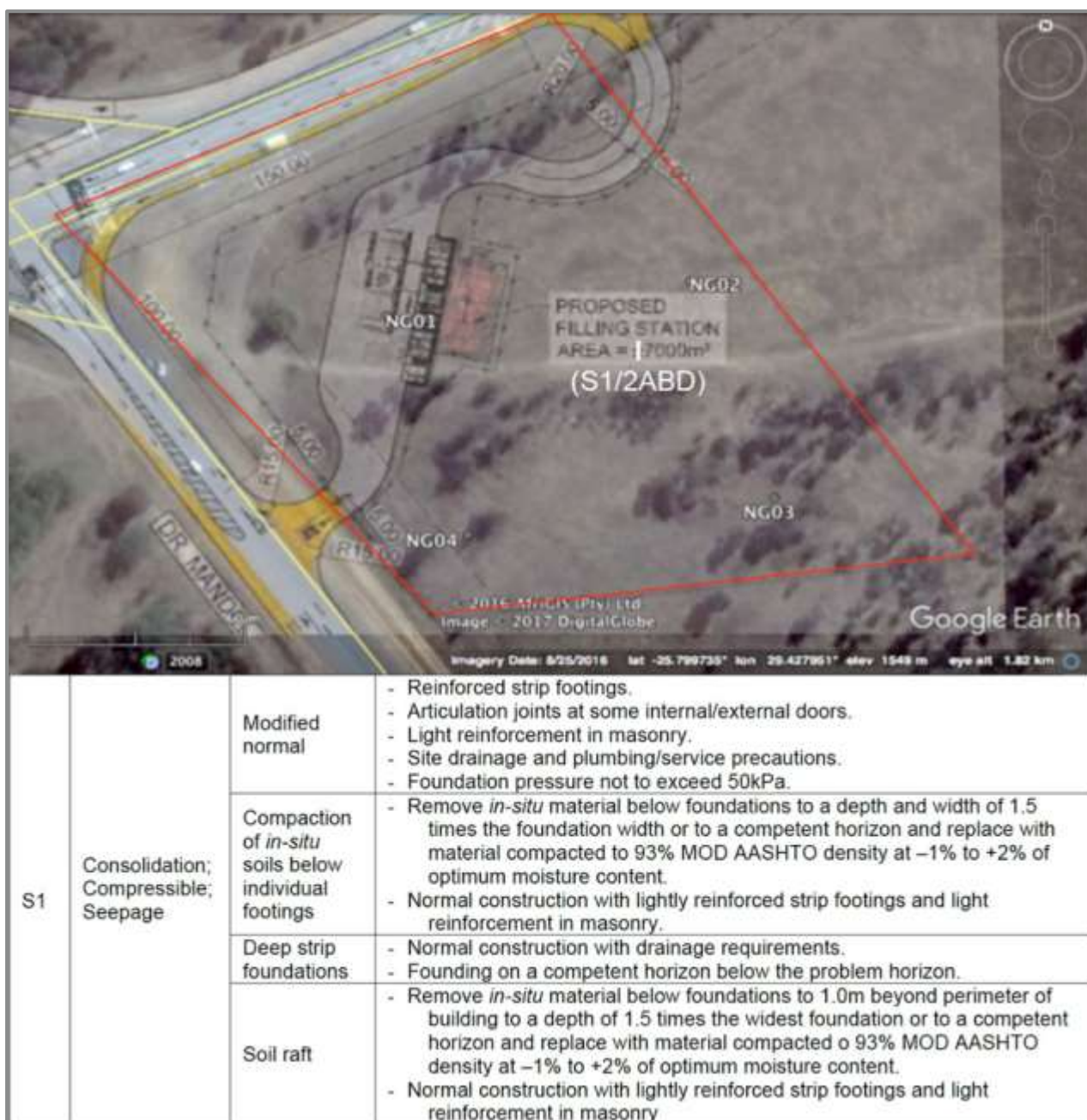


Figure 14: Geotechnical zoning and foundation recommendations

10.5 Aspects which were conditional to the findings of the assessment either by the EAP or specialists and which are to be included as conditions of authorisation

The following conditions must be included in the Environmental Authorisation, should the proposed development be authorised:

- A Protocol of Fossil Finds must be developed and submitted to SAHRA for approval prior to the development commencing. A Palaeontological Field Assessment must be carried out when the construction phase commences (should the proposed development be authorised);
- The mitigation measures contained in the Basic Assessment Report and the Environmental Management Programme must be implemented during each developmental phase of the proposed project;
- It is assumed that the mitigation measures proposed in the Basic Assessment Report and the Environmental Management Programme will be correctly implemented by the applicant and that they will be effective;
- An independent Environmental Control Officer must be appointed to audit compliance to the Environmental Management Programme during the construction phase of the proposed development; and
- Strict monitoring and enforcement of requirements of the Environmental Management Programme must be undertaken to ensure that contractors and operators adhere to these requirements.

10.6 Description of assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge which relate to the assessment and mitigation measures

The following assumptions were made during this Basic Environmental Impact Assessment process:

- That all research and reference sources or material is accurate and up to date;
- That the project information, as provided by the applicant, is correct;
- The filling station will be constructed as per the layout plans supplied from the applicant; and
- The filling station will be operated according to the Environmental Management Programme and in a responsible manner.

At this stage the fossil assemblages that may possibly be present beneath the project site are not known. A Palaeontological Field Assessment must be carried out when the construction phase commences (should the proposed development be authorised).

10.7 Reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should or should not be authorised, and if the opinion is that it should be authorised, any conditions that should be made in respect of that authorisation.

It is Labesh's independent and reasoned opinion that the identified and assessed environmental impacts can be mitigated and that an Environmental Authorisation should therefore be issued for the proposed Sotran filling station project.

Please refer to Section 10.5 above for conditions that should be made in respect of the Environmental Authorisation.

10.8 Where the proposed activity does not include operational aspects, the period for which the environmental authorisation is required, the date on which the activity will be concluded, and the post construction monitoring requirements finalised.

Not applicable. The proposed activity does include operational aspects.

11. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER UNDERTAKING/ AFFIRMATION

I, Lourens de Villiers, hereby confirm the following:

- The correctness of information provided in this Draft Basic Assessment Report;
- The inclusion of all comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs;
- The inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports where relevant; and
- Any information provided by the EAP to I&APs and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by I&APs have been included in this report.

I further confirm that I have no business, financial, personal or other interest in the activity or application in respect of which I have been appointed as EAP, in terms of the EIA Regulations, other than fair remuneration for work performed in connection with this application for Environmental Authorisation.

12. DETAILS OF ANY FINANCIAL PROVISION FOR THE REHABILITATION, CLOSURE, AND ONGOING POST DECOMMISSIONING MANAGEMENT OF NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

No financial provisioning is applicable to the proposed project.

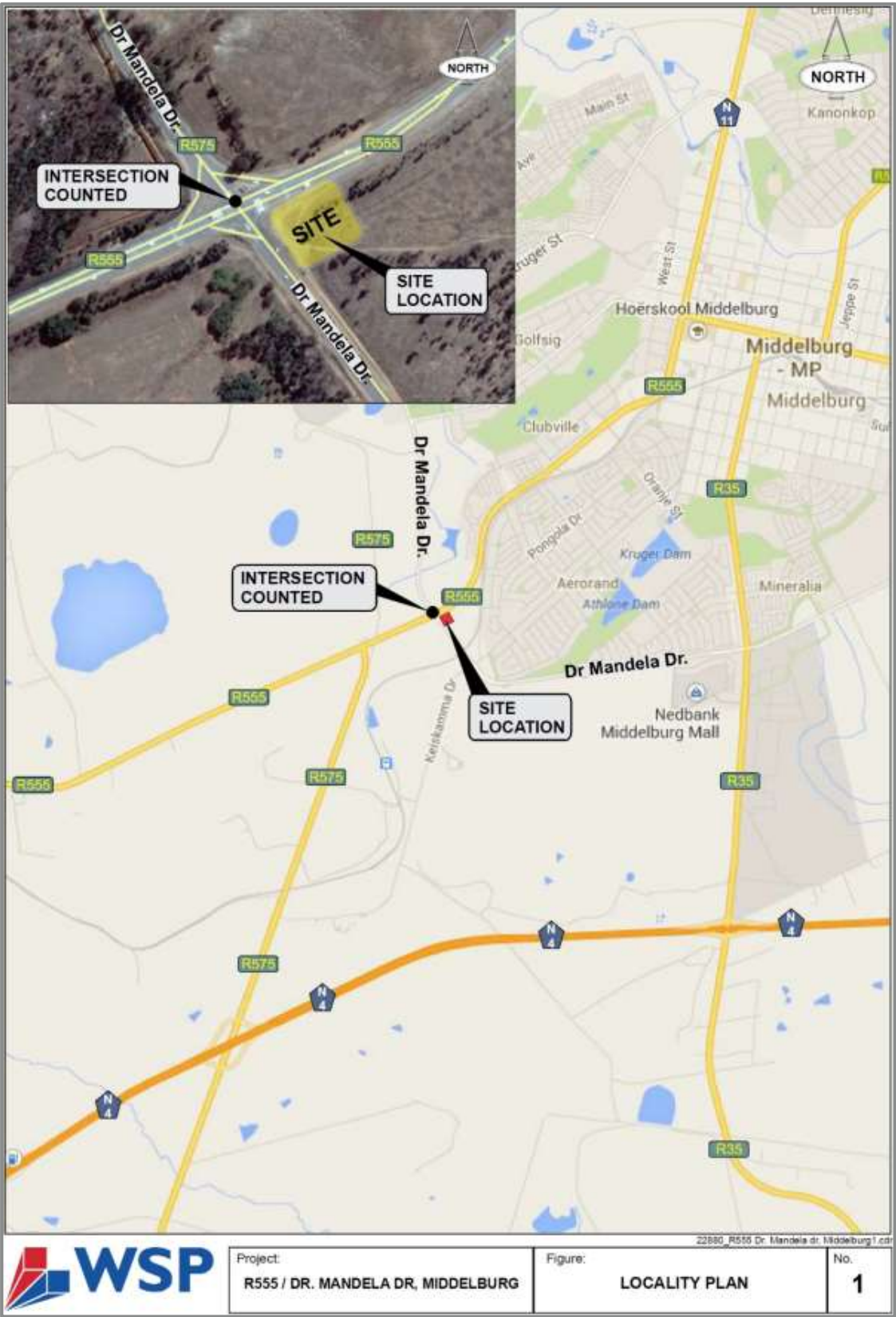
13. SPECIFIC INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

No specific information has been required by the Competent Authority at this stage of the application process.

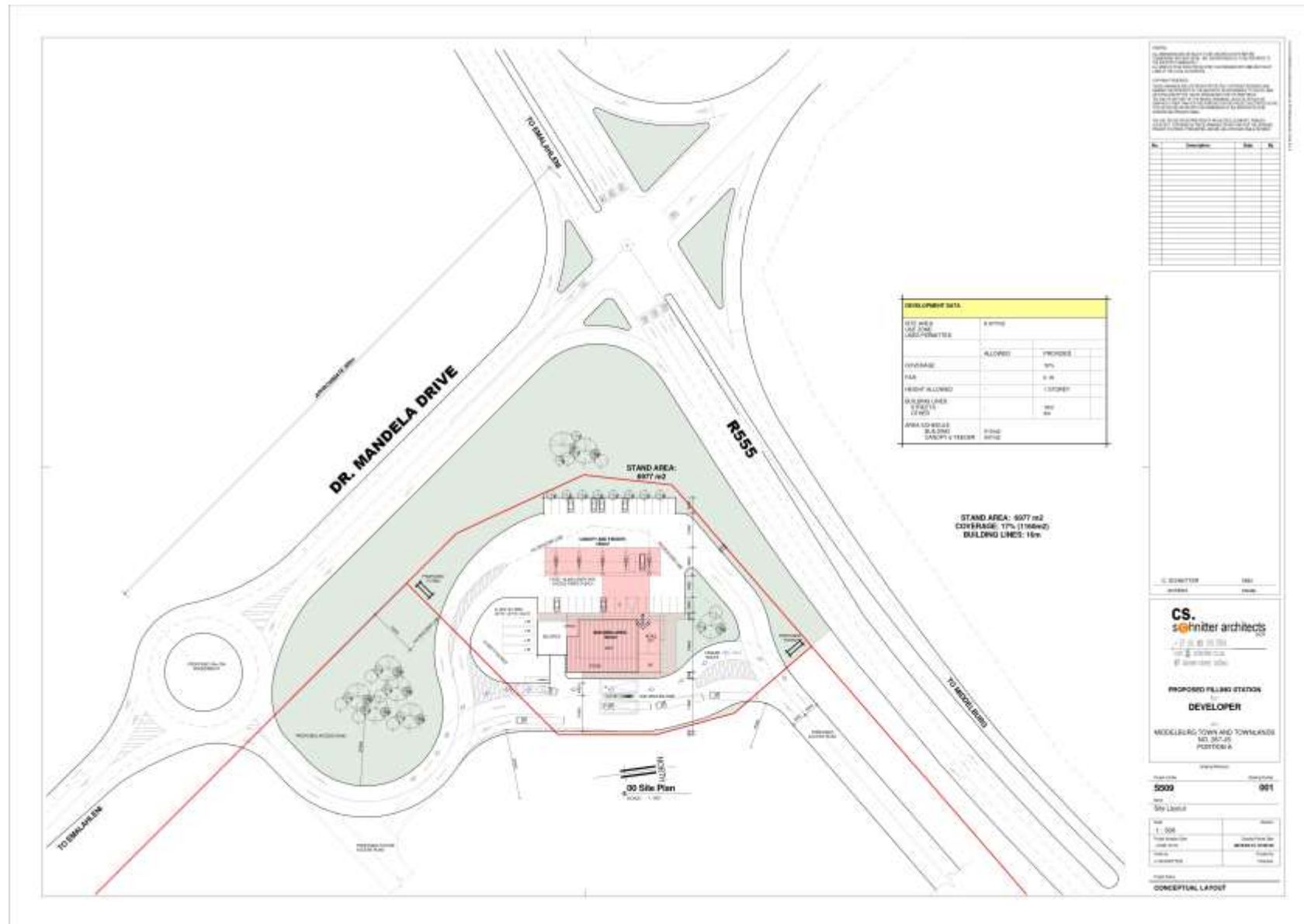
14. OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED IN TERMS OF SECTION 24(4)(A) AND (B) OF NEMA

At this stage, no other matters to address have been identified or required.

APPENDIX A – Plans and Maps

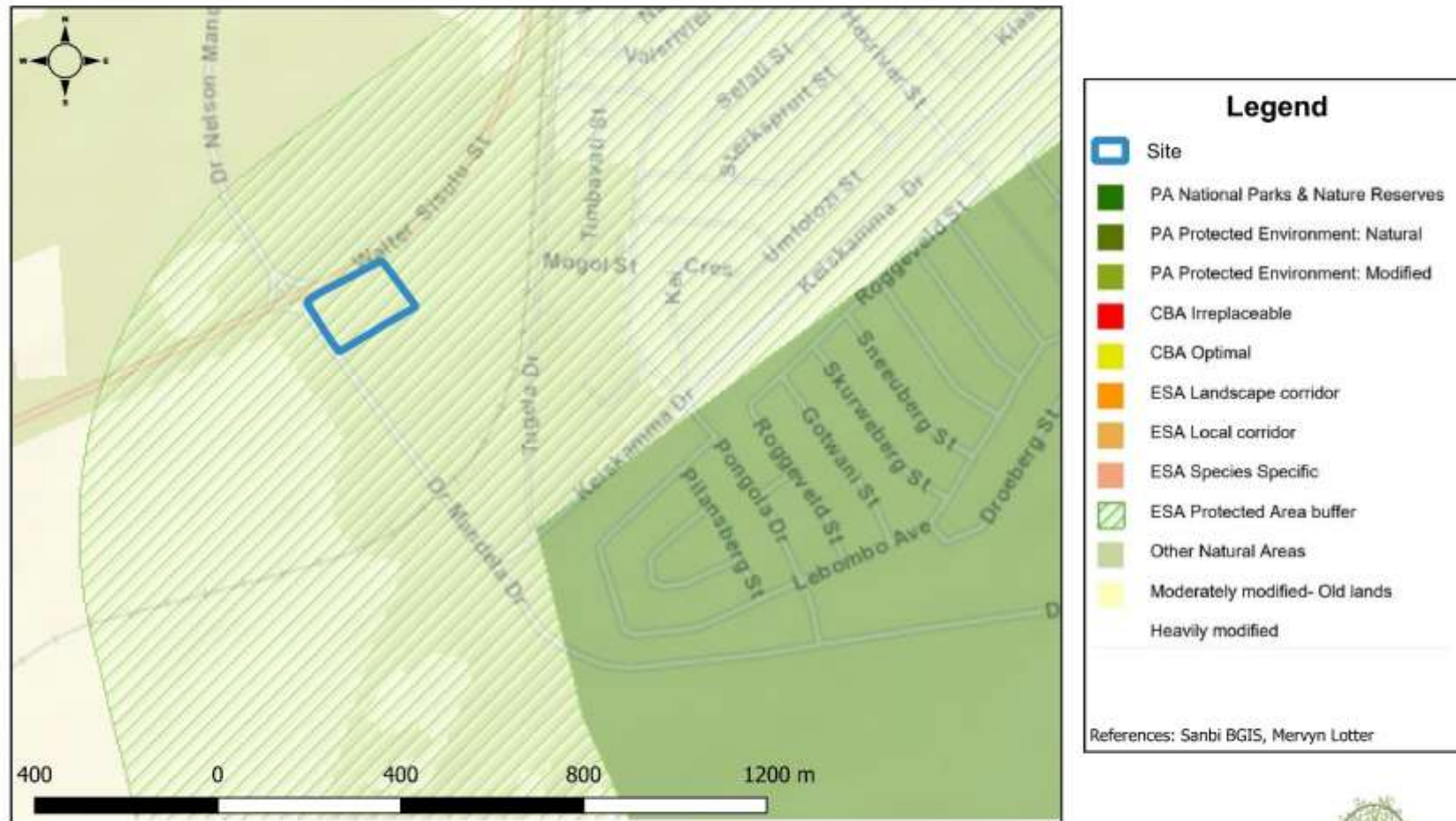


Site locality map



Facility illustration for the proposed development

Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan Map

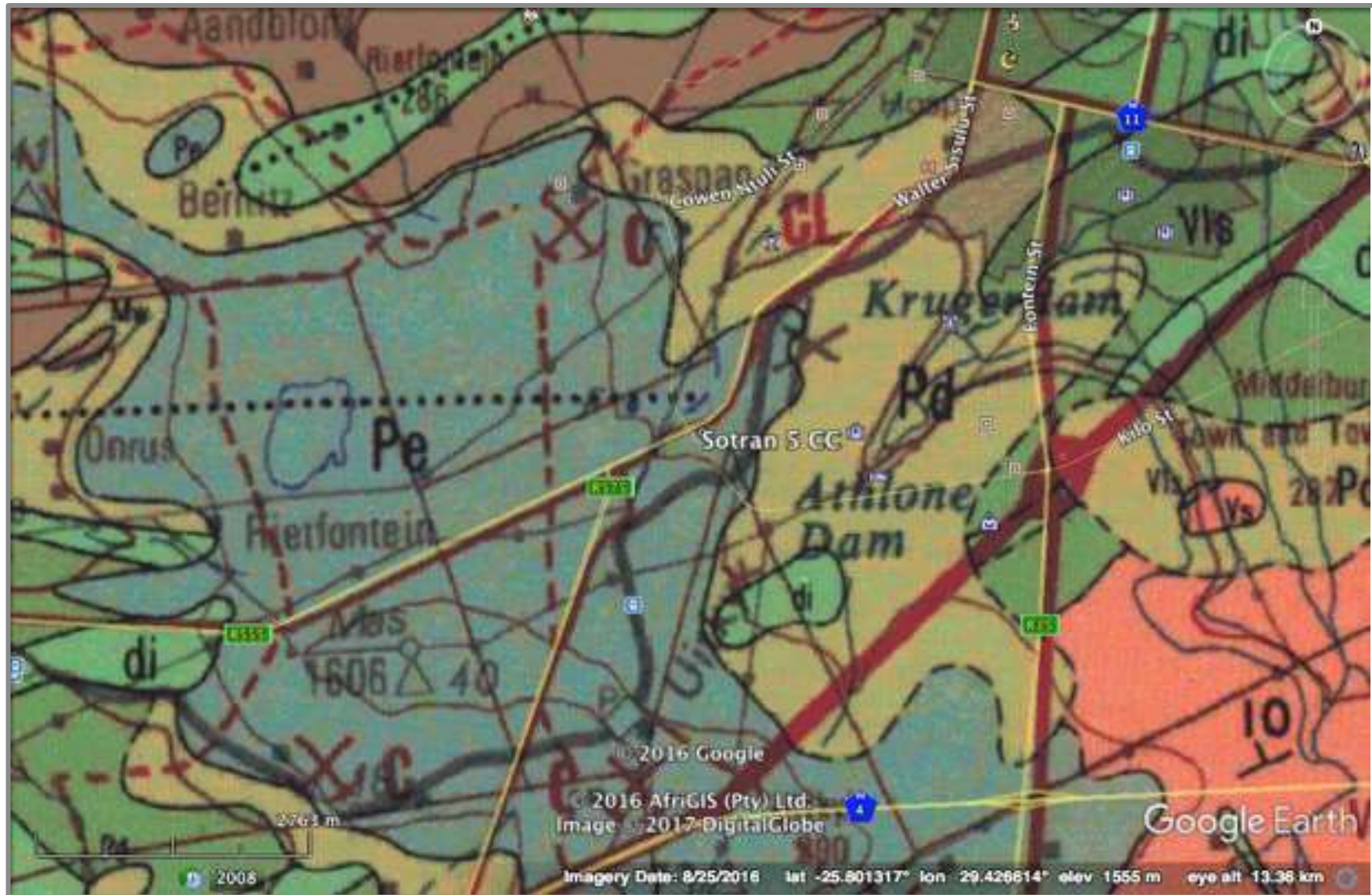


Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan map of the site

Mpumalanga Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA) Map



Terrestrial CBA Map of the site



Regional geology of the site

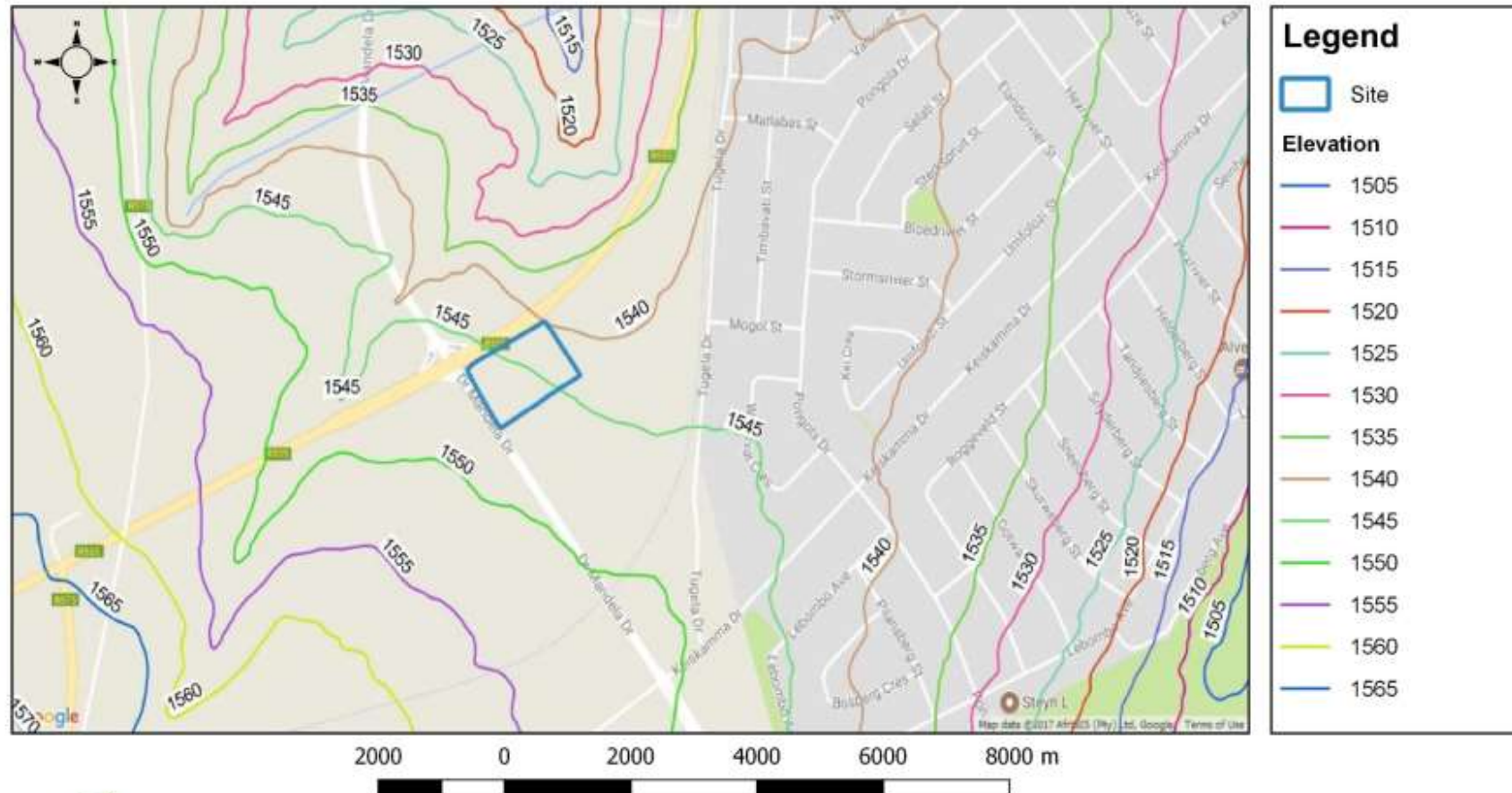


Test pit positions



Geotechnical zoning of the site

Elevation Map

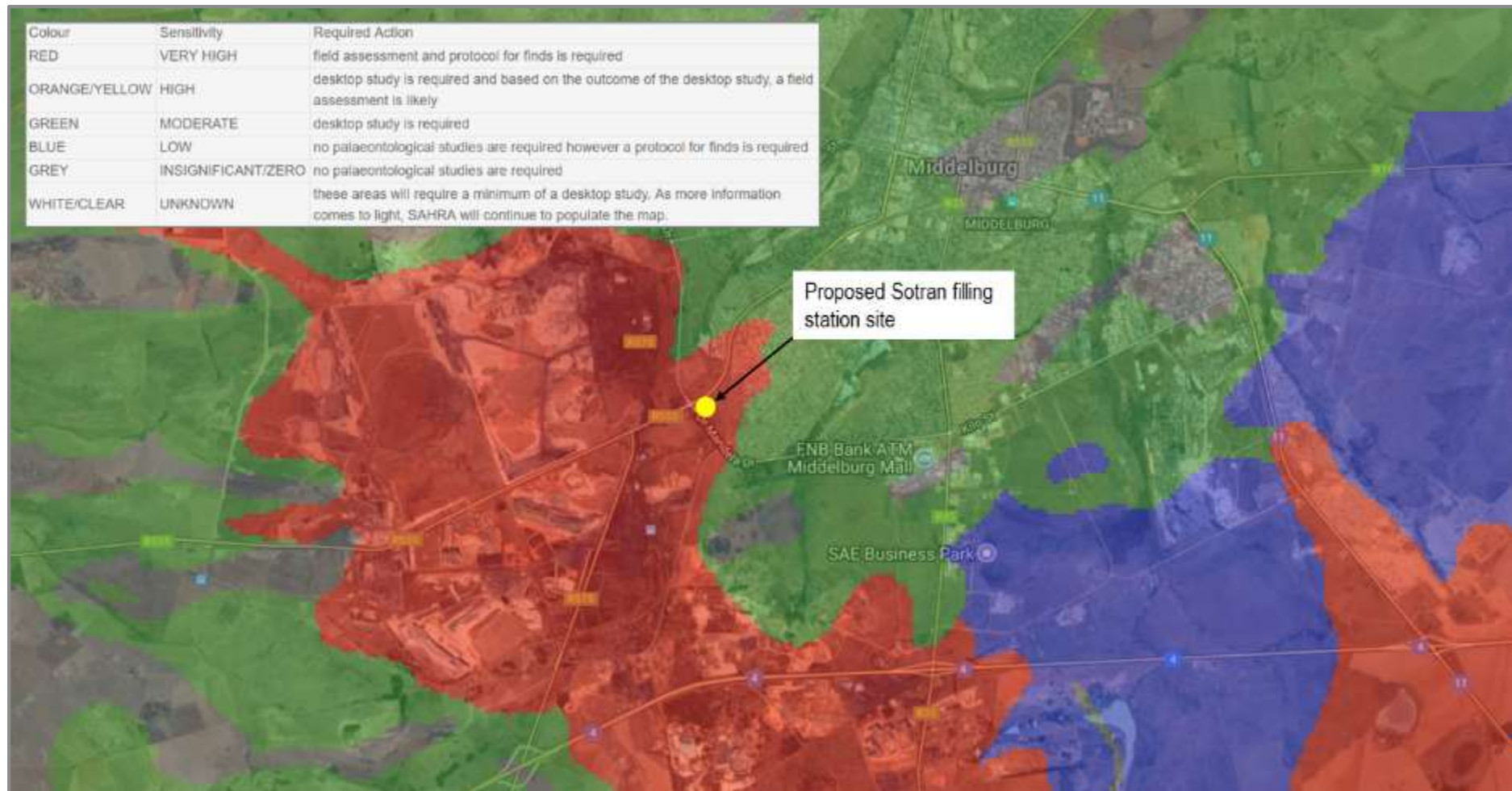


Elevation of the project site

Wetlands Map

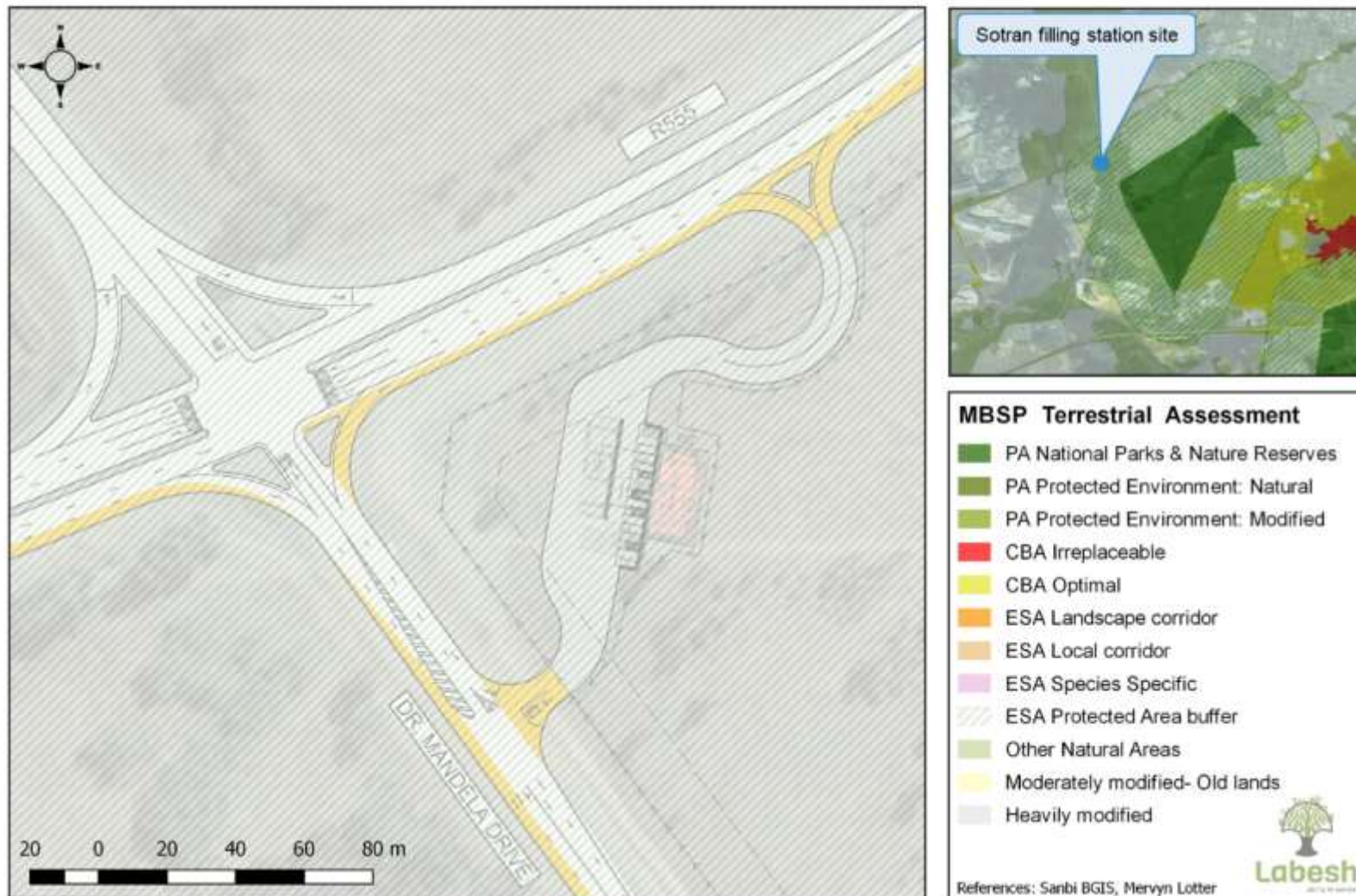


Wetlands of the surrounding areas of the project site



Extract from the SAHRA PalaeoSensitivity Map, indicating the sensitivity of the proposed Sotran filling station site

Layout Plan and Sensitivity Overlay Map



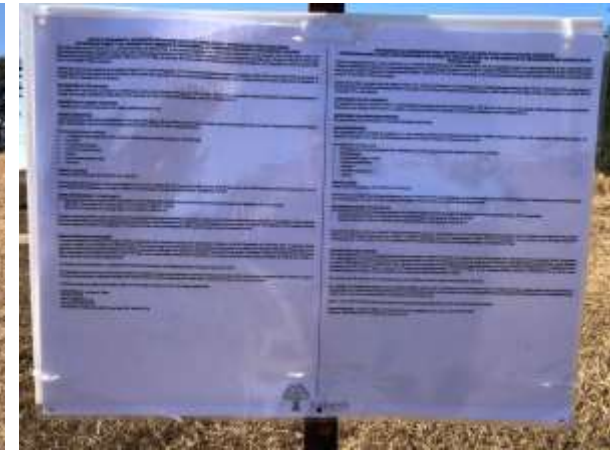
Layout plan and sensitivity overlay map

APPENDIX B - Photographs



APPENDIX C – Public Participation

Appendix 1: Proof of Site Notice



NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: BOTRAN FILLING STATION DEVELOPMENT
ISA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION APPLICATION TO THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY
This notice board serves to inform you, as a potential Interested and Affected Party, of the proposed application for Environmental Authorization for the proposed Botran Filling Station project. A new Environmental Authorisation application will be lodged with the Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs (the Competent Authority) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1989 (Act No. 107 of 1989), as amended, and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 (regulations in terms of sections 24(2) and 44 of the NEMA, 1989), as amended.

Labesh (Pty) Ltd has been appointed by the applicant, Botran-5 CC, in terms of Regulation 12 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (EIA) 982 of 4 December 2014, as amended, as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) tasked with conducting the above mentioned application processes. Labesh complies with the necessary requirements of Regulation 13 of EIA 982 of 4 December 2014, as amended.

BACKGROUND OF THE APPLICANT

The applicant is in the process of applying for a retail license in terms of the Petroleum Products Act, 1977 (Act No. 125 of 1977), as amended in 2006, administered by the National Department of Energy, with the goal of establishing a filling station on the remainder of Portion 27 of the farm Middelburg Town and Townlands 287 J3.

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT OPERATIONS

The project site is currently undeveloped with natural vegetation present on-site.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project will entail the establishment of a new public filling station with convenience store as well as a bakery, quick service restaurant and a car wash. The proposed development footprint will be approximately 1,59 Ha and the total fuel storage capacity will be 194 000L of fuel in underground tanks.

The following will also be constructed:

- 4 Underground fuel storage tanks with a capacity of 48 000L each (combined capacity of 194 000L fuel).
- Fuel pumps;
- A canopy covered forecourt;
- A modern convenience store;
- A bakery;
- A quick service restaurant; and
- A car wash.

PROJECT LOCATION

Project site GPS coordinates: 25°47'59.07"S, 29°25'40.82"E.

The Remaining Extent of Portion 27 of the farm Middelburg Town and Townlands 287 J3. The project location is on the South-Eastern corner of the R555 roadway and the Dr Mankela Drive, on the South-Western side of Middelburg, in the Shwe Tshwete Local Municipality, Murgala District Municipality, Mpumalanga Province.

LEGISLATION RELEVANT TO THE PROJECT

The proposed project requires Environmental Authorization for the following listed activities in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended:

- EIA 982 of 4 December 2014 (Guiding Notice 1), as amended, Activity No. 14; and
- EIA 982 of 4 December 2014 (Guiding Notice 1), as amended, Activity No. 27.

The above mentioned activities require a Basic Environmental Impact Assessment process to be conducted in support of the Environmental Authorization application. The application will be submitted to the Competent Authority, the Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs in due course. Upon acceptance of the application, the Competent Authority will issue a reference number for the application. This reference number will be communicated to I&APs upon its receipt from the Competent Authority.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESSES

The public participation processes for the above mentioned applications are conducted according to the requirements of Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations of 4 December 2014, as amended. Should you wish to register as an Interested and Affected Party for the proposed project and subsequently be kept informed of the progress of the project and all public participation opportunities as the application processes proceed, please request and complete an 'Interested and Affected Party' registration (obtainable from the EAP for the project). Completed 'Interested and Affected Party' registration forms should please be submitted to the EAP, Laurens de Villiers, at the contact details provided below. Alternatively, you may also submit your name, contact information and interest in the matter, in writing, to the EAP at the contact details provided.

As required in the EIA Regulations, a newspaper advertisement will be placed in the Middelburg Observer Newspaper during September 2018.

The draft Basic Assessment Report is available to the public for review and commenting for a period of 30 days, (expirations of BAP and commenting on the Basic Assessment Report is available until the 29th of October 2018). Electronic copies of the report is available at the following link <https://www.cooper.com/1141/cnag/STW5H46G1LXQ/Deuringsel29Oct18>

Should you require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the EAP at the details provided below.

Labesh (Pty) Ltd - Laurens de Villiers
Tel: 082 789 6525
Email: info@labesh.co.za
Fax to Email: 086 552 0837
Postal Address: PostNet Box #468, Private Bag X004, Shweletse, 0129

KENNISGEWING VAN OMGEWINGSBASTOONING AANROEPE VIR DIE VOLGENDE PROJIEK: BOTRAN VULSTASIE ONTWIKKELING

OMGEWINGSBASTOONING AANROEPE VERWYSINGSNUMMER: DIE NUMMER SAL BEVESTIG WORD MET DIE VOORLEGGING VAN DIE OMGEWINGSBASTOONING AANROEPE AAN DIE BEVOEGDE OORHEERDE
Hierdie kennisgewing bied dien as 'n tuis teen, as 'n noodsaaklike belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Party, van die voorgestelde aansoek om omgewingsbasting vir die voorgestelde Botran Vulstasie ontwikkeling. 'n Nuwe aansoek vir Omgewingsbasting sal by die Mpumalanga Departement van Landbou, Landelike Ontwikkeling, Grond en Omgewingsake (die Bevoegde Oorheer) ingedien word ingevolge die Wet op Nasionale Omgewingsake (NEMA), 1989 (Wet No. 107 van 1989), soos gewysig, en die Omgewingsbastingwet (OEB) regulasies, 2014 (regulasies ingevolge artikel 24 (2) en 44 van NEMA, 1989), soos gewysig.

Labesh (Edms) Bpk is aangewys deur die applicant, Botran-5 CC, in terme van Regulasie 12 van die Regulasies vir Omgewingsbastingwet (OEB) 982 van 4 Desember 2014, soos gewysig, as die onafhanklike Omgewingsbastingwetpraktisyn wat getask is met die afvoer van bevoegende aansoek prosesse. Labesh voldoen aan die nodige vereistes van regulasie 13 van OEB, 982 van 4 Desember 2014, soos gewysig.

AOTERSOND VAN DIE AANROEKER

Die aanroeker is besig om aansoek te doen vir 'n kleinhandelwinkels ingevolge die Wet op Petroleumprodukte, 1977 (Wet No. 125 van 1977), soos gewysig in 2006, geadministreer deur die Nasionale Departement van Energie, met die doel om 'n vulstasie te vestig op die Restant van Gedeelte 27 van die plaas Middelburg Town en Townlands 287 J3.

BESKRYWING VAN HADIGE BEDRYFSGROEPE

Die projek terrein is tans onontwikkel met natuurlike plantegroei teenwoordig.

PROJEK BESKRYWING

Die voorgestelde projek sal betref die oprigting van 'n nuwe openbare vulstasie met geskiedenislike ook bakkerij, snellidens restaurant en 'n karwas. Die voorgestelde ontwikkelingsvoetspoor sal ongeveer 1,59 Ha wees en die totale brandstofopslagskapasiteit sal 194 000L brandstof in ondergrondse tanks wees.

Die volgende sal ook gebou word:

- 4 Ondergrondse brandstofopslagtanks met 'n kapasiteit van 48 000L elk (gecombineerde kapasiteit van 194 000L brandstof)
- Brandstofpompe;
- 'n Kap bedekte rytuur / voorhof;
- 'n Moderne geskiedenis;
- 'n Bakkerij;
- 'n Snellidens restaurant; en
- 'n Karwas.

PROJEK LIGINGS

Projek se GPS-koördinate: 25°47'59.07"S, 29°25'40.82"E.

Die Restant van Gedeelte 27 van die plaas Middelburg Town en Townlands 287 J3. Die projekligging is op die Oos-Oosteelkant van die R555 swaaiweg en Dr Mankela Straat, aan die Oos-Weskant van Middelburg, in die Shwe Tshwete Plaaslike Munisipaliteit, Murgala Distrikmunisipaliteit, Mpumalanga Provinsie.

WETGEWING RELEVANT TOT DIE PROJIEK

Die voorgestelde projek vereis Omgewingsbasting vir die volgende getrekte aktiwiteite ingevolge die Regulasies vir Omgewingsbastingwet, 2014, soos gewysig:

- Staatsbastingwet R. 982 van 4 Desember 2014 (Lykebastingwet 1), soos gewysig, Artikel 16 14; en
- Staatsbastingwet R. 982 van 4 Desember 2014 (Lykebastingwet 1), soos gewysig, Artikel 16 27.

Bevoegende aktiwiteite vereis dat 'n Basiese Omgewingsbastingwet proses te onderneem van die Omgewingsbastingwet aansoek gedien word. Die aansoek sal mettey by die Bevoegde owerheid, die Mpumalanga Departement van Landbou, Landelike Ontwikkeling, Grond en Omgewingsake, ingedien word. By aanvaarding van die aansoek, sal die Bevoegde Oorheer 'n verwysingsnommer vir die aansoek uitreik. Dit verwysingsnommer sal daarna gekommunikeer word aan Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye.

PUBLIEKE DEURINGS

Die publieke deurings proses vir die bevoegende aansoek word uitgevoer volgens die vereistes van Artikel 6 van die OEB-regulasies van 4 Desember 2014, soos gewysig. Indien u wil registreer as 'n Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Party vir die voorgestelde projek en daarna op hoogte gehou word met die vordering van die projek en alle publieke deurings geleenthede, versoek ons dat u 'n "Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Party" registrasie vorm (verriggbaar by die Omgewingsbastingwetpraktisyn) vir die projek). Voltooi die "Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Party" registrasievorm met asseel gestuur word aan die Omgewingsbastingwetpraktisyn, Laurens de Villiers, by die kontakbesonderhede hieronder. Alternatiewe kan jy ook jou naam, kontakbesonderhede en belang in die sake uitreik aan die Omgewingsbastingwetpraktisyn verstu.

Soos vereis in die OEB-regulasies, sal 'n koerantadvertensie in die Middelburg Observer geplass word gedurende September 2018.

Die voorlopige Omgewingsbastingwet is beskikbaar aan die publiek vir kommentaar en om kommentaar te lewer in 'n tydperk van 30 dae, (gegronde van Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye soos as koerantbaer lewer op die Omgewingsbastingwet is beskikbaar tot en met 26 Oktober 2018). Elektroniese kopie van die verslag is beskikbaar by die volgende skakel <https://www.cooper.com/1141/cnag/STW5H46G1LXQ/Deuringsel29Oct18>

Indien u enige verdere inligting benodig, kontak gesig die Omgewingsbastingwetpraktisyn by die kontak besonderhede hieronder.

Labesh (Edms) Bpk - Laurens de Villiers, Tel: 082 789 6525, E-pos: info@labesh.co.za, Faks na E-pos: 086 552 0837
Postadres: PostNet Boks #468, Private Bag X004, Shweletse, 0129

Appendix 2: Written notices issued as required in terms of the regulations

Appendix 2.1 – Written Notices



Postnet Box 469, Private Bag X504, Sinoville, 0129
Tel: 087 230 8462
Cell: 082 789 6525
Email: info@labesh.co.za

September 27, 2019

Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Private Bag X250
Pretoria
0001

Attention: Ms. N. Dooka

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING
PROJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOTRAN FILLING STATION
EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO THE
COMPETENT AUTHORITY**

This letter serves to inform you, as a potential Interested and Affected Party, of the proposed application for Environmental Authorisation for the proposed establishment of the Sotran Filling Station. A new Environmental Authorisation (EA) application was lodged with the Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs (the Competent Authority (CA)) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended, and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (Regulations in terms of sections 24(5) and 44 of the NEMA, 1998), as amended. For this Environmental Authorisation application, a Basic Environmental Impact Assessment process will be conducted.

The following table provides a brief summary of the project details. A Background Information Document (BID) is attached to this notification letter and contains more detail regarding the proposed project. Please also find attached an "Interested and Affected Party" registration form. This form should please be completed should you wish to register as an Interested and Affected Party for the proposed project and subsequently be kept informed of the progress of the project and all public participation opportunities as the application process proceeds. Completed "Interested and Affected Party" registration forms should please be submitted to the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) for the project, Lourens de Villiers, at the contact details provided below. Alternatively, you may also submit your name, contact information and interest in the matter, in writing, to the EAP at the contact details provided. Please send the registration information and comments on the Basic Assessment Report to the EAP before or on 28th of October 2019.

Project Applicant	Sotran 5 CC
Project EIA Reference Number	To be confirmed upon submission of application to the CA
Project Name	Establishment of the Sotran Filling Station
Project Location	Remainder of Portion 27 of the Farm Middelburg Town and Townlands 287 JS
Project GPS Coordinates	25°47'59.07"S; 29°25'40.82"E
Environmental Assessment Practitioner for the project	Labesh (Pty) Ltd - Lourens de Villiers Tel: 082 789 6525 Email: info@labesh.co.za Fax to Email: 086 552 6837 Postal Address: PostNet Box #469, Private Bag X504, Sinoville, 0129

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any additional information or if any of the information provided in this letter is unclear.

Labesh (Pty) Ltd.

September 27, 2019

Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Private Bag X250
Pretoria
0001

Attention: Mr. B. Nyathikazi

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING
PROJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOTRAN FILLING STATION
EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO THE
COMPETENT AUTHORITY**

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Project Applicant	Sotran 5 CC
Project EIA Reference Number	To be confirmed upon submission of application to the CA
Project Name	Establishment of the Sotran Filling Station
Project Location	Remainder of Portion 27 of the Farm Middelburg Town and Townlands 287 JS.
Project GPS Coordinates	25°47'59.07"S; 28°25'40.82"E
Environmental Assessment Practitioner for the project	Labesh (Pty) Ltd - Lourens de Villiers Tel: 082 789 6525 Email: info@labesh.co.za Fax to Email: 086 552 6837 Postal Address: PostNet Box #469, Private Bag X504, Sinoville, 0129

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any additional information or if any of the information provided in this letter is unclear.

September 27, 2019

Department of Mineral Resources
Private Bag X7279
Emalahleni
1035

Attention: Mr. A. Tshivhandekano

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING
PROJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOTRAN FILLING STATION
EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO THE
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September 27, 2019

Department of Water and Sanitation – B12D
Private Bag X10580
Bronkhorstspuit
1020

Attention: Mr. M. Lubambo

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING
PROJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOTRAN FILLING STATION
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September 27, 2019

Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Administration
Private Bag X11219
Nelspruit
1200

Attention: CHP Kleynhans

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING
PROJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOTRAN FILLING STATION
EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO THE
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September 27, 2019

Mpumalanga Department of Community Safety, Security and Liaison
Private Bag X11269
Nelspruit
1200

Attention: Mr. W. Mthombothi

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING
PROJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOTRAN FILLING STATION
EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO THE
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September 27, 2019

Mpumalanga Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs Spatial Planning Department
Private Bag X11304
Nelspruit
1200

Attention: L. van Niekerk

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING
PROJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOTRAN FILLING STATION
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September 27, 2019

Mpumalanga Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs
Private Bag X11304
Nelspruit
1200

Attention: Ms. M. Lushaba

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING
PROJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOTRAN FILLING STATION
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September 27, 2019

Mpumalanga Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs
Private Bag X11304
Nelspruit
1200

Attention: Mr. B. Ntwane

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING
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September 27, 2019

Mpumalanga Department of Finance
Private Bag X11205
Nelspruit
1200

Attention: E. Chego

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING
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September 27, 2019

Mpumalanga Department of Health
Private Bag X11285
Nelspruit
1200

Attention: Mr. P. Makhubela

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING
PROJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOTRAN FILLING STATION
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September 27, 2019

Mpumalanga Department of Health
Private Bag X11285
Nelspruit
1200

Attention: Mrs. C. Swart

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING
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September 27, 2019

Mpumalanga Department of Human Settlements
Private Bag X11328
Nelspruit
1200

Attention: Mr. S. Mstweni

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING
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September 27, 2019

Mpumalanga Department of Human Settlements
Private Bag X11328
Nelspruit
1200

Attention: Mr. D. Dube

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING
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EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO THE
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This letter serves to inform you, as a potential Interested and Affected Party, of the proposed application for Environmental Authorisation for the proposed establishment of the Sotran Filling Station. A new Environmental Authorisation (EA) application was lodged with the Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs (the Competent Authority [CA]) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended, and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (Regulations in terms of sections 24(5) and 44 of the NEMA, 1996), as amended. For this Environmental Authorisation application, a Basic Environmental Impact Assessment process will be conducted.

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Project Applicant	Sotran 5 CC
Project EIA Reference Number	To be confirmed upon submission of application to the CA
Project Name	Establishment of the Sotran Filling Station
Project Location	Remainder of Portion 27 of the Farm Middelburg Town and Townlands 287 JS.
Project GPS Coordinates	25°47'59.07"S; 29°25'40.82"E
Environmental Assessment Practitioner for the project	Labesh (Pty) Ltd - Lourens de Villiers Tel: 082 789 6525 Email: info@labesh.co.za Fax to Email: 086 552 6837 Postal Address: PostNet Box #469, Private Bag X504, Sinoville, 0129

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any additional information or if any of the information provided in this letter is unclear.

September 27, 2019

Mpumalanga Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport
Private Bag X11310
Nelspruit
1200

Attention: Mr. K. Mohlasedi

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING
PROJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOTRAN FILLING STATION
EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO THE
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Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any additional information or if any of the information provided in this letter is unclear.

September 27, 2019

Mpumalanga Department of Social Development
Private Bag X11285
Nelspruit
1200

Attention: HOD M. Mahalela

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING
PROJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOTRAN FILLING STATION
EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO THE
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September 27, 2019

Mpumalanga Department of Social Development
Private Bag X11285
Nelspruit
1200

Attention: Ms. N. Mlagoni

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING
PROJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOTRAN FILLING STATION
EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO THE
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Project Applicant	Sotran 5 CC
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Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any additional information or if any of the information provided in this letter is unclear.

September 27, 2019

Nkangala District Municipality
PO Box 437
Middelburg
1050

Attention: Mr. V. Mahangu

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING
PROJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOTRAN FILLING STATION
EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO THE
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September 27, 2019

Nkangala District Municipality
PO Box 437
Middelburg
1050

Attention: Municipal Manager

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING
PROJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOTRAN FILLING STATION
EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO THE
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September 27, 2019

SANRAL Northern Region
Private Bag X17
Lynwood Ridge
0040

Attention: Mr. J. Olivier

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING
PROJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOTRAN FILLING STATION
EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO THE
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Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any additional information or if any of the information provided in this letter is unclear.

September 27, 2019

South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)
PO Box 4637
Cape Town
8000

Attention: To Whom It May Concern

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING
PROJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOTRAN FILLING STATION
EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO THE
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September 27, 2019

Steve Tshwete Local Municipality
PO Box 14
Middelburg
1050

Attention: A. Masia

**NOTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE FOLLOWING
PROJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOTRAN FILLING STATION
EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO THE
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**BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT – ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION
FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOTRAN FILLING STATION
EIA REFERENCE NUMBER: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO THE
COMPETENT AUTHORITY**

This Background Information Document (BID) serves to inform you, as a potential Interested and Affected Party (I&AP), of the application for Environmental Authorisation for the proposed establishment of the Sotran Filling Station in Middelburg, Mpumalanga Province. A new Environmental Authorisation application was lodged with the Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs (the Competent Authority [CA]) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended; and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 (Regulations in terms of Sections 24(5) and 44 of the NEMA, 1998), as amended.

Labesh (Pty) Ltd has been appointed by the applicant, Sotran 5 CC, in terms of Regulation 12 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GNR. 982 of 4 December 2014), as amended, as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) tasked with conducting the above mentioned application processes. Labesh complies with the necessary requirements of Regulation 13 of GNR. 982 of 4 December 2014 as amended.

BACKGROUND OF THE APPLICANT

The Applicant is in the process of applying for a retail licence in terms of the Petroleum Products Act, 1977 (Act No. 120 of 1977), as amended in 2006, administered by the National Department of Energy, with the goal of establishing a filling station on the remainder of Portion 27 of the farm Middelburg Town and Townlands 287 J.S.

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT OPERATIONS

The project site is currently undeveloped with natural vegetation present on site.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project will entail the establishment of a new public filling station with convenience store as well as a bakery, quick-service restaurant and a car wash. The proposed development footprint will be approximately 1,0Ha and the total fuel storage capacity will be 184 000L of fuel in underground tanks.

The following will also be constructed:

- 4 Underground fuel storage tanks with a capacity of 46 000L each (combined capacity of 184 000L fuel);
- Fuel pumps;
- A canopy covert forecourt;
- A modern convenience store;
- A bakery;
- A quick-service restaurant; and
- A car wash.

PROJECT LOCATION

The Remaining Extent of Portion 27 of the farm Middelburg Town and Townlands 287, Registration Division J.S. Middelburg, Mpumalanga. The project location is on the South-Eastern corner of the R555 motorway and the Dr Mandela Drive, Middelburg (Mpumalanga). A locality map is attached to this BID.

LEGISLATION RELEVANT TO THE PROJECT

The proposed project requires Environmental Authorisation for the following listed activities in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, as amended:

- GNR. 983 of 4 December 2014 (Listing Notice 1): Activity No. 14: The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure, for the storage, or for the storage and handling, of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of 80 cubic metres or more but not exceeding 500 cubic metres; and
- GNR. 983 of 4 December 2014 (Listing Notice 1): Activity No. 27: The clearance of an area of 1 hectares or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for- (i) the undertaking of a linear activity, or (ii) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.
- The above-mentioned activities require a Basic Environmental Impact Assessment process to be conducted in support of the Environmental Authorisation application. The application will be submitted to the Competent Authority, the Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs in due course. Upon acceptance of the application, the Competent Authority will issue a reference number for the application. This reference number will be communicated upon its receipt from the Competent Authority.

The following reports are applicable to this application for Environmental Authorisation:

- A Basic Assessment Report in accordance with Appendix 1 of the EIA Regulations, 2014; and
- An Environmental Management Programme in accordance with Appendix 4 of the EIA Regulations, 2014.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESSES

The public participation processes for the above-mentioned application are conducted according to the requirements of Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations of 4 December 2014, as amended. Should you wish to register as an Interested and Affected Party for the proposed project and subsequently be kept informed of the progress of the project and all public participation opportunities as the application process proceeds, please complete the "Interested and Affected Party" registration form that forms part of this BID. Completed "Interested and Affected Party" registration forms should please be submitted to the EAP for the project, Lourens de Villiers, at the contact details provided below. Alternatively, you may also submit your name, contact information and interest in the matter, in writing, to the EAP at the contact details provided.

As required in the EIA Regulations, site notice boards will be/have been placed on the project property boundary and a newspaper advertisement was placed in the Middelburg Observer Newspaper on the 27th of September 2019.

The Basic Assessment Report is available to the public for review and commenting for a period of 30 days (registration of I&AP and commenting on the Basic Assessment Report is available until the 28th of October 2019). Electronic copies of the report is available at the following link <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/a7x1wpg857dsiod/AABQ1UtOUZwrrajogdd1KFya?dl=0>. Should you require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the EAP at the details provided below.

Labesh (Pty) Ltd – Lourens de Villiers
Tel: 082 789 6525
Email: info@labesh.co.za
Fax to Email: 086 552 6837
Postal Address: PostNet Box #469, Private Bag X504, Sinoville, 0129

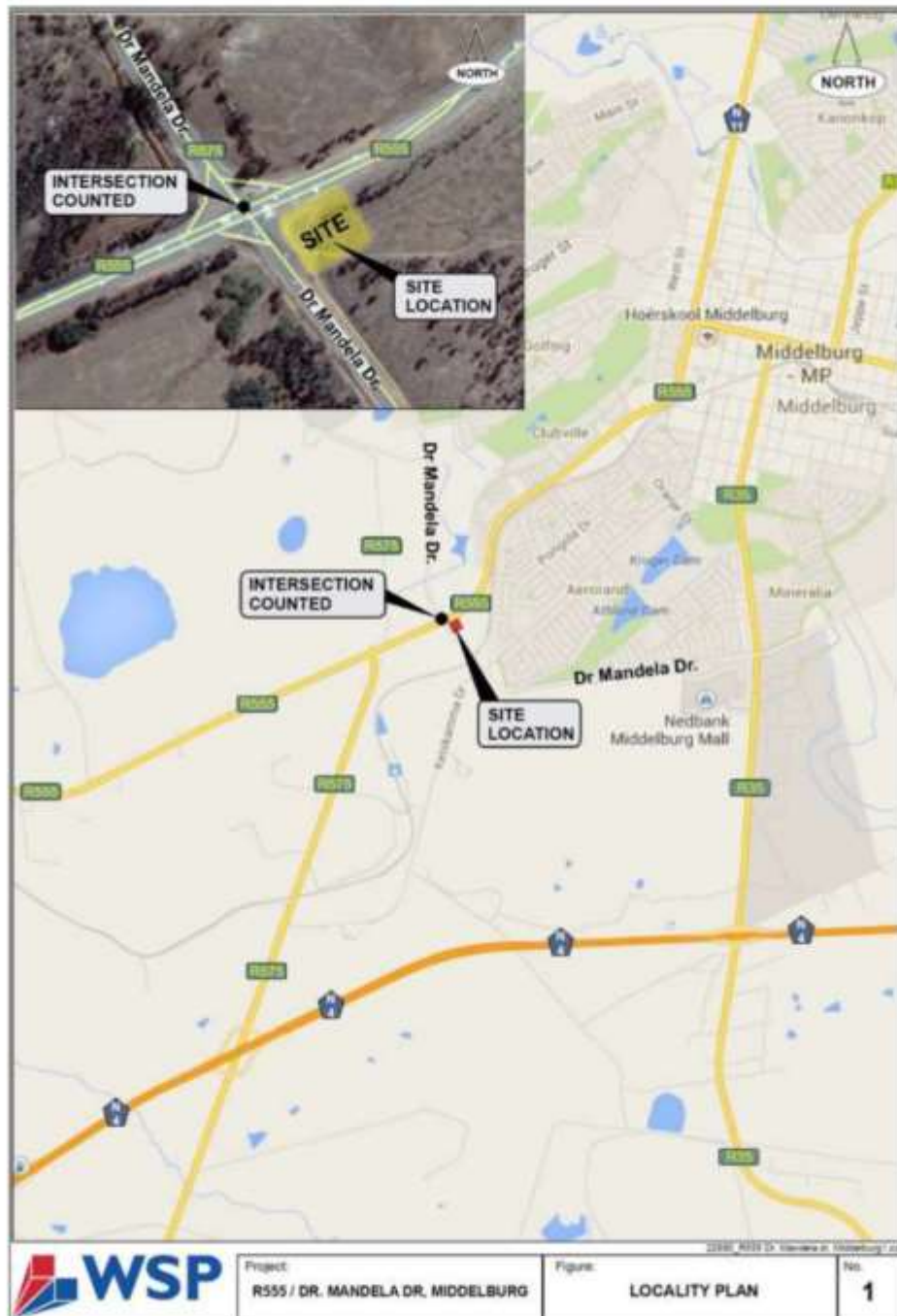


Figure 1: Locality Map

Laboratory (Pty) Ltd.

Laboratory (Pty) Ltd.

Appendix 2.2 – Written Notices – Emailed

Info

From: info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Friday, 27 September 2019 08:36
To: 'nyathakaziba@mpg.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.pdf; BID_Sotran Filling Station.pdf; Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx
Importance: High

Good day

Please find attached a Notification Letter and Background Information Document relating to the following, for your attention please:

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station

EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of Application to the Competent Authority

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information in this regard.

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



1

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Friday, 27 September 2019 08:38
To: 'ndokwa@mpg.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries_01.pdf; BID_Sotran Filling Station.pdf; Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx
Importance: High

Good day

Please find attached a Notification Letter and Background Information Document relating to the following, for your attention please:

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station

EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of Application to the Competent Authority

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information in this regard.

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



1

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Friday, 27 September 2019 08:41
To: 'kleynhans@mpg.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Administration.pdf; BID_Sotran Filling Station.pdf; Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx

Importance: High

Good day

Please find attached a Notification Letter and Background Information Document relating to the following, for your attention please:

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station

EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of Application to the Competent Authority

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information in this regard.

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antoinette Burger
 Assistant Environmental Consultant
 Cell: 082 789 6525
 Tel: 087 230 8462
 Fax: 086 406 0431
 Email: antoinette@labesh.co.za
 Posnet Box 403
 Private Bag 3504
 Soweto 0129

1

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Friday, 27 September 2019 08:42
To: 'williamm@mpg.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Community Safety, Security and Liaison.pdf; BID_Sotran Filling Station.pdf; Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx

Importance: High

Good day

Please find attached a Notification Letter and Background Information Document relating to the following, for your attention please:

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station

EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of Application to the Competent Authority

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information in this regard.

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antoinette Burger
 Assistant Environmental Consultant
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 Soweto 0129

1

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Friday, 27 September 2019 08:43
To: 'lvanniekerk@mpg.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs Spatial Planning Department.pdf; BID_Sotran Filling Station.pdf; Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx

Importance: High

Good day

Please find attached a Notification Letter and Background Information Document relating to the following, for your attention please:

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station

EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of Application to the Competent Authority

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information in this regard.

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Laurens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antoinette Burger
 Assistant Environmental Consultant
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 Fax: 086 406 0431
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 Soweto 15125

1

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Friday, 27 September 2019 08:45
To: 'bcntwane@mpg.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs.pdf; BID_Sotran Filling Station.pdf; Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx

Importance: High

Good day

Please find attached a Notification Letter and Background Information Document relating to the following, for your attention please:

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station

EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of Application to the Competent Authority

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information in this regard.

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Laurens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antoinette Burger
 Assistant Environmental Consultant
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 Soweto 15125

1

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Friday, 27 September 2019 08:46
To: 'mzmantash@mpg.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs_01.pdf; BID_Sotran Filling Station.pdf; Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx
Importance: High

Good day

Please find attached a Notification Letter and Background Information Document relating to the following, for your attention please:

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station

EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of Application to the Competent Authority

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information in this regard.

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antoinette Burger
 Assistant Environmental Consultant
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 Soweto 0129

1

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Friday, 27 September 2019 08:47
To: 'echego@mpg.gov.za'
Cc: 'gmashiteng@mpg.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Finance_01.pdf; BID_Sotran Filling Station.pdf; Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx

Importance: High

Good day

Please find attached a Notification Letter and Background Information Document relating to the following, for your attention please:

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station

EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of Application to the Competent Authority

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information in this regard.

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antoinette Burger
 Assistant Environmental Consultant
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 Soweto 0129

1

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Friday, 27 September 2019 08:48
To: 'Careen Swart'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Health.pdf; BID_Sotran Filling Station.pdf; Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx

Importance: High

Good day

Please find attached a Notification Letter and Background Information Document relating to the following, for your attention please:

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station

EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of Application to the Competent Authority

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information in this regard.

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antoinette Burger
 Assistant Environmental Consultant
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 Soweto 0129

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Friday, 27 September 2019 08:49
To: 'Pauleck Makhubela'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Health_01.pdf; BID_Sotran Filling Station.pdf; Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx

Importance: High

Good day

Please find attached a Notification Letter and Background Information Document relating to the following, for your attention please:

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station

EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of Application to the Competent Authority

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information in this regard.

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antoinette Burger
 Assistant Environmental Consultant
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Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Friday, 27 September 2019 08:50
To: 'APohl@mpg.gov.za'; 'ntzulu@mpg.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Human Settlements.pdf; BID_Sotran Filling Station.pdf; Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx

Importance: High

Good day

Please find attached a Notification Letter and Background Information Document relating to the following, for your attention please:

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station

EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of Application to the Competent Authority

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information in this regard.

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antoinette Burger
 Assistant Environmental Consultant
 Cell: 082 789 6525
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 Soweto 15129

1

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Friday, 27 September 2019 08:52
To: 'APohl@mpg.gov.za'; 'ntzulu@mpg.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Human Settlements_01.pdf; BID_Sotran Filling Station.pdf; Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx

Importance: High

Good day

Please find attached a Notification Letter and Background Information Document relating to the following, for your attention please:

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station

EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of Application to the Competent Authority

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information in this regard.

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antoinette Burger
 Assistant Environmental Consultant
 Cell: 082 789 6525
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 Fax: 086 426 0431
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1

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Friday, 27 September 2019 08:39
To: 'Aubrey.Tshivhandekano@dmr.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Department of Mineral Resources.pdf; BID_Sotran Filling Station.pdf; Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx
Importance: High

Good day

Please find attached a Notification Letter and Background Information Document relating to the following, for your attention please:

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station

EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of Application to the Competent Authority

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information in this regard.

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antoinette Burger
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 Sinoville 0129

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Friday, 27 September 2019 08:53
To: kmohawedi@mpg.gov.za
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport.pdf; BID_Sotran Filling Station.pdf; Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx
Importance: High

Good day

Please find attached a Notification Letter and Background Information Document relating to the following, for your attention please:

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station

EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of Application to the Competent Authority

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information in this regard.

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antoinette Burger
 Assistant Environmental Consultant
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 Sinoville 0129

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Friday, 27 September 2019 08:54
To: 'paub@dsdmpu.gov.za'; 'Hlengiwe Tshabalala'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Social Development.pdf; BID_Sotran Filling Station.pdf; Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx
Importance: High

Good day

Please find attached a Notification Letter and Background Information Document relating to the following, for your attention please:

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station

EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of Application to the Competent Authority

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information in this regard.

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antoinette Burger
 Assistant Environmental Consultant
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 Tel: 087 250 8462
 Fax: 086 406 0431
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 Postnet Box 468
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 Grahamstown 6129

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Friday, 27 September 2019 09:21
To: 'paub@dsdmpu.gov.za'; 'Hlengiwe Tshabalala'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Mpumalanga Department of Social Development_01.pdf; BID_Sotran Filling Station.pdf; Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx
Importance: High

Good day

Please find attached a Notification Letter and Background Information Document relating to the following, for your attention please:

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station

EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of Application to the Competent Authority

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information in this regard.

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antoinette Burger
 Assistant Environmental Consultant
 Cell: 082 789 6525
 Tel: 087 250 8462
 Fax: 086 406 0431
 Email: antoinette@labesh.co.za
 Postnet Box 468
 Private Bag X004
 Grahamstown 6129

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Friday, 27 September 2019 08:40
To: 'ubambom@dwa.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA.
Attachments: Department of Water and Sanitation - B12D.pdf; BID_Sotran Filling Station.pdf; Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx
Importance: High

Good day

Please find attached a Notification Letter and Background Information Document relating to the following, for your attention please:

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station

EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of Application to the Competent Authority

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information in this regard.

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Laurens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antoinette Burger
 Assistant Environmental Consultant
 Cell: 082 789 6525
 Tel: 087 230 8462
 Fax: 086 406 0437
 Email: antoinette@labesh.co.za
 Postnet Box 469
 Private Bag 2504
 Soweto 0129

1

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Friday, 27 September 2019 08:56
To: 'rem@nkangaladm.gov.za'; 'nkosini@nkangaladm.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA.
Attachments: Nkangala District Municipality.pdf; BID_Sotran Filling Station.pdf; Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx
Importance: High

Good day

Please find attached a Notification Letter and Background Information Document relating to the following, for your attention please:

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station

EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of Application to the Competent Authority

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information in this regard.

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Laurens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antoinette Burger
 Assistant Environmental Consultant
 Cell: 082 789 6525
 Tel: 087 230 8462
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 Email: antoinette@labesh.co.za
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 Soweto 0129

1

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Friday, 27 September 2019 08:56
To: 'mahlangumv@nkangaladm.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Nkangala District Municipality_01.pdf; BID_Sotran Filling Station.pdf; Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx
Importance: High

Good day

Please find attached a Notification Letter and Background Information Document relating to the following, for your attention please:

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station

EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of Application to the Competent Authority

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information in this regard.

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antoinette Burger
 Assistant Environmental Consultant
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 Tel: 087 230 8462
 Fax: 086 458 0431
 Email: antoinette@labesh.co.za
 Postnet Box 468
 Private Bag 5504
 Soweto 0129

1

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Friday, 27 September 2019 08:57
To: 'Jan Oliver (NR)'
Cc: 'info@nra.co.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: SANRAL Northern Region.pdf; BID_Sotran Filling Station.pdf; Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx
Importance: High

Good day

Please find attached a Notification Letter and Background Information Document relating to the following, for your attention please:

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station

EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of Application to the Competent Authority

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information in this regard.

Regards,

Antoinette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antoinette Burger
 Assistant Environmental Consultant
 Cell: 082 789 9525
 Tel: 087 230 8462
 Fax: 086 458 0431
 Email: antoinette@labesh.co.za
 Postnet Box 468
 Private Bag 5504
 Soweto 0129

1

Info

From: Info <info@labesh.co.za>
Sent: Friday, 27 September 2019 08:59
To: 'angelm@stlm.gov.za'
Subject: Public Participation Notification - Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station; EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of EA to the CA
Attachments: Steve Tshwete Local Municipality.pdf; BID_Sotran Filling Station.pdf; Interested and Affected Party Registration Form.docx
Importance: High

Good day

Please find attached a Notification Letter and Background Information Document relating to the following, for your attention please:-

Environmental Authorisation Application for the following project: Sotran Filling Station

EIA Reference Number: To be confirmed upon submission of Application to the Competent Authority

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information in this regard.

Regards,

Antonette Burger

on behalf of

Lourens de Villiers (EAP for the project).



Antonette Burger

Assistant Environmental Consultant

Cell: 082 799 6525

Tel: 087 230 8462

Fax: 086 486 0431

Email: antonette@labesh.co.za

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Private Bag 2504

Groote 0120

← → ↻ sahris.sahra.org.za/cases/establishment-sotran-filling-station

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✓ Heritage Cases *Establishment of the Sotran Filling Station has been created.*

 Heritage Cases

VIEW EDIT

Establishment of the Sotran Filling Station

[Add new comment](#) [Subscribe to: This post](#)

CaseHeader LocationInfo Admin

Status: DRAFT

HeritageAuthority(s): SAHRA

Case Type: Section 38 (1) - Decision from Heritage Authority required

ProposalDescription:
Establishment of the Sotran Filling Station Development on the Remaining Extent of Portion 27 of the Farm Middelburg Town and Townlands 287 JS (Proposed Portion 383)

ApplicationDate: Friday, September 27, 2019 - 09:06

CaseID: 14370



Applicants: Sotran Trading 5CC

Consultants/Experts: Lourens de Villiers

OtherReferences:

ReferenceList:

AdditionalDocuments

1.  South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).pdf
2.  BID_Sotran Filling Station.pdf

Like 0 Tweet in +

Chat (7)

**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION FOR THE PROPOSED SOTRAN FILLING
STATION DEVELOPMENT
EIA REF NO.: TO BE CONFIRMED UPON SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION TO THE COMPETENT
AUTHORITY**

This newspaper advertisement serves to inform you, as a potential Interested and Affected Party (I&AP), of the proposed application for Environmental Authorisation (EA) for the proposed Sotran Filling Station project. A new EA application will be lodged with the Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs (Competent Authority) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended, and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014, as amended. Labesh (Pty) Ltd has been appointed by the applicant, Sotran 5 CC, in terms of Regulation 12 of the EIA Regulations (GNR. 982 of 4 December 2014), as amended, as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) tasked with conducting the above mentioned application processes. Labesh complies with the necessary requirements of Regulation 13 of GNR. 982 of 4 December 2014, as amended.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The proposed project will entail the establishment of a new public filling station with convenience store as well as a bakery, quick-service restaurant and a car wash. The proposed development footprint will be approximately 1,0Ha and the total fuel storage capacity will be 184 000L of fuel in underground tanks.

The following will also be constructed: 4 Underground fuel storage tanks with a capacity of 46 000L each (combined capacity of 184 000L fuel); • fuel pumps; • a canopy covert forecourt; • a modern convenience store; • a bakery; • a quick-service restaurant; • and a car wash.

PROJECT LOCATION: Project site GPS coordinates: 25°47'59.07"S; 29°25'40.82"E •The Remaining Extent of Portion 27 of the farm Middelburg Town and Townlands 287 JS. The project location is on the South-Eastern corner of the R555 motorway and the Dr Mandela Drive, on the South-Western side of Middelburg, in the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality, Nkangala District Municipality, Mpumalanga Province.

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION: The proposed project requires EA for the following listed activities in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended:

- GNR 983 of 4 December 2014 (Listing Notice 1), as amended: Activity No.14; and
- GNR 983 of 4 December 2014 (Listing Notice 1), as amended: Activity No. 27.

The above mentioned activities require a Basic Environmental Impact Assessment process to be conducted in support of the EA application. The application will be submitted to the Competent Authority in due course. Upon acceptance of the application, the Competent Authority will issue a reference number for the application. This reference number will be communicated to I&APs upon its receipt.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESSES: The public participation processes for the above mentioned applications are conducted according to the requirements of Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations of 4 December 2014, as amended. Should you wish to register as an I&AP for the proposed project and be kept informed of the progress of the project and public participation opportunities, please request and complete an "Interested and Affected Party" registration form (obtainable from the EAP). Completed I&AP registration forms should please be submitted to the EAP, Lourens de Villiers, at the contact details provided below. Alternatively, you may also submit your name, contact information and interest in the matter, in writing, to the EAP at the contact details provided. As required in the EIA Regulations, site notice boards will be placed on the project property boundary. The **Basic Assessment Report** is available to the public for review and commenting for a period of 30 days (registration of I&AP and commenting on the Basic Assessment Report is available until the 28th of October 2019). Electronic copies of the report is available at the following link <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/a7x1wpg857dsiod/AABQ1UtOUZwrrajogdd1KFya?dl=0>. Should you require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the EAP at the details provided below.

Labesh (Pty) Ltd: Lourens de Villiers - Tel: 082 789 6525; Email: info@labesh.co.za; Fax to Email: 086 552 6837; Postal Address: PostNet Box #469, Private Bag X504, Sinoville, 0129.

[illegible]

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 18 of the Local Government Municipal System Act, 32 of 2000 that the following of the meetings of Steve Tshwete Local Council will be held as follows:

WARD	COUNCILLOR	WARD COMMUNITY MEETING DATE	VENUE	TIME
01	Cllr DJ Khosana	03/10/2019	Stand no 2416, Ext 2, Kwazakukhule	17:00 pm
02	Cllr M Masina	03/10/2019	Grinaker	16:00 pm
03	Cllr LK Mahlanga	10/10/2019	Senzokuhle Centre	17:00 pm
04	Cllr NC Mkhama	10/10/2019	AAG Church, Kemati	17:00 pm
05	Cllr MC Mphahlele	03/10/2019	Cynthia Murphy Hall	17:00 pm
06	Cllr TS Morolong	06/10/2019	Rockdale	10:00 am
07	Cllr J. Matshane	13/10/2019	Sikhululwe Village	11:00 am
08	Cllr JM Mitchell	11/10/2019	Nazaret Community Hall	17:00 pm
09	Cllr J Skosana	13/10/2019	Somaphapha Village	14:00 pm
10	Cllr TP Mhla	06/10/2019	Hlalamandeni and Ronderbosch Open Space	15:00 pm
11	Cllr A Struwig	09/10/2019	Cnr Jeppe and Verdoo, Ext 18	18:00 pm
12	Cllr HF Niemann	02/10/2019	STLM Auditorium Library	17:30 pm
13	Cllr SM Watt	02/10/2019	Bevers Naude Street	17:30 pm
14	Cllr JP Pretorius	03/10/2019	1 Eufraates Street, Clubville	18:00 pm
15	Cllr HG De Klerk	01/10/2019	Riverpark Hall	18:00 pm
16	Cllr J Dyson	01/10/2019	10 Cleander Street, Middelburg	18:30 pm
17	Cllr MJ Sekgwete	13/10/2019	Newtown Clinic	17:00 pm
18	Cllr ET Masepe	08/10/2019	Eric Jiyane Community Hall	17:30 pm
19	Cllr RG Matsope	03/10/2019	Raatlegile Primary School	17:30 pm
20	Cllr M Kgolema	02/10/2019	Elusindweni School	18:00 pm
21	Cllr PM Masilela	13/10/2019	Thushanang Primary School	15:00 pm
22	Cllr TP Molau	10/10/2019	Mphahana High School	17:30 pm
23	Cllr LJ Zondo	03/10/2019	Zikhophule Primary School	18:00 pm
24	Cllr DL Paul	07/10/2019	Adelaide Tambo Community Hall	17:00 pm
25	Cllr PV Malunga	06/10/2019	Park next to Piet's Place	18:00 pm
26	Cllr MM Skosana	10/10/2019	Mvuzo Primary School	17:00 pm
27	Cllr AM Mshlanga	06/10/2019	Newtown Clinic	17:00 pm
28	Cllr TM Morofane	06/10/2019	LD Moeteano	08:00 am
29	Cllr M Matshibela	10/10/2019	Plot B10, Community Hall	16:00 pm

All community members are requested to participate in these meetings.

B. KHENISA
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

NOTICE IN TERMS OF
SECTION 35 & 36(1) OF
THE NATIONAL
HERITAGE RESOURCES

ACT
(ACT 25 OF 1995)
INTENTION TO APPLY
FOR PERMITS FOR THE
REMOVAL AND
RELOCATION OF
OBSTACLES

Kleinmann's Gallery,
Farm Lane/Fontaine,
portion 2, district
Stillerberg
Notice is hereby given that
Kleinmann's Gallery,
Farm Lane/Fontaine,
Stillerberg

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTING and
RESTORATION FUNERAL
HOME, TIA South African
Funeral Professionals
are now applying for practice

- Section 26 and 30 (2) of

- Section 2 (f) of the
Removal of Graves and
Dead Bodies Ordinance
(Ordinance no. 7 of 1988)

- The Enduring Ordinance (Ordinance no. 72 of 1993)
- The National Health Act, 61 of 2003

The groups will be instructed upon the

on-going and expanding taking Activities by Klemmstein College and as a result the education and recreation of these groups are noncommercial.

The required permit applications will be submitted to the State Address Marriage Registration Agency (SARMA) or their legislative provincial agency.

Provincial Health Department and Population Research Office and the Shere, Fairview Local Municipality as well as the local municipalities in which the strategy will be

remained to be seen, Mr. Anton Polise (Archaeologist & Mr. Andre van Wijk (HOME) BOON PLURAL HOME the South African Company (Pty) Limited.

As part of the application process, we are required to identify and consult with the family.

Descendants of the affected graves. We would like to request that any persons (family descendants or friends) with any knowledge of these graves and who

request should contact:
Mr. Andrew van Wyk of
Kingsleigh Funerals/Interiors
Tel. (082) 372 1142 or
(0736) 202 7100

Dr. Anton Fajen of
JANUS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL

spec.heritage@gmail.co
PLEASE CONTACT ANY
OF THE ABOVE

INDIVIDUALS BY THE YEAR
OF OCTOBER 2019

Widenerburg showed in the
limestone corner at 11
Loring Street, there
"Widenerburg 2"

"Neuroblast 2"
with extended coverage.
Full parties and plans
may be imported during
normal office hours at the
office of the Museum.

Office of the Municipal
Manager, Seven Thicket
Local Municipality, Dr.
Walter Boush Street and
Wanderers Avenue,
Middelburg, 1250.
Tel: 013 269 7000.
Fax: 013 269 7000.

20 September 2018
Last day for comments
being 21 October 2018.
Any person who cannot
attend may, during office

Any objections or comments, including the

grounds for such objection is or control it with full contact details, shall be made in writing to the Municipal Manager, P.O. Box 14, Middelburg 1000 within 30 days from the

September 2016.
Details of agent:
ANISHA CH
14 John Maynard Street
Waltham, 1200
Tel: 011 2662 8000
Fax: 011 2662 1000

STEVE THAWTE
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

REINHOUD DE WIND VAN
DE AANSCHE OM DE
WYNSING VAN DE
STEVE THWETE
DOPFERS-
PLANNINGSKEMA, 2004
HARVARD, OCT. 2004

REPLACING IN
GROUNDWORKS.

Dr. Jeroen Faber te Roux,
van Alphen (L) heeft de
eerstplaatsige agent van de
klasse van **Gedachte 12**
van € 1725, Middelburg

qualitätsbezogene Aspekte des
Arbeitsplatzes von der Ebene
Fehlerrückmeldung
Bewertung in
Grundstrukturkriterien
entsprechend. (2016), kann es
auch sein, dass die Ebene
Fehlerrückmeldung

Positive Mundspalten
wurden jedoch nicht als
Erklärung von der Slove-
Fahne-Gruppe in Planung
genannt. 1994, dass die
Erklärung von Gekochte
ist, was die Slove

12. *Veronica filicaulis*
shrublet, 1.5 m tall in the
middle of the plot
13. *Veronica filicaulis*
shrublet, 1.5 m tall in the
middle of the plot
14. *Veronica filicaulis*
shrublet, 1.5 m tall in the
middle of the plot

met geyngigte buiging.
Bezuiderende van alle
zaken. Ik heb twee
portretten gewaard
Kamphuis by de kabbler
van de Muisen
Bezuider: Stove

Tabernaclum (Museum)
Kunstschatz, Schatzkammer
goldene, Silber- und
Eisenschatz
Wandmalereien
Museum, 1950,
im 1. Stockwerk vom 30. Stock

verat 20 September 2019
 (Mandiraj, 2019)
 November 21, 2019

Appendix 4 – Communications to and from Interested and Affected Parties

There has been no communication from Interested and Affected Parties. This is the first registration of Interested and Affected Parties period and public review of the Basic Assessment Report.

Appendix 5 – Minutes of any public and/or stakeholder meetings

No public or stakeholder meetings have been held.

Appendix 6 – Comments and responses report

No comments have been received from Interested and Affected Parties. This is the first public review of the Basic Assessment Report.

Appendix 7 – Comments from I&APs on Basic Assessment (BA) Report

No comments have been received on the Basic Assessment Report. This is the first public review of the Basic Assessment Report.

Appendix 8 – Comments from I&APs on amendments to the BA Report

There has been no amendments to the BA Report.

Appendix 9 – Copy of the registered I&APs

There has been no registration of Interested and Affected Parties. This is the first public review of the Basic Assessment Report.

APPENDIX D – Specialist Studies

The specialist studies for this project are attached to this report

APPENDIX E – Other Information

The Environmental Management Programme (EMP) for this project are attached to this report



Labesh

ability to sustain

CURRICULUM VITAE – HELGARD LOURENS DE VILLIERS

Name of Firm: LABESH (PTY) LTD

Profession: SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT

Date of Birth: 1976/11/10

Years with Firm/Entity: Since January 2016

Nationality: SOUTH AFRICAN

Detailed Tasks Assigned: Managing Director

Key Qualifications: M.Sc Water Resource Management; Hons B.Sc Geography and Environmental Studies; B.Sc Earth Science

Experience in field: 15 Years

COURSES COMPLETED:

1998 & 1999

Prestige Leadership Development (Chairperson – Student Representative Council – Student Development)
Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education

2000

Advanced EMS Auditing Course for Quality and Environmental Professionals
Marsden International, United Kingdom

2002

Public Presentation Skills
University of Pretoria

2010

Implementation of Environmental Management Systems
Centre for Environmental Management, North West University (Potchefstroom)

2010

Auditing Environmental Management Systems
Centre for Environmental Management (Potchefstroom)

2010

Environmental Law
Centre for Environmental Management, North West University (Potchefstroom)

2014

Waste Classification
Centre for Environmental Management, North West University (Potchefstroom)

2015

Advanced HACCP
Intertek Training Academy

2015

Train the trainer
Intertek Training Academy

2016

Transition from ISO 14001:2004 to ISO 14001:2015 - Environmental Management Systems
British Standards International

Education:
TERTIARY EDUCATION

DEGREES: 1998
 B.Sc Earth Science
 PU for CHE

 1999
 B.Sc (Honours) Geography and Environmental Studies
 PU for CHE

 2003
 M.Sc Water Resource Management
 University of Pretoria

Employment Record:

WORK EXPERIENCE

NAME OF ORGANISATION: **Helio Alliance (Pty) Ltd.**

PERIOD: January 2002 – August 2003

POSITION: Environmental Consultant

RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Compilation of EMP's for mining industry
- Conducting EMP performance assessments for mining industry
- Conducting Soil and Land Capability Assessments as part of EIA's
- Conducting EIA's
- Compiling EMP's for EIA's
- Conducting due diligence audits
- Conducting legal compliance assessments
- Conducting Environmental Risk Assessments

NAME OF ORGANISATION: **Newtown Associates Environmental Services CC**

PERIOD: August 2003 – September 2004

POSITION: Manager: Environmental management services

- Compilation of EMP's for mining industry
- Conducting EMP performance assessments for mining industry
- Conducting Soil and Land Capability Assessments as part of EIA's
- Conducting EIA's
- Compiling EMP's for EIA's
- Conducting due diligence audits
- Conducting legal compliance assessments
- Conducting Environmental Risk Assessments

NAME OF ORGANISATION : **Prohibeo Environmental Management Solutions CC**

PERIOD: September 2004 – February 2011

POSITION: Director: Environmental management services

- Conducting EIA's

- Compiling EMP's for EIA's
- Conducting Soil and Land Capability Assessments as part of EIA's
- Conducting due diligence audits
- Conducting legal compliance assessments
- Internal ISO 14001 audits
- External ISO 14001 certification audits

NAME OF ORGANISATION : **Shangoni Management Services (Pty) Ltd.**

PERIOD: March 2011 – January 2016

POSITION: Director and Partner: Environmental Management Services

- Conducting EIA's
- Compiling EMP's for EIA's
- Conducting due diligence audits
- Conducting legal compliance assessments
- Internal ISO 14001 audits
- External ISO 14001 certification audits

NAME OF ORGANISATION : **Labesh (Pty) Ltd.**

PERIOD: February 2016 – Present

POSITION: Managing Director and owner: Sustainable Natural Recourse Management Services

- Conducting EIA's
- Compiling EMP's for EIA's
- Conducting due diligence audits
- Conducting legal compliance assessments
- Environmental management performance audits
- Natural resource optimization strategy

Languages:

English – Excellent

Afrikaans - Excellent
